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REMOTE STORAGE

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

REMOTE STORAGE

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914 | Number One

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that CountsBig in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1, 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied

H. R. WILLIAMS
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES
DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH
614 WYANDOTTE STREET

This looks bad but the quick service Uncle Paul inaugurated on Everything for Mill and Elevator has driven away the dread with which millers used to view accidents. This is a case for him. He also has Dufour Bolting Cloth, Tyler Wire Cloth, Hoyt Flintstone Leather Belting.
1/30/14. Paul

"THE WILLIAMS WAY"

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Tyler Wire Cloth
Hoyt Flintstone Leather Belting

H. R. WILLIAMS, *"The Bolting Cloth Man"*
614 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Missouri

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS, 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT
WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

408 West 59th St,
Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

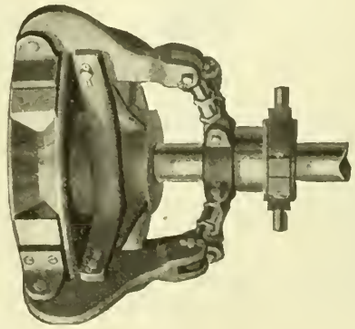
Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.

Omaha, Nebr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

338.05
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Leading Mills of Kansas.

NORTH POLE FLOUR

None better from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Sylvia Milling Co.

Sylvia, Kansas.

Border Queen Milling Co.

located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.

CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY

Choice Turkey Hard Wheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,

"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"Telegram"

THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

TOPEKA, KANS.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

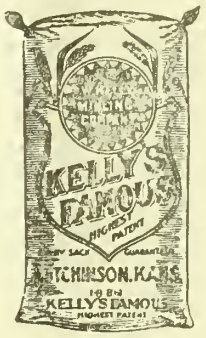
The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

The New Era Milling Company

Arkansas City, Kansas.

POLAR BEAR FLOUR



"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob

The Vilm Milling Co.

Wichita, Kansas

N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

339851

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy. Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers in Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

"TICK-TOCK" FLOUR
FOR THE TRADE DEMANDING QUALITY
We can supply more jobbers with this Business Building Patent
LEAVENWORTH MILLING CO.
Leavenworth, Kansas

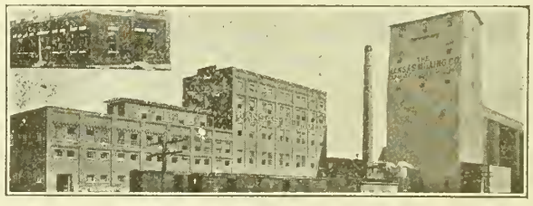
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

SEMOLINO GOLDEN ROD
Turkey wheat, recognized superior to all other wheats, is used exclusively in making our flour. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
Hays City, Kansas
C. E. Williams, Manager.

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

We buy the pick of the wheat at our elevators.
Flour of Quality and Uniformity
Write for samples and prices.
EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.,
El Reno, Oklahoma.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Hard Wheat Flour That Satisfies
——TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU——
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
El Reno, Oklahoma
DAILY CAPACITY EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS

Loomis Grain & Elevator Co.
Loomis, Nebr.
The Famous
"Monarch Flour"
For High Grade Trade.
TURKEY WHEAT FLOUR.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"STAR FLOUR."
Let us quote you on either straight cars of flour—guaranteed flour—or mixed cars, flour and feed, corn meal, graham and pancake flour.
GAYLORD MILLING COMPANY,
GAYLORD, KANS.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour

"NEPTUNE"

Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

Bran

Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour

"STAR"

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo.

Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the Good Flour Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of High Grade Winter Wheat Flour

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands
Lebanon Bene
Ethereal
Jewel
Member Millers' National Federation

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

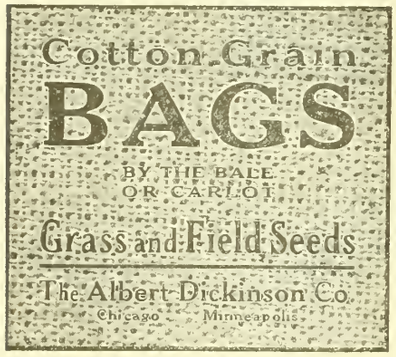
Shane Bros & Wilson Co.
STRONG QUALITY FLOURS
308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.
ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE
Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.
Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay
George Hay & Co.
FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,
F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

Use Good Sample Envelopes
We Print Them
MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS
Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal
As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.
WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.
Pine Bluff, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in
FLOUR
Write to the live wire Commission Merchants
JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.
Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

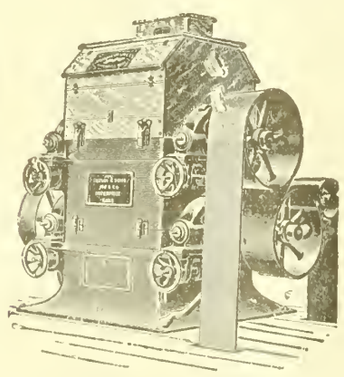
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed — WANTED — CORN Bran Meal Chop
For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.
In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
LAWYERS.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.
Main Office: 925-933 Metropolitan Bld., Minneapolis, Minn.
Branch Office: Room 52 McGill Bld., Washington, D. C.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.
2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

ESTABLISHED 1850

Western Assurance Company

FLOUR INSURED AGAINST ALL RISK

R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Jr., Agent
Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914. | Number One

Suspends Rate Increases

nterstate Commerce Commission Will Investigate Advance Rates and Weights.

Washington. D. C., Nov. 30, 1914.

Investigation of the railway freight rate situation in Western and Middle Western territory was ordered today when the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended new tariffs filed by Western carriers to become effective tomorrow. Under the commission's ruling the new schedules and the various regulations and charges for special services included in the tariffs cannot become effective before March 31, 1915, having been postponed "pending hearing and decision thereon."

In a general way the Western carriers sought to advance rates in conformity with advances recently applied for by Eastern carriers in the so-called five per cent freight advance rate case, now before the commission on rehearing because of emergencies said to have arisen from the European war. Among the special service changes proposed in the suspended tariffs was the withdrawal of regulations permitting cars to be stopped in transit without charge for loading or partial unloading. An additional charge of $5 per car was fixed for this service. Grain elevation allowances at Kansas City and elsewhere also were withdrawn in the suspended tariffs and a charge fixed for this service.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, 1914.

All increases in grain and grain products rates both for export and domestic and to Eastern and Gulf ports, which were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were protested by Judge A. E. Helm, of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, for millers, grain dealers and farmers in the state.

Judge Helm also protested against the increase in the minimum carload weight on grain products until evidence on this subject had been gathered by the commission. Millers in the Southwest were especially desirous that the increase in the flour minimum from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. be suspended. This increase would prove a hardship on their interstate business and result in the loss of a large percentage of this business in states where the intrastate minimum is 24,000 to 30,000 lbs.

Hearings will be arranged by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the proposed advances some time in the new year. It is expected that a commissioner will be sent to preside at the hearings, as the advances cover a general territory.

Rumors are still current in the Southwest that railroads plan to make a charge of one cent per 100 lbs. for milling in transit. However, all new tariffs published thus far contain no such provision, and railroad rate makers declare that the present milling-in-transit privileges and regulations will not be altered in any way, excepting changes affecting Kansas City mills on wheat originating in Kansas and flour destined to Oklahoma and some Southern points, which have already been published.

A flour mill is proposed at Hardtner, Kan., but has not gone beyond the promotion stage as yet.

Investigating "Ropy Bread."

The Department of Milling of the Kansas State Agricultural College is investigating ropy bread the following information being received from the head of the department, Prof. L. A. Fitz:

"The subject of 'Rope in Bread,' or the bacterial disease known as 'Ropy Bread,' is brought to our attention nearly every summer. We have started some investigational work along this line in co-operation with the bacteriology department of the college. The question has arisen as to whether or not the bacteria which cause this trouble are normally present in wheat flour, and we have sent out to approximately 100 mills, over the state, asking them to mail us a 12-ounce sample of their regular brand of flour, which will be examined microscopically and tested by the bacteriological department. Personally, I am inclined to the belief that the bacteria are not normally present in good flour, but that they get into the flour, or into the bakery, through more or less unsanitary conditions or careless handling. The mills have responded readily with samples of flour and are requesting that we inform them regarding our results. We will inform each mill, forwarding sample, as to whether or not we obtained any positive results on their own sample, and also the general conclusions, drawn from the results of the investigation, will be published."

Investigations in Buffalo, N. Y., as to variations in flour weights has proved that slight changes in atmosphere will affect the weight of sacked flour materially. Bags of flour were placed in various parts of Buffalo, some near the waterfront and others in extreme dry sections. These were gathered together after being in the stores for six months. An examination showed that some were lighter than others, and that the heaviest came from near the river front, while the lightest came from the stores in dry sections. The difference in the weights of the flour stored in the dry sections and those placed near the waterfront was more than a pound. The test was made by representatives of the Washburn-Crosby Co., and C. J. Quinn, city sealer of weights and measures in Buffalo, to determine what variation in weight should be allowed from the stated weight on flour sacks.

Ismerts Finish Auto Tour.

Theodore Ismert, Mrs. Ismert and their sons John and Gerald, of Kansas City, finished a long and strennous auto drive last week. In a Hudson 1915 seven-passenger touring car, they left Kansas City and passed the first night at Boonville, Mo. Here a ferry crosses the Missouri River, and it did not start until 10 a. m. At that time a heavy rain, which continued unabated all day, was falling. Despite this, they reached St. Louis at 6:30 p. m. John and Gerald, aged 21 and 23 years, did most of the driving. They visited Pinckneyville, Jonesboro and Murphysboro, Ill., before their return to Kansas City.

The Berryville Milling Co., Berryville, Ark., has donated 500 pounds of flour to the Belgian relief fund, and is receiving contributions from the citizens of Berryville and vicinity through its manager, J. R. Neff.

Holland Controls Flour

Government States Position Taken—Use of Codes in Export Business.

In response to the efforts of Secretary A. P. Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, the attitude of the Holland government has been obtained by the Department of State at Washington. On Nov. 28 the department wired Secretary Husband as follows:

"American legation, The Hague, advises: 'Netherlands government reserving the right to import and distribute flour. Is willing to buy flour at two and one-half florins per 100 kilograms above the contract price agreed upon at Rotterdam or Amsterdam before the war. These goods may not be consigned to Netherlands government until the importers have sold them to the government. Minister of Agriculture states that considerable quantities have already been obtained thus.'"

Permits are being secured by which exporting millers can forward flour to Holland by the Holland-American Line. There has been considerable flour shipped by this method in the last two weeks.

Use of Codes for Foreign Business.

The federation has been active in efforts to try to have the Riverside code accepted for messages between the United States, Great Britain and the Continent. In this matter Secretary Husband has had the hearty co-operation of the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies. The secretary of the National Association of Flour Importers, of London, has seconded efforts to have the Riverside and Ellis codes accepted by the British postoffice authorities. Secretary Kennedy has been advised by the Postmaster-General that it is not practicable at this time to permit the use of any additional codes.

Higher Rates Decrease Export.

The increase of ocean freight rates has checked the exportation of flour by St. Louis mills, according to E. C. Andrews, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

Beginning Aug. 15, the shipments of flour abroad increased with every week until about three weeks ago, when the maximum was reached, Mr. Andrews said. For the last three weeks the foreign demand has let up to some degree, although the exportation of St. Louis flour for even November will exceed that of any other November in recent years.

The Levant is purchasing much of the flour. Other large shipments are going to England, France, Norway, Sweden; in fact, to all Europe except Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Grain Via Panama Canal.

Grain for Europe from North Pacific ports of the United States has so far formed the largest single item of cargo carried through the Panama Canal. In two months and a half of canal operation ending Nov. 1 the canal was used by 17 east-bound vessels in this traffic, and eight vessels have passed through from the Atlantic to the Pacific in ballast, to return with grain.

The laden vessels have carried through an aggregate of 122,258 tons of grain, consisting of 72,932 tons of barley and 49,326 of wheat. Counting 37 bushels of wheat and 46 of barley to the long ton, the cargo amounted to 1,825,062 bushels of wheat and 354,872 of barley, a total of 5,179,934 bushels of grain. In addition to the shipments from United States ports, the Ocean Monarch passed through the canal on Oct. 25 with 6,200 tons (285,200 bushels) of barley from Valparaiso for Falmouth.

While foreign-bound commerce of the United States showed a great decline last month from the traffic of October a year ago at most of the great ports, San Francisco's export business nearly doubled. The total from San Francisco last month was $8,950,234, compared with $5,050,455 in October, 1913. In addition to this direct business with foreign countries, San Francisco sent $5,096,064 worth of goods to New York last month, much of which, it is believed, was destined for European countries.

The figures show strikingly the great benefit reaped by the Pacific Coast from the opening of the Panama Canal. All of the New York cargoes and $3,846,988 of the foreign-bound commerce went through the canal, England taking more than three millions of the latter figure. The great bulk of the exports was in foodstuffs, including wheat, barley and other breadstuffs.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Nov. 30, 1914. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via all rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton.

PORTS.	DEC.	JAN.
Aberdeen	50.00	50.00
Alexandria	65.00	65.00
Amsterdam	50.00	50.00
Bordeaux	62.00	62.00
Bristol	48.00	48.00
Baltic Basing	68.00	68.00
Christiania	68.00	68.00
Copenhagen	68.00	68.00
Bergen-Stavanger	68.00	68.00
Christiansand	68.00	68.00
Aalesund	71.00	71.00
Drontheim	71.00	71.00
Christiansund	71.00	71.00
Cardiff	53.00	53.00
Cork	56.24	56.24
Dublin	48.00	50.00
Dundee	50.00	50.00
Genoa	50.75	50.75
Gibraltar	63.00	63.00
Glasgow	47.00	47.00
Havre	57.38	57.38
Hull	43.31	43.31
Leith	47.00	47.00
Limerick	56.77	56.77
Liverpool	44.00	44.00
London	45.00	45.00
Londonderry	54.63	54.63
Malta	65.00	65.00
Marseilles	68.00	68.00
Manchester	44.00	44.00
Newcastle	51.00	51.00
Naples	50.75	50.75
Piraeus	68.63	68.63
Rotterdam	48.00	48.00
St. Johns, N. F.	40.70	
Sligo	57.84	57.84
Swansea	53.00	53.00

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Mineapolis, Minn.: N. P. B. Nelson, Braddock, N. D., draft equalizer; G. A. Volby, Williston, N. D., traction wheel; A. J. Waltner Freeman, S. D., adjustable plow hitch.

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What Is the Matter With Kansas?

It was not so many years ago, if the records are consulted, that New England and Eastern churches took up collections and started missionary barrels on their westward way to Kansas. It was then thought of as a country of desolation, a land where hot winds blasted vegetation in summer and blizzards blew snow, sand, tumble weeds and distress in winter. Western Kansas poverty was supposed to be well covered with mortgages and the sparsely settled country raised little except thin cattle and long-whiskered Populists. Of the latter, memory recalls that they were long on politics and short on cash. William Allen White, even as late as 1896, asked "What is the Matter With Kansas?" and answered it aptly by a famous editorial that 'Kansas should raise less hell and more wheat."

Milling and Grain News, as an admirer of Kansas, does not need go far for evidence in this great year of 1914, in answering the query, "What Is The Matter With Kansas?" We have known for some time that Kansas had beaten even her own records in raising wheat this year and William Allen White's advice has been well followed. Evidence is furthermore at hand that Kansans are quick of thought and action. The successors of the tribe of Populists can raise more Help and do it quicker than elsewhere and perhaps the recollection of those missionary barrels are a stimulant. Putting the facts together in the next two paragraphs, the Kansas people have clearly followed the injunction of the Scriptures—"Freely ye have received, freely give." It is a record of which the state may be proud and others share that pride with Kansas.

The Kansas wheat crop of 1914 amounted to 180,924,885 bus., with a value estimated at $151,583,031, according to final figures issued on November 21 by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The area sown to winter wheat, says the report, was 9,061,971 acres, and to spring wheat, 54,212 acres, making the total wheat acreage by far the largest ever sown, or 9,116,183 acres. On this the average yield per acre was 19.85 bus., the highest since 1889. The spring wheat output amounted to 549,813 bus. Correspondents estimate that 44 per cent, or 79,616,000 bus. of the crop remains in the farmers' hands. This in itself is 15,000,000 bus. more than the average production in Kansas the last 20 years ending with 1913. The report of Secretary Mohler says that while the fact has been apparent that the wheat production of Kansas this year was by far the largest in the history of the state, few perhaps may gain some accurate idea of how the yield bulks, it is pointed out that this year's crop is approximately twice as much as the state's next best yield, is more than 25 per cent greater than any other state has ever produced in a single season, and about equals the combined yields of the three states ranking next highest in the production this year. Kansas led all other staes in wheat production last year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, but this year's crop is 109 per cent larger. Kansas raised wheat enough this year to make 40,205,540 barrels of flour. Were this amount of flour converted into bread it would make eight and one-half billion loaves, enough to meet our nation's need for bread for a year, or nearly 95 loaves for every man, woman and child in the United States.

"One hundred thousand barrels of flour in ten days," is the slogan of the Kansas Belgian Relief Fund in charge of Ex-governor Stubbs, Governor Hodges and Governor-elect Capper. Millers throughout the state are contributing liberally to the fund, and most of them are starting local campaigns to enlist contributions from farmers and business men. Not a single mill in the state but has volunteered to sell flour for the Kansas Belgian Relief Fund at cost price, and farmers who are giving wheat to the fund are having it ground free of cost by mils located in their locality. Newspapers throughout the state are giving wide publicity to the munificence of the millers in the state. Considerable enthusiasm is being aroused by millers, and much worthy publicity is being secured throughout the country, as the Kansas campaign is much larger than that of any other state. There is every indication that the Kansas fund will reach 100,000 bbls. in two weeks. Railroads have agreed to carry all flour to the Atlantic seaboard free of cost, and arrangements are being made by Governor Hodges for ocean freight room. The Kansas State Agricultural College has donated a car of flour, which will be ground at the experimental mill in the college of milling. Other donations of carlots are being made at most points in the state. County committees, of which millers form the principal members, are vieing with each other to be the principal giver in the Kansas fund. Everywhere it is considered a worthy cause—that of the slogan: "One hundred thousand barrels of flour in ten days."

Business Is Better.

It takes time to become accustomed to everything, and it is characteristic of human nature to be fearful where Capital and Money is involved, and Capital is very timid and goes into hiding at the least sign of danger. If Anticipation is more pleasant than Realization, then Apprehension of dire calamity is worse than its Recollection, when all things have not happened which were predicted and the world still moves, although not in the same old, pleasant rut of universal peace.

Terrible as has been four months of war in Europe, and the end not in sight, the beginning of the fifth month finds the United States recovering from the fear that the world was coming to a sudden end. Gradually, but surely, there has come a realization that industry and commerce cannot cease, that nations at peace and nations at war must be fed and clothed and that out of the great resources which world's powers have accumulated there will be means with which to pay. The strong fiscal position of Great Britain, as shown by a statement of Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, is the most significant and optimistic record which can be published. If England can boldly face the situation and go ahead with her commerce, why should American business men sit back and bewail their fate?

That business has regained its equilibrium, despite the calamity howler and the pessimist (and they are always with us, in good times or bad), is shown by the events of recent date. As the month of November closes, the expression "Business Is Better" is heard more often than for months. Railroads are even putting men back to work who were laid off some time ago. Factories are starting up that have been idle. Mercantile lines are more active and, of course, holiday trade is helpful in retail lines. Cotton exchanges, stock exchanges and the new reserve banks have started operations. The marketing of cotton is the most important in immediate effect, for it improves the general situation materially in the territory which suffered the most immediate and most severe effect of Europe's commercial paralysis.

It is not merely sentimental reaction that is characteristic of this improved tone in business, although that has much to do with making business better. But consumption overtakes production in times of depression as well as inflation and ordinary business cannot proceed without replenishing of stocks. While Capital is timid it is soon worn out by idleness and seeks investment and activity and its due remuneration.

If indications are to be realized, the pendulum of Business is to swing the other way and another era of general prosperity follow what has been a period of hesitation, if not downright depression. The United States has paid the penalty, by bitter experience, of unreasonable inflation and over-capitalization. More conservation and conservatism will temper the renewed activity with which the great Opportunity of this period is met.

The Strategy of the Seas.

A glance at the map of Europe gives reason for the apprehension which exporting millers felt when it was reported that England would place an embargo on shipping to the North Sea. The situation which has interfered with flour shipments to Holland could be extended to Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Neutral countries all of them, and all to a degree dependent upon the United States and Canada for foodstuffs at all times, and during this time of war, when Germany and Russia are not exporting foodstuffs, they must have access to America's surplus.

It is largely the responsibility of the navy of Great Britain in policing the Atlantic and the North Sea to keep food supplies from reaching Germany, either direct or through another country, and at the same time keep open the highways to the neutral ports of these importing nations. It has been a difficult task with the northern route between Scotland and Norway filled with German contact mines. If England could turn all these ships through the English Channel and the Straits of Dover, how much more simple the task of inspection and supervision? Keep the North Atlantic commerce within the confines of a narrow turnstile and inspect the tickets of all who pass. That seems to be England's policy, and one which will lead, with the assistance of Russia, to the control of the Baltic.

The great events of the war have been on land, but the time will come when the armies and the citizens of Europe, both belligerents and neutrals, must be largely provided for by supplies from outside. The strategy of the seas will increase in importance when devastation on land has spent its force. War, in its final analysis, is not so much a question of powder and bullets as of bread and clothes. Germany's undoubted prowess on land must be finally duplicated on the sea. The closing of the North Sea seems impossible, but still more strict measures of supervision of shipping must be expected by exporters of grain and flour. But, as every situation and emergency has been met, the unforeseen contingencies cannot be provided for until they actually are at hand.

The storehouse of the R. M. K. Flour Co. at Livingston, Ky., burned recently. Loss $15,000; insurance $10,000.

Details of Revenue Taxes

Provisions of New Law Are in Effect on December 1.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1914.

Millers, grain dealers and shippers of all kinds of commodities in the United States will begin paying Uncle Sam, on Dec. 1, special war revenue taxes. Manufacturers will be taxed in several different ways, according to the provisions of the war revenue tax bill adopted by Congress at its recent session to offset the decrease in tariff revenues following the European war.

Shippers of flour, mill feeds, grain and all other commodities will have to start at once, beginning Dec. 1, to place a one-cent stamp on bills of lading, where the freight charge amounts to five cents or more. This affects carlot and less than carlot shipments in a similar manner. Railroad agents have been notified that the one-cent stamp must be placed on the bills of lading when they are made out, and no flour, grain or other commodity will be accepted for shipment by railroads unless the bill of lading has this stamp affixed. However, one exception has been made to this rule. Perishable commodities, according to a recent ruling of the Internal Revenue Department, will be accepted by railroads without this stamp attached to the bill of lading in instances where agents cannot receipt for bills of lading. In such cases destination agents will watch for the stamps, and they will be required of the consignee.

Reports coming to Washington indicate that at all internal revenue offices long lines of stamp purchasers were waiting for the official collector of revenues. The war revenue stamps will not be sold by local postmasters, and are entirely different from the regular stamps of the Postoffice Department. They will be issued in denominations of one-half cent, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 80c, $1 and $100.

Local banks throughout the country are making large purchases of these stamps to accommodate their depositors. At country points where mills are located and where there is no internal revenue collector, unless the local banks buy the stamps, millers will be compelled to go to the nearest large point where an internal revenue collector is located. He is the only government representative that will sell the stamps.

Millers ought to buy a supply of the one-cent stamps for bills of lading immediately, as the provisions of the new law go into effect on Dec. 1, and trouble will follow unless the stamp is affixed to the bills of lading. According to the new law, the stamp placed on a bill of lading or other document specified in the emergency war revenue measure must be canceled by the person attaching the stamp with his initials and the date. Persons failing to comply with the stamp requirements will be subject to a fine of $50.

On the various boards of trade the new war tax means an assessment of one cent for each $100 of value. Thus, a trade in 5,000 bus. of wheat for future delivery will require a special government tax of 50c. This tax will probably yield the government thousands of dollars from the various grain and stock exchanges.

Brokers selling flour on a commission basis are compelled to pay an annual tax of $20 to the internal revenue collector as his share of the war revenue.

Other provisions of the war revenue bill providing for special taxes, and which are of interest to the miller, flour dealer and grain dealer, are as follows:

Telegraph or telephone messages, one cent each to be paid by the sender.

Promissory notes, one cent for each $100.

Certificates of any description required by law and not otherwise enumerated, 10c.

Protests on notes, checks or drafts, 25c.

Bonds and all certificates of indebtedness and certificates of capital stock, issued by any association, company or corporation, 5c on each $100 of original issue or reissue. Bonds by a state or legal subdivision are exempt.

Agreements to sell or memorandums of agreements to sell any certificates of stock, 2c for each $100 of face value.

Contracts or memorandum of sale of goods or merchandise, stocks or bonds not otherwise enumerated, 10c. This latter provision will include all contracts for the sale of flour, mill feeds or other grain products, whether in carlots or less than carlots.

Galveston Embargo Extended.

Owing to the complete destruction of the Sunset elevator, at Galveston, Tex., by fire several weeks ago, the Santa Fe Railroad will not be able to remove its embargo on export wheat shipments this week as planned. With the reduced facilities for handling export grain, Galveston will be seriously handicapped the remainder of the exporting season. Indications are that the Sunset elevator, which had a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., and which contained about 700,000 bus. of wheat at the time of the fire, will be rebuilt immediately. Loss on the structure was in excess of $2,000,000, fully covered by insurance.

Exporters in the Southwest, on the other hand, and railroad officials declare that the destruction of the Sunset elevator will not interfere seriously with the export wheat movement. The principal trouble in the past has been the shortage of vessels on which to load wheat. Reports from Galveston indicate that the present elevator capacity can easily handle the unloading of wheat, but with a return to normal conditions and a larger number of vessels carrying wheat for export a new elevator is a necessity.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced that it will make the Galveston embargo on export wheat the subject of an inquiry. Grain interests in the Southwest who had wheat caught in the embargoes at Galveston are protesting against demurrage charges asked for by the Santa Fe. It is their claim that through no fault of their own this wheat was held on board cars at Galveston, and for this reason they are asking a suspension of the demurrage charges, which amount to more than $80,000 in the aggregate.

Nebraska Farmers to Build Mill.

A move is on foot in Lincoln County, Neb., among farmers who have organized local branches of the National Society of Equity, to equip a flour mill and operate it on the cooperative plan. According to one of the principal organizers, "the organization is to enable the farmers to market their produce at the best prices and to buy farm necessities in wholesale lots. With the flour mill we figure we will have not only a market for our wheat, but would also reap the profits of the millers and the wholesalers of flour, and would thus accomplish for ourselves a double benefit."

J. C. Watson and W. M. Vaught have purchased the feed business of W. C. Sneed at Searcy, Ark., and will continue under the firm name of Watson & Vaught.

To further the plan for diversified farming, the business men of Hattiesburg, Miss., contemplate the building of an elevator and grain dryer at that point.

Britain Fiscal Position

Strength of the Nation Outlined by Chancellor Lloyd-George.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George announced in the House of Commons that the war loan of £350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000) had been greatly oversubscribed. The Chancellor gave no figures. He said, however, that a feature of the loan was the enormous number of individuals, totalling nearly 100,000, who had made application for small sums. These, the Chancellor declared, would receive the first allotments.

In the course of a statement concerning financial conditions in the country, the Chancellor said the financial deadlock which followed the outbreak of war was due to inability to collect outstanding debts abroad. As an instance, Lloyd-George referred to the United States, which, he said, owed Great Britain about $5,000,000,000.

Lloyd-George declared that in assisting commerce the government had undertaken responsibilities which no government ever before had been called on to assume.

Cared for World's Trade.

"We had not merely our own business to run," the Chancellor continued, "but we were an essential part of a machine that ran the international trade of the world. We carried half the produce and provided the capital that moved this produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves but for other countries."

He said all the movements from the cotton plantations to the ultimate destination of the cotton were represented by paper signed either at London, Manchester or Liverpool. When the United States bought cotton or silk or tea in China, payment was made through London by means of these documents. That showed, Lloyd-George said, how complicated the system was. The paper issued in London had become a part of the currency of the world. Into this fine, delicate paper machinery had crashed a great war affecting two-thirds of the people of the whole world, and confusion was inevitable. It was as if a violent kick had been given to an ant heap, and for a moment there were confusion and panic.

The deadlock which existed, the Chancellor pointed out, was not due to any lack of credit in this country. It was due to the failure of remittances from abroad.

Hypothecated Credit of State.

Lloyd-George told his hearers that the action which the British government had taken was to save British trade, British commerce, British labor and British lives. The government, he said, had hypothecated the credit of the state in order to restore these exchanges upon which the commerce and industry of the country depended and upon which the whole community depended for their daily life.

By this step, the speaker said, the unimpeachable character of the British bill of exchange had been maintained. It was vital to the good name of this country that this type of British paper, which had become currency for the whole of the trade of the world, should be unimpeachable, and that no one should say hereafter that in a day of crisis it had been dishonored.

One hundred and twenty million pounds sterling ($600,000,000) of bills, Lloyd-George continued, had been discounted by the Bank of England, and that showed, he said, that out of a total of between £330,000,000 and £500,000,000 sterling of bills out at the beginning of the war a greater part was disposed of in the ordinary course. The total amount of bills which had arrived at maturity and for which the Bank of England had found money was £69,386,000. It was estimated that at the end of the war there would be about £50,000,000 of bills in what we would call "cold storage" through their belonging to belligerent countries or for other reasons.

There would not be a penny lost to the great accepting houses and the total loss upon the whole of these transactions, he estimated, would not be equal to the cost of a single week of carrying on the war, and in addition British commerce and industry would be saved from one of the worst possible catastrophes.

"Position Better Than Any."

The Chancellor laid emphasis on the success of the measures taken to deal with the stock exchange. He said the government had made it a condition that the exchange could not reopen without the sanction of the treasury. He said the British money market was in a better position now than any money market in the world. The treasury had just floated the largest loan ever raised in the history of the world and the success of this measure, Lloyd-George said, he took as justification of the government's action. He pointed out that before the loan of £350,000,000 he already had raised £90,000,000 ($450,000,000) for the same purpose, so that virtually he had asked for £440,000,000 ($2,200,000,000).

In spite of the absence of the machinery of the Stock Exchange, which was a serious detriment, the entire loan has been oversubscribed. There were nearly 100,000 applicants and the government felt it was its duty to give the first allotments to the small applicants, who, with the financial houses, had enabled the government to raise this very large sum of money without any of the expedients to which Germany had to resort to raise a smaller loan at a higher rate of interest.

Lighter Spring Wheat Movement.

The official total production of wheat in the three spring wheat states—Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota—is estimated at 159,000,000 bus., and since July 1 Minneapolis and Duluth receipts of wheat have been in excess of 100,000,000 bus. Take into consideration the amount needed for seed next spring, the demands of the interior millers and the needs of the big mills in Minneapolis and other large Northwestern milling points, and it is logical to assume that there is not any surplus of wheat yet to come forward.

Grain dealers in the Northwest, who handle a large percentage of the wheat movement in the three states, believe that much higher than prevailing prices for wheat next spring are entirely possible, whether war continues in Europe or not. Country shipping of spring wheat in the Northwest from now on is expected to be very limited, and the Northwestern states may be expected to draw heavily on the Southwest for their wheat supplies in the near future and into the new crop year.

New Orleans and Galveston have received 45,577,000 bus. of wheat from July 1 to Nov. 14, against receipts of only 13,880,000 bus. last year, the bulk of which comes from interior points. According to some market interests, this means that 32,000,000 bus. of wheat which usually go to Kansas City and other Southwestern markets have already been taken care of. Stocks at the two Southern points held in elevators awaiting export shipment are 5,364,000 bus., against only 673,000 bus. last year.

The Lynds Mill & Elevator Co., White Cloud, Kan., has offered to give 2,000 lbs. toward a car of flour for Belgian relief if the remainder of the carload is contributed by the people of White Cloud.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, 1914.

Dull business was general in Kansas City and the Southwest, declining prices for flour resulting in a loss of confidence in present quotations on the part of buyers. More than 50 per cent of the mills in the Southwest did not book half of their output. Carlot sales to established trade predominated in new orders. Eastern inquiry was light, but a number of large sales were made the first half of the week. After the sharp decline in wheat, however, Eastern buyers were out of the market. Cabling was active most of the week, and the decline improved foreign business, making acceptances of foreign offers possible.

Declines of 10 to 30c in flour values of Kansas City and Southwestern mills were recorded this past week. With mill feed higher, mills followed the declines closely. Offers on 95 per cent flour by country mils, 60-day shipment, immediate acceptance, were on a basis of $4.45 to $4.90 per bbl. sacked, Kansas City. Sales to Eastern markets early in the week were made on a basis of about $4.50 per bbl., but offers from same trade later in the week were 20c lower.

The South is buying little flour, except at scattered points. Probably as never before are jobbers and bakers in the South letting their stocks run down as much as possible. Demand from the big cotton sections of the South is lacking altogether. Hard winter mills have not felt the effect of the sharp falling-off in the Southern demand to the extent of soft wheat mills, but the loss of Southern trade has been one of the many factors that are now causing Kansas mills to run half time.

Established trade in the Southwest bought steadily, and paid up to $5.60, delivered Missouri points for established brands of patent. Demand from Central states, including Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio was of fair volume.

Shipping instructions were good. Mills did not have any trouble in the past week in securing directions from their trade for November contracts. As a whole, jobbers and dealers are anxious to order out on old contracts, as these purchases were made principally on a lower price level than the current basis.

Clear continues scarce. Exporters bid within 30c of straight prices for fancy clear. The United Kingdom and other importers bid strongly for clear last week, and offers up to $4.25 were reported, Kansas City basis in sacks. Several foreign sales of straight at $4.45 in jute for 1,000-bbl. lots were reported by country mills.

Soft wheat mills in the Southwest are in a worse position as regards new sales than hard wheat mills. The uncertain financial situation in the South and the unwillingness of dealers in cotton sections to make new purchases has been felt to a material extent by soft wheat millers. Operations last week averaged less than 60 per cent of full time runs. Soft wheat flour is on a parity with hard wheat offerings. Extreme short patents were held at $5.60 to $6 per bbl., Kansas City, and family patents were quoted at $5.40 to $5.60.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for December shipment, $4.45@4.90 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.15@4.45 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.90@4.10.

Steady Close in Mill Feeds.

Sharply advancing prices for mill feed the first two days were followed by a small recession later, with closing quotations steady. Top on bran for the week was $1.06, Kansas City basis. The close was at a range of $1.03 to $1.04. Shorts made a net advance early of six points, but values today were only three to four cents up.

Bullishness in mill feeds is due more to the short output in both the Southwest and the Northwest than to any increase in sales. Carlot dealers in feed reported consuming demand as practically unchanged from a month ago, when feed was priced 10 to 15c lower than at present. However, the output during the past month has decreased, mills now running on the lightest schedules of the present crop year.

Open weather in the Southwest has been an influence against increased mill feed consumption. Live stock is being pastured in many sections of the Southwestern wheat belt, and pastures are still reported good throughout Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and the Central states. The South is not taking much feed, even Arkansas buying only about 50 per cent of her normal wants.

Eastern states were in line with Kansas City feed quotations, but only a few sales were made to Atlantic seaboard points. With moderate temperatures throughout that section, jobbers who are carrying light stocks were using this supply, rather than pay the advanced prices.

Mills had a small surplus of bran last week. Carlots were offered to Kansas City jobbers at the close of the week on a basis of $1.03 to $1.04. Mixed car trade took a large percentage of Kansas output of feed.

Shorts brought a range of $1,12 to $1.25 per 100 lbs., according to quality, and was in better demand than bran, but the carlot supply was light.

Middlings were available only in mixed cars of feed or with flour. Prices ranged from $1.35 to $1.43 per 100 lbs.

Millers throughout the Southwest are bullish on feed, and it is about impossible to book feed for more than 15 days' shipment. Mixed car orders for 30 days' shipment are being taken only on a basis of current bran prices at time of shipment. Straight carlots of bran are being sold only when spot stuff is to be had.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.03@1.04 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.12@1.25; white shorts, $1.30@1.33; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.45; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5.20@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5@5.20; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.15 @2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10 @2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.03@1.05; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.30@1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.50 @5.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.30@5.40; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.15; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.30@1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.70 @5.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.50@5.60; bran, $1.15; mill-run bran, $1.20; standard shorts, $1.25@ 1.30; corn meal, 34@35c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.40@1.50 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.30@6.40 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.80 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 65c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 62,000 bbls. of flour during the past week, being a slight increase over the preceding week, when output was 61,900 bbls. Two weeks ago, mills made 63,900 bbls. and a year ago, 38,800 bbls.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City were heavy last week, notwithstanding reports from Kansas stations indicating decreased marketing on the part of farmers. Receipts were 1,784 cars, compared with 1,863 cars the preceding week, 240 cars last year and 344 cars same week two years ago. Wheat values were fairly steady early, but the market broke sharply the last two days, and millers were able to purchase supplies three to four cents per bu. lower.

Corn arrivals in Kansas City last week were 278 cars, compared with 150 cars in the preceding week, 659 cars last year and 148 cars two years ago. Movement of new corn is unusually late, but a big increase is expected the first half of December.

Receipts of oats were only 75 cars, against 99 cars last week, 105 cars last year and 91 cars two years ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A 350-bbl. mill in Central Kansas wants a head miller immediately, who is familiar with turkey wheat milling. This office will forward applications.

Several mills in Kansas report winter wheat fields suffering from a lack of moisture. Rains have not fallen in some sections of the state since planting.

Remodeling work on the 100-bbl. mill at Kaw City, Okla., is progressing rapidly. Mose Conklin, who will manage the mill, says operations will start soon after the new year.

The power plant of the St. John Milling Co., St. John, Kan., is being enlarged to make room for a new 260-horsepower steam engine, which will be installed within the next 30 days. A new 90-foot smokestack will be erected.

The Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., has promoted Carl Steele, second miller, to the position of head miller left vacant by the recent death of J. N. Teague. Mr. Steele has been with the company for 12 years.

Plans are being perfected by the Vinita Commercial Club, Vinita, Okla., for the erection of a 100-bbl. mill at that plant. Secretary Sutherland of the club has made some attractive inducements to outside parties for the erection of the mill.

The Universal Mill Co., Claflin, Kan., reports full time operations. "Flour business is fair," says a report from the mill. "Local demand is good, but Eastern trade is only fair, while the Southern situation is dead. Reserves on farms are about 50 per cent of crop."

Mills bidding on government flour awards in Kansas City are confronted with some added "red tape." A new regulation of the local commissary office provides that when purchases exceed $500 in amount, formal written contract will be required.

Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., obtained half of government award made on Nov. 17 at $2.20 in double sacks, f. o. b. mill; other half of award was secured by the Cherokee Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Cherokee, Okla., at $2.22½ in double sacks, f. o. b. Cherokee.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association is campaigning for the appointment of its president, A. H. Bennett, Topeka, Kan., for the appointive position of Chief Grain Inspector. Grain dealers throughout the state are using their letter-writing power to persuade Governor-elect Capper that Mr. Bennett, who is a practical grain man and acquainted with Kansas grain conditions, is best suited to fill the office of chief grain inspector.

S. Jackman, of the Jackman Roller Mills, Minneapolis, Kan., visited this office on his way home from a trip through Eastern markets. "Stocks of flour in New York City are rather large," declared Mr. Jackman, "but buyers have confidence in present prices and they are contracting to some extent. Trade conditions are improving in the East, and there is a hopeful sentiment throughout the large Atlantic coast points. Flour consumption, if anything, is on the increase, as the East is taking more flour than a year ago."

William Krug, of the Stafford Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan., was a visitor in this office last week. Mr. Krug says flour business is rather light with his company, new sales amounting to about 50 per cent of full time output. "Eastern markets are buying some straight grades," said Mr. Krug, "and they are bidding fair prices. The Southwestern established trade, of course, is the steadiest buyer. Our wheat movement is fairly heavy, more than enough to keep us going, and leave a nice surplus for shipping. New wheat acreage is somewhat lighter than a year ago, and the plant is in good condition."

Fire last week in the warehouse of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., resulted in the complete destruction of the feed storage building, which contained several hundred sacks of shorts and bran and baled straw. Entire loss was $4,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was discovered at seven o'clock in the evening, and it burned for more than an hour, but during that time the mill proper did not stop running, although the mill building was in the danger zone of the fire. J. B. Nicholson, manager of the mill, says the plant has been operating full time since the beginning of the crop year, and that they cannot afford to lose even one hour.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

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St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1914.

The tone of the St. Louis flour market was firm most of the time last week, easing off a little Friday and Saturday. A fair volume of business was done, the demand from the South being better than heretofore, particularly for soft wheat flour. Sales to the North and East continue of fair volume, with no noticeable improvement, as is also the case with local trade. Straight and patent descriptions of flour were offered freely, but extra fancy, clear and low grades were scarce and in good demand. Prices, however, remained practically unchanged all around, the only changes noted at the close of the week being a five-cent decrease on soft extra fancy and a 10-cent increase on second clear.

The sudden advance last week of 30c per bbl. in ocean freight rates decreased the volume of exports considerably, restricted as they have been by scarcity of tonnage. The export trade is further hampered by the difficulty experienced in securing war insurance and the high rates charged for it when it is securable. St. Louis millers have complained to the Department of State, through Representative Gill, against any action in closing of the North Sea by the belligerents, cutting off all trade with Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Notwithstanding all these adverse conditions, however, export sales amounting to more than 16,500 sacks of flour were reported here last week, of which 4,500 sacks of soft patent were sold to the United Kingdom.

The following domestic sales were noted during the week: Soft extra fancy at $4.40 jute and $4.30@4.40 bulk; straight at $4.60 jute and on orders at $5.15 wood; patent on orders at $4.85 bulk and $5.30@5.65 wood; hard low grade at $3.80 jute; first clear at $4.30@4.45 jute; Nebraska straight at $4.65@4.70 jute; 95 per cent patent at $4.85@5 jute and on orders at $4.85@4.90 bulk.

The output of flour at the following mills was 73,300 bbls. last week, against 83,700 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 12,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 10,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,000; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city) 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.80@5.10; straight, $4.60@4.70; extra fancy, $4.35@4.45; fancy, $4.10@4.25; low grades, $3.75@4.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5.10; straight, $4.65@4.80; first clear, $4.25@4.50; second clear, $3.90@4.15; low grades, $3.75@3.90.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.40@5.50; clear, $4.80@4.90 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $5.65 jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.12; soft, $1.13; mixed feed at $1.15@1.17; brown shorts, $1.24; middlings at $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed, $24@24.25 per ton; alfalfa meal, $16.50 for No. 2, $18.25 for No. 1 and $19@20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.16@1.17 and middlings $1.12@1.15.

Mill Feed Firm.

The mill feed market here remained firm during the past week, although offerings were light and shipments rather draggy. The strength of the market is demonstrated by the fact that it did not follow the decline in other feeds, particularly corn and oats, but closed Saturday with prices 3@5c higher all around than for previous week, hard bran being quoted at $1.12 and soft at $1.13.

The return to warm, open weather may have slightly weakened the demand for mill feeds, but the sentiment among the local dealers is optimistic. It is anticipated that a general frost and snow will result in heavy buying, and that a large business will be done during the winter months. The Eastern demand is slightly stronger, and the demand from the South shows symptoms of recovery at an early date.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The receipts of red winter wheat during the past week were of better volume, and the demand for storage and export was sufficiently strong to take care of all offerings. The local milling demand also improved a little. The receipts of hard winter wheat continue very light, however, and local stocks of No. 2 hard fell off some 13,000 bus. in consequence. Prices Tuesday and Wednesday showed an increase of 1@2½c, but fell back Friday with the slump in futures, closing ½@2c under previous week. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.11@1.13; No. 3 red, $1.10@1.11½; No. 4 red, $1.07@1.09; No. 2 hard wheat, $1.13@1.13½; No. 3 hard, $1.11@1.14.

St. Louis Notes.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 72,020 bbls., against 62,920 bbls. the week before. Shipments last week were 71,910 bbls., against 80,640 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,828,675 bbls., against 3,538,800 bbls. last year.

Jacob Sehrt, president of the S. & S. Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, died last week at his home, 5075 Maple avenue, after a long illness. Sehrt was well-known in milling and grain circles. At one time he was connected with the Camp Spring Milling Co. He was 55 years old.

Export business in wheat was slightly less active last week, although several firms on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange reported fair sales direct to England and France early in the week. A sharp break in Liverpool of 3½d on Friday and 1d on Saturday was taken to indicate that foreigners are fairly well bought up at present.

The St. Louis Grain Club held its annual Thanksgiving dinner in the Mercantile Club last week, where, besides the usual appetizing spread, the evening was made enjoyable by dances by Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hogan of New York. The dining hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The club adopted a resolution asking the Merchants' Exchange to discontinue trading in mixed oats.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 845,292 bus., against 907,845 bus. the week before. Shipments were 731,710 bus., against 822,120 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,313,752 bus., against 1,942,604 bus. last year. Of the present stock 24,291 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,558,821 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 4,436 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 54,468 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

At an election held last Tuesday the members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange passed two amendments to the exchange rule governing the commission rates for the sale or purchase of corn in bulk, on track, in elevator or to arrive. The rate for the sale of corn was changed from three-eighths of a cent to three-fourths of a cent per bu., and for the purchase of corn from three-eighths of a cent to one-half cent per bu. Out of a total of 290 votes cast 256 were for and 32 against the amendments, which are effective on and after Nov. 27, 1914.

Winter wheat in St. Louis territory continues to make seasonable progress, and few if any complaints are being received by commission houses on the Merchants' Exchange. Minor precipitation was reported in the late week, and speculative traders who would have liked to talk "dry weather" as a market factor were put to rout. The lone danger in the winter wheat position at present is possibility of a sudden cold wave. The plant is unprotected by snow and is abnormally advanced by the open weather, so that low temperatures might do considerable damage.

A total amount of $714.18 was collected on the Merchants' Exchange last Saturday for the benefit of the St. Louis Hospital Fund. This amount was $200 in excess of that collected last year, and consisted of a subscription of $250 by grain firms, another of $185 by millers. The closing bell on the trading floor last Saturday introduced an auction of flowers for the benefit of the St. Louis Hospital Fund, with P. P. Connor in the role of auctioneer. A total amount of $714.18 was contributed during the morning, $200 more than last year. Of this, $250 was subscribed by grain firms, $185 by millers, the auction netted about $100 and the balance was collected by the ladies who sold tags and flowers throughout the morning.

Death of Fred L. Baltz.

Fred L. Baltz, president of the Millstadt Milling Co., Millstadt, Ill., died last Wednesday of pneumonia resulting from a cold caught about a month ago, while he was campaigning for the re-election of his brother, Congressman William N. Baltz.

Mr. Baltz was 57 years old, and was born in Millstadt. He taught school there from 1880 to 1895, when he established the Millstadt Creamery Co. He later founded the Millstadt Milling Co. and the Millstadt First National Bank, and had been the Mayor of Millstadt for the past 20 years.

He leaves three children—Arthur W. and Miss Olivia Baltz and Mrs. Ella Webber.

Missouri Notes.

The Eggers Milling Co., Herman, Mo., is running day and night for a period of three weeks.

John W. Hord, of Tebbetts, Mo., has contracted to buy a neighbor's 1915 crop of wheat at $1 per bushel.

The Forest City Milling and Elevator Co., of Forest City, Mo., was recently incorporated for $25,000.

William T. Ellston, 71 years old, a retired miller of Exeter, Mo., dropped dead from a stroke of apoplexy in a Springfield hotel Thanksgiving Day.

Horace R. Balch, general sales agent for Washburn-Crosby Co. at Springfield, Ill., was killed in an automobile accident near Murrayville. Chester B. Feeley, another salesman, was with him and was injured slightly. Mr. Balch was 28 years old and had been in the employ of Washburn-Crosby for seven years. He leaves a wife and two young children.

The Powers Elevator Co., Elkson, N. D., suffered a $12,000 fire loss.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1914.

The Chicago flour market has shown a continued improvement during the week, and sales were of somewhat larger volume. More interest was displayed by buyers generally. This is especially true of outside jobbers. The local bakery trade was also in a healthier condition. Stocks in some quarters have become reduced and dealers, in consequence, were obliged to replenish same. Millers booked quite a little flour this week for forward as well as nearby loading, and production was larger. Shipping directions on old contracts were also more numerous, quite a little flour going forward, owing to the nearness of the close of lake navigation. Many jobbers and the larger consumers appear to consider the present urgent demand for wheat from abroad as significant, and have come to the conclusion that no serious decline in flour values was likely to occur in the immediate future, and were consequently more disposed to anticipate future requirements.

The city retail and small bakery trade was only moderate this week, this class of consumers having considerable flour still coming to them, which shows the buyers excellent profits. A firm feeling prevailed during the entire week and full former prices were asked. In fact, slight advances were made in some instances on first and second clears. Millers are very sanguine in regard to their position, feeling that, whether they have a full stock or only a few hundred barrels of flour in their warehouses, every pound will be wanted, and that wherever there is a falling off in the export demand it will be offset by a corresponding gain in the domestic trade. Considerable flour is being shipped East from day to day, and it is anticipated that this movement will continue as long as the railroads are in position to handle the flour offered. It is known that a great deal of flour has been sold in the Chicago market and by Western mills for export, and this, of course, will be rushed to Eastern seaports as rapidly as it can be transported. Norway has been a particularly liberal purchaser in Chicago. The American shippers, of course, are confronted with the fact that the North Sea is liable to be closed by Great Britain at any moment. While no official announcement has been made as yet, insurance firms in Chicago were advised of the probability of this action during the week, and millers and insurance companies are at a loss to know to what extent the closing of the North Sea will stop shipments to Norway, Holland and Denmark. One thing seems inevitable, and that is if the various governments undertake control of their foodstuffs trade it will have a disastrous effect on business between the importers of these countries and their connections in the United States.

The clear situation, both first and second, is becoming firmer every day, and offerings are practically nothing.

Rye flour, too, is ruling decidedly strong, and white rye is becoming rather a scarce commodity.

The mill feed market is firmer. There is a good inquiry prevailing and mills are pretty well sold up.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.20; standard patent (basis jute), $5.30@5.50; first clear (basis jute), $4.60@4.90; second clear (basis jute), $3.75@4.20.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $4.95@5.20; clear, $4.30@4.60; low grades, $3.80@4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.75@[illegible]; clear, $4.25@4.50; low grades, $3.90@4.10.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, per ton, $23.25@23.50; middlings, per ton, $23.50@24; red dog, per ton, $31.50@32.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.40@5.60; dark, $4.30@4.90; blended rye, $4.80@5.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.35@5.50; straight, $5.15@5.30.

White Corn Meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots, delivered.

Yellow Corn Meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Faber & Wittenberg, Chicago, bakers, have incorporated their business with a capital of $25,000.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, on Friday, Dec. 4.

C. B. Jenkins, of the Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind., was a visitor on the Chicago Board of Trade early in the week. Mr. Jenkins reports the flour trade as quite satisfactory.

The directors of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois met at Bloomington last week to prepare the program for the annual convention of the association to be held there on Feb. 16, 17 and 18, 1915.

H. E. Rycroft, president of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., one of the best-known grain men in the United States, passed away very suddenly on Nov. 21. Mr. Rycroft's opinions commanded great respect among the many customers of the large firm of which he was president.

The sixth annual meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges will be held in the Board of Trade Building on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 21 and 22, 1915. The first session, which will be held on Thursday afternoon, will take place in the directors' room, and the second session, on Friday afternoon, in the visitors' room of the board.

A petition will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association of Oklahoma, and the Central Traffic Bureau of New Orleans, requesting that the Santa Fe System be forced to establish grain rates to New Orleans on a parity with those of Galveston. The Santa Fe is charged with refusing to make equitable rates to New Orleans, although the facilities there are clear, and those at Galveston have been so congested as to necessitate an embargo by the Santa Fe. It is further charged that the reason for the railroad's arbitrary stand is that it gets all the revenue from the haul to Galveston, and would have to divide with New Orleans lines if it participated in the 24-cent rate to New Orleans, such as all other lines quote from the Kansas City and Oklahoma common point territory.

The Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn., has awarded contract for the erection of a 500,000-bu. addition to its present elevator capacity. The new elevator will be so located that it will provide for tracks from three railroads. Structure will be of reinforced concrete and steel, and the plans differ in many respects from other elevators.

A dispatch from Rome states that the closing of the Dardanelles and the reduction of duty furnish an opportunity for United States grain dealers to supply Italy with 500,000,000 tons of grain during the next few months.

Four carloads of flour, 1,019 bbls. in all, are being shipped from Terre Haute, Ind., for teh relief of Belgian sufferers.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 30, 1914.

Dealers throughout Iowa placed few new orders for flour during the past week, but large jobbers sent in shipping instructions liberally. Consuming demand was rather light and many carlot dealers have sufficient stocks on hand to carry them into the new year. However, there is a disposition among the trade to book for 30-day shipment, so that they will not be pushed on flour supplies early in the new year. Prices were mostly lower during the week, with slight fluctuations noted on both spring wheat and Southwestern offerings.

Large jobbers and bakers seem to believe that flour will decline up to the first half of January and then slowly advance to the new crop. Considerable of the trade were bearish on Southwestern flour, on account of the official Kansas report on last year's crop and the present acreage, but salesmen from that state pointed to the fact that the acreage is lighter than a year ago, when the trade generally had expected an increase of at least five per cent in the area sown to wheat.

Northwestern mills were eager to obtain straight carlot orders of flour, but in many instances declined to accept orders for mixed cars of flour and feed. From reports made to local trade, spring wheat mills are short on feed, and their salesmen have been given orders to sell a minimum of feed for December delivery. It appears that most Northwestern mills have contracted heavily for December shipment, and that because of the light flour trade they will have a very small surplus of feed over contracts.

Spring wheat patents sold at a range of $5.50 to $6.30. Clear flour in cars with patent brought up to $5.10 per bbl.

Kansas mill prices fluctuated within a range of 20c per bbl., with closing values generally 20c lower than a week ago. Patents brought $5.40 to $5.80 per bbl. in cottons, delivered Des Moines.

Mill feed was active all of the week, with supply light and prices advancing steadily. Kansas mills advanced quotations 50c to $1 per ton on bran in mixed cars, and other feeds were advanced $1 to $1.50. Northwestern mills were out of the market, and delivered only on old contracts. Iowa mills readily disposed of their output.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; fancy clear, $4.20; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.30; family patent, $5.50@5.80; clear, $5.10; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22@23.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@26.50; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50.

Hessian Fly in Iowa.

The Ames Agricultural College has issued the following bulletin on Hessian fly in Iowa wheat: "Volunteer wheat in Iowa this fall is badly infested with the Hessian fly. Early-sown wheat also is much infested. To protect all wheat next spring it is advisable that volunteer wheat be turned under at once. In some instances it may be best to plow under sown wheat, if this is bady damaged. Late-sown wheat is little injured.

The Hessian fly caused much damage to wheat last spring, but indications point to far more damage next year. Measures must be taken now to prevent further spread of the insect next spring. Plowing buries the insects so that the adult flies, which lay the eggs, will be unable to emerge next spring. All volunteer wheat should be plowed up at once. It is a menace to wheat anywhere nearby. If it is too late for plowing, fields with volunteer wheat in them may be pastured. This is not nearly so effective, but it will do some good.

There are, in general, two broods of Hessian fly—one in the fall, another in the spring. At this season most of the insects are in the "flaxseed" stage on young wheat plants, both volunteer and sown wheat. Most of the damage has already been done this fall, but the spring brood of maggots undoubtedly will cause much injury.

IOWA NOTES.

Early Hipsley last week purchased an interest in the New Market Roller Mills, New Market, Ia. Capital stock will be increased and improvements will be made in the mill soon after New Year's. Firm will be known hereafter as Hipsley Bros.

Weather in Iowa during the past week has been unusually favorable for husking. Dry temperatures have prevailed throughout the state, which has resulted in farmers in many parts of the state already completing husking. About 75 per cent of the husking in the state generally has been finished, but the movement of corn is yet much lighter than a year ago at this time.

C. M. Witherspoon, farmer and merchant, is promoting a flour mill at Lonoke, Ark. He says that if the farmers will sow a sufficient acreage of wheat the business men will build the mill.

Thomas A. Forgrave and Alec Crawford have purchased the flour and feed store of Joseph E. Bayliss, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and will continue under the name of Soo Flour and Feed Co.

The Jacksonville Grain and Commission Co., Jacksonville, Tex., recently organized with a capital stock of $20,000, to operate flour mill and elevator.

The Omer Mill and Elevator Co., Omer, Mich., was burned out recently.

CODES

We have the following Cipher Codes in stock and will make immediate shipment:

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Millers - - -	2.00
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Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,

Le Mars, Iowa.

New York

New York, Nov. 30, 1914.

Business in this market during the last week was very quiet, this condition naturally being brought about more or less by the weak tone in wheat. The rather radical break at the end of the week practically cleared all the buyers out of the market. During the early days of the week there were some odd lots of flour sold here and there, but the business was decidedly moderate. And, while there was considerable business pending, when the market took such a decided drop buyers practically withdrew all bids. The break on Friday, being unexpected, rather tended to shake the confidence of the trade in values, as they feel that the bull side has been to some extent overworked. If the market had held steady it is quite probable that a fairly good volume of business would have been booked, and it is therefore possible that if the market shows that it has run its decline some good buying will develop. On the break at the latter end of the week mills in general reduced their prices from 15c to 20c per barrel and were apparently rather anxious for business.

There was a fair amount of export flour sold during the week, especially soft winter wheat flour, and there were evidently additional inquiries in the market, and it is quite probable that some additional business was worked on the break at the latter end of the week.

Spring patent was held at $5.60 to $5.80 in barrels, and some business was turned over at around the lower level. Earlier in the week there were quite a few offers at around $5.40 in sacks for January-February and March shipment, which, however, in most instances mills refused, although at the latter end of the week there were a number of them anxious for business at this figure and even under. Later in the week, however, the best the trade would offer was around $5.30 in sacks.

Kansas flour was also rather quiet, although some sold during the first part of the week at $5.20 and $5.25 jute for shipment from the mill within 60 days. Mills' prices in general for mill shipment ranged from $5.15 to $5.35. Spot stuff was also offered at prices ranging from $5 to $5.15 in sacks.

Spring wheat clear was not in quite such demand as the previous week, and prices were a little easier. Fancy brands being held at $4.85 to $5 in sacks.

Winter wheat flour was very quiet insofar as local demand was concerned, although there was a fair amount of export business. Straights were held at $5 to $5.25.

There was a fair demand in evidence on mill feed and prices were rather firm, the whole list practically showing advances. City bran in bulk was held at $24 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the price at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.60@5.80 in bbls.; straight, $5.40@5.60 in bbls.; clears, $5.15@5.25 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.70 in bbls.; straights, $5@5.25 in bbls.; clears, $4.75@4.90 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.40@5.60; straights, $5.15@5.35; clears, $4.75@5; low grades or low clears, $4.50@4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.50; standard middlings, $25.50; flour middlings, $29.50; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $33.50@34; city feed, bulk bran, $24; 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; middlings, $24.25@34; red dog flour, $34.

Notes.

W. J. Brewer, of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

R. A. Claybrook, who recently underwent a serious operation, spent several hours on the Exchange floor on Wednesday and was heartily welcomed by his many friends. Mr. Claybrook is now on a visit to the South to recuperate and will remain away until after the first of the year.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28, 1914.

There was some good buying of flour up to the June shipment the first of the week but the break Friday stopped business. Feed advanced this week, although the demand was not much. The supply seems to be limited and the brokers are raising their offers. They claim it is hard to find any mills having much to sell.

The mills ahe paying $1.05@1.10 for wheat and around $1.60 a hundred for buckwheat grain. Buckwheat will take a big jump as it was a very poor crop in Pennsylvania and the chicken feed men are cleaning it up. From the reports sent to the milling papers, the mills are led to think the crop was big but they are now beginning to find we have about half as much as we had last year. Rye has been advanced and is getting well cleaned up. What is sold, is going for export.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood) $5.60@5.85; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $5.20@5.40; low grade, in sacks, $3.45@3.80.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.20@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.40@5.70; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $5.00@5.25.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.10. Buckwheat, $3.85@4.15 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $26.50@27.25; bran, $26@26.50. Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $27.25@28.25; winter middlings, bulk, $27.25@27.75; bran, $26.75@27.75.

Notes.

Jared W. Evans, a grain and feed broker of Pottstown, Pa., for a great many years, died at the age of 57 years.

The Weinberger Flour Mill, near Oley, Pa., has been sold to Mengle & Mengle, of Reading, Pa., who have bought it for some one unknown as yet.

The visitors to the trade lately were: Benj. L. Pierce, E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis; H. F. Wright, H. Wehman, Howard W. Adams, F. W. Osgood, Minneapolis; William Cornelison, of Peoria, Ill.; L. Mitchell, H. A. Sheppard, J. W. Dickinson, William Lippincott, of Chicago; C. C. Groves, of Marietta, Ohio; J. W. Wise, Boston; G. A. Underwood, of Bangor, Me.; Chas. A. Krause, of Milwaukee; J. H. Glung, of Indianapolis; F. B. Hamilton, of Stamford, Conn.; H. K. Schafer, of Omaha; H. Kinsey of North Manchester, Ind.

A 20,000-bu. elevator is being built at Fork, Kan., by W. T. Shute, who owns an elevator at Willroads, Kan.

The Dewey Howard Milling Co., Westville, Okla., incorporated for $25,000.

The Dewey Grain Co. has been incorporated at Dewey, Ill., for $7,500.

August Berkholtz has bought a feed mill at Rio, Wis.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30, 1914.

The break in wheat last week made buyers slow about taking on additional flour and the market is rather dull. Little is happening in either domestic or export. Prices as quoted are the same as last week, but mills have been willing, in a number of instances, to make sales at lower figures.

Feed has exhibited a better tone and has advanced $1.50 a ton. The demand shows a noticeable improvement over a week ago.

The flour output of Indianapolis mills for the week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 13,430 bbls., compared with 12,615 bbls. in the preceding week, 8,816 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 9,180 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4.80@4.90.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$5.90@6.05.

Mill Feed—$23 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; $24.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $23.

Indiana Notes.

The Crescent Milling Co., of Crothersville, has dissolved.

Thomas Judd, of the Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, is one of the ticket sale managers for the Phantom Show given for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society.

Within 12 hours after he was caught cracking the safe in Hartman & Son's flour and feed establishment in New Albany, Ind., Harry Mukes was sentenced to the state reformatory.

Thieves broke into the Teegarden and Powell elevator at Losantsville, Ind., but were frightened away before they could open the safe, which they had damaged so extensively, however, that an expert had to be called to open it.

Beaver Valley Milling Co., Des Moines, Ia.: "We are running 18 hours, doing a splendid business locally and fair in the East. All our mill feed is sold locally. About half the wheat is being held. Our corn mill is having a good run and also grinding corn meal for Belgian sufferers."

The Knoilenberg Milling Co., Quincy, Ill., has arranged with the Wabash Railroad to put in a switch from their tracks to the mill. They also contemplate installing an automatic scale and a conveyor for wheat from cars to elevator.

Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia.: "We are running 11 hours, doing a fair business locally, but poor elsewhere. Mill feed good. About half the wheat crop is still held."

Joseph Skrdla & Son, Atkinson, Neb.: "We are running 18 hours, doing a good business locally. Mill feed good. About half the wheat crop is still held."

The Peru Milling Co., Peru, Ind., has just completed rebuilding and remodeling its plant.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, 1914.

Steady prices were maintained by Kansas City and Missouri River corn millers during the past week, notwithstanding somewhat lower cash corn values. Volume of trade was exceedingly small, and most sales were made principally to local dealers. The Southern situation is still very dull. Corn meal sold mostly at $1.65 per 100 bs. in small sacks for old crop corn goods. Other products were not in very large demand, even from local trade.

There was as yet no demand for corn products for deferred delivery. Some inquiry from New Orleans and other large Southern markets was noted on table goods for deferred shipment, but with the present financial situation in the South millers are not anxious to book for more than 30 days' shipment. Some uncertainty still prevails as to cash corn values at the beginning of the new year. That prices will be 5c to 10c per bu. lower is reflected in the offers of a few large Southern distributors.

Grits and other brewers' goods are still out of line. Brewers declared last week that they were able to buy cheaper substitutes, although the prospect is that this will not be possible after the new year.

Chop trade was very light last week. There is no demand from interior Kansas, local chop mills in that state filling the demand at lower values than offers of Kansas City mills. New corn must be kiln-dried before grinding for chop, which makes new corn chop sell on the same basis as old corn. No. 2 mixed chop sold at $1.23 to $1.25 per 100 lbs. last week in burlap bags, Kansas City. Lower grades were quoted down to $1.20 per hundredweight.

Arrivals of new corn on the Kansas City market continue to increase in volume. Receipts of old corn are still fair, but new arrivals are displacing old corn. A premium of about three to five cents exists on old corn. However, there is no large feeding demand, and with moisture content of new corn less than a year ago and quality better feeders are not disposed to pay the present premium.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.23 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1914.

The market here for corn goods continues very quiet, with practically no demand from the South. The continually increasing receipts of new crop corn, however, caused prices on corn goods to fall off about 5c per bbl. during the past week, and 2@2¼c on corn. Offerings were free at the following prices (basis wood): Standard meal, $3.50; cream meal, $3.70; pearl meal, $3.70; grits, $3.70; hominy, $3.70.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 28, 1914.

There has been quite an improvement in the demand for corn products during the past week, especially on corn meal. The millers report better demand than for several weeks past. On account of flour prices continuing to advance and the prices on corn meal declining, this condition has produced a much better demand for corn meal and the millers in this territory report indications point to a still better demand in the near future. While there have been no contracts placed on corn meal, conditions show improvement and inquiries are more frequent over the entire territory.

Prices have declined on corn meal from 5@10c per barrel during the week, following the decline in cash corn. Corn chops have also declined, but mills report only limited demand and trade unsatisfactory.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn, 68½c; No. 2 yellow, 68¾c; No. 2 white, 69c; No. 3 corn, 67½c; No. 3 yellow, 58c; No. 3 white, 68c; No. 3 white oats, 51c. Standard meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $2.90 per bbl., pearl meal at $3.00; cream meal, $3.10. Corn chops, 100-lb. new bags at $1.31@1.33.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 28, 1914.

Prices of corn goods last week were unchanged, although there was an increased movement, due to cooler weather. The sales were mostly in the city and in reclamation and levee camps, as the cotton, lumber and sugar districts were in a pretty bad way on account of dull times. The local corn offered had no effect on the market and Western kiln-dried corn began to come in rapidly, much of it being for export. There were reports that Germany was buying through Sweden and Holland, and predictions were made that prices would go up as soon as the rumor was confirmed. Ruling prices for corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans, in carlots, were as follows: Cream meal, $3.80 to $3.90 in wood; 20c less in cotton; corn meal, $3.90 to $4 in wood; corn flour, $3.40 to $3.50 in cotton; unbolted meal, $1.40 to $1.42 per 100 lbs.; chops, $1.42 to $1.45.

New York, Nov. 28, 1914.

Corn goods prices during the week showed somewhat of a decline and there was a fairly active business in evidence at the lower prices.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln dried export, $3.80@3.90 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.50@1.60; hominy, $1@4.10; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.49@1.54; grits, $1.50@1.55; flakes, $1.95.

At a meeting of the creditors' committee of the B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia., it was announced that no bids for the property of the defunct company, which includes the Shannon & Mott Milling Co. plant, Des Moines, and 14 country elevators in Iowa, would be considered at less than 75 per cent of their appraisement. Several bids at less than this percentage were refused. The elevators and mill are being operated by M. McFarlin, trustee.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Coeburn Milling Co., Coeburn, Va., together with a large amount of grain in the elevator. Loss partially covered by insurance.

Farmers' Milling & Supply Co., Honey Creek, Ind., incorporated for $10,000.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

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CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Nov. 28, 1914.

The flour situation for the past week has been at a standstill. While business in all lines is steadily improving, still there has been no marked change in the movement of flour. Jobbers are carrying very low stocks and are buying only as needed. As a rule, jobbers at this time of the year buy heavily, anticipating a big demand for the holidays, but as yet no large bookings have been reported, as both jobbers and retailers state they are not expecting the demand. It was hoped that the opening of the cotton exchanges would put new life in business in general, but the effect was not up to expectations. Mills are still holding firm in their prices, believing they will be even higher after the holidays.

Quotations, 196-lb. wood basis, are: Fancy patent, better-known Illinois and Missouri brands, $5.90@6.50; standard, 50@60c less; Colorado soft wheat, $5.40@5.60, cotton basis.

Notes.

J. L. Scofield, representing the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor to this market during the week.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., is back at the mill after a trip over the Southern territory.

J. W. Bailey, with headquarters at Meridian, Miss., representing Akin-Erskin Milling Co., Evansville, Ind., was calling on trade here during the week.

H. M. Glenn, representing Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., was calling on trade here this week. Mr. Glenn reports business conditions rapidly improving.

F. W. Bickelhaupt, of the Koenigsmark Mill Co., Waterloo, Ill., was calling on trade here this week. Mr. Bickelhaupt was working his way to the mill for the holidays.

The G. W. Carter elevator at Hepburn, Ia., which was destroyed by fire Sept. 23, has been replaced by a new one, with an increased capacity of 50 per cent. The new elevator is also equipped with a 600-bu. feed mill.

Tessman Bros. Co., hay and feed dealers of Duluth, Minn., have purchased the business of H. F. Davis & Co., the oldest hay and grain firm in Duluth.

Prominent Minnesota Miller Dies.

H. C. Ervin, a well known miller of St. Cloud, Minn., died recently of bright's disease, after an illness of about two years' duration.

Mr. Ervin settled in St. Claud about 20 years ago, and was prominent in milling circles throughout the state up till the time of his death. He owned and operated a 200-bbl. mill for a number of years.

Mr. Ervin is survived by his widow and two sons, H. C. Ervin, Jr., of St. Cloud, and T. S. Ervin of Bemidji, Minn., and one daughter, Frances, who is attending school in the East.

Knollenberg Milling Co., Quincy, Ill.: "We are running full time and doing a good business locally and fair in the South. Mill feed in fair demand. From 25 to 33 per cent of the wheat crop is still being held."

Peru Milling Co., Peru, Ind.: "We are running half time. Flour business fair locally, but very light in East and dead in South. Mill feed quiet. About 30 per cent of the wehat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Wheat in Fair Condition.

Correspondents' reports show winter wheat needs moisture in sections of Kansas and the Southwest, but, generally speaking, the crop is in good condition for this season, the increased acreage more than making up for a slight loss in condition percentage as compared with last year, when the condition figure was very high. A sudden cold wave, however, might cause considerable damage, as the wheat plant is practically without snow covering over the entire growing belt.

John Adams has sold a half interest in his flour and feed business at New London, Wis., to his son, George. The firm will continue under the name of John Adams & Son.

The Marlboro Grain & Elevator Co., of Bennettsville, S. C., is going to build a 50-bbl. mill an delevator.

Forest City Milling & Elevator Co., Forest City, Mo., incorporated for $25,000.

C. W. Hansen will engage in the flour and feed business at Kennard Neb.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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THE BEST Safest and Most Reliable Protection At Absolute Cost in this Exclusive Company of the Milling and Grain Trade

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1914.

The flour and feed business has shown wonderful improvement within the past few days. All the jobbers and brokers report this as having been the case. Jobbers have enjoyed a very satisfactory business to the retailers and the latter report that the consumers seem to be buying much more freely. The brokers and flour salesmen say that they are able to get specifications without any trouble. In fact, practically all the old contracts are just about cleaned up, and, while jobbers are not making heavy purchases, the feeling is much better and there will be a good demand for good-sized contracts within the next few days. In fact, this would have been the case right now had it not been for the break in options. This has caused the trade to hesitate in buying, but as a rule the trade, while not very bearish as to prices, seem to think best to wait a few days before placing large orders, feeling that the recent break in options will cause lower prices of flour.

Prices are about as follows: Best Illinois patent, cotton basis, $5.80; straight, $5.20; best Indiana patent, $5.60; straight, $5.40; best Colorado, $5.15; soft wheat bran, $23; shorts, $27; grain-alfalfa mied feed, 35 per cent grain, $23.25; 60 per cent grain, $26.75; white oats, bulk, 50c; No. 3 white oats, bulk, 49½c; K. D. corn, 68c; corn chops, new bags, $26.50; cream meal, basis 38s, $3.10; standard meal, $2.80.

The grain and feed business has shown a big improvement within the past few days. In fact, the weather has been just the kind that caused a rush in the feed business. Very damp and rainy weather that keeps all live stock inside also puts an end to any pasturage that might have remained up to this time.

There seems to be a much better tone to cotton seed products, much better demand and at better prices, as a rule. This is due largely to the fact that good hay is very scarce and high, due to the quarantine.

Memphis Notes.

Dr. C. G. Schaefer, well-known mixed feed salesman, has gone to New Orleans in the interest of G. E. Patterson.

Mr. Scruggs, well-known broker, formerly of Scruggs-Robinson Co., says he wil re-enter the brokerage business about Dec. 1.

J. E. Tate & Co. are putting out their mixed feed under the name of "JETCO Grain Mixed Alfalfa Feed." This firm is rapidly forging its way to the front and becoming one of the largest dealers in Memphis.

E. M. Polk, of Helena, Ark., was in Memphis this week, and while here was looking after his interests in the grain business. Mr. Polk is one of the best-known grain men in this section and has a host of friends here.

Paul Tatum, the well-known broker of Jackson, Miss., spent several days in Memphis with the Shriners, also as the guest of his many friends. Mr. Tatum is one of the best-known "merchandise brokers" of Mississippi, and reports that he expects a great improvement in business.

Joe Barnett, of the Queen City Feed Co., Meridian, Miss., was a visitor this week. Mr. Barnett is very optimistic as to trade conditions in the South, especially as to his particular section of the country. He says that business is showing a decided improvement around Meridian and that he is looking forward to an exceptionally good winter and spring business.

Plainville Mill and Elevator Co., Plainville, Kan.: "We are running 18 hours, and find flour good locally but slow elsewhere. Mill feed is higher and in good demand. About 60 per cent of the wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Nov. 28, 1914.

Much complaint was heard from the jobbers and brokers of New Orleans relative to the loss of their commissions for the sale of flour for export. It was stated that the allied governments and Holland were making all of the purchases of export flour direct from the mills and were cutting out the middleman altogether. Some buying was done last week for the local trade, but it was in small lots for January shipment. The major part of the city and country trade was supplied by the stocks in railroad warehouses. This caused the mills to cut prices, as the local jobbers were selling from 20c to 25c per bbl. under the mills' quotations. Another reason for the demoralizing condition was that steamship companies refused to send enough ships to Gulf ports to take care of bookings and jobbers who had counted on filling export contracts made weeks ago were unable to get freight room.

Kansas mills held prices steady for the most part, but a few were inclined to make cuts to get business where immediate shipment was desired. Quotations were down from 15c to 20c from the week previous, and patent was quoted at $5.10 to $5.25 for December delivery in 98-lb. cotton. Straight was offered freely at $4.90 to $5.10 in cotton. There was a strong demand for clear for export, but none quoted. Oklahoma mills were out of line 10c to 15c and Nebraska mills' prices were 10c to 15c higher than Kansas. Straights were much in favor by the local trade.

Northwestern mills reduced prices early in the week, but by Saturday were selling high patent in cotton sacks at $5.50 to $5.65 for immediate shipment, with $5.65 to $5.75 for January-February delivery. The city trade was holding off, as it was the impression that values would go down during the holidays. It was reported that quotations had already begun to work lower and a substantial break is looked for by Jan. 1.

Soft wheat flour quotations were fairly steady at $5.20@5.25 for high patent in cotton sacks. There was little demand either from the city or country, on account of the inability of the sugar planters to dispose of their crop and lack of money in the cotton districts. There was a better demand for straight and extra fancy, the latter being quoted at $4.80 to $4.90. No clears were offered. Cuba, Mexico and Panama were in the market for low grade and straight, and there were indications that a considerable trade would be done with Colombia and Venezuela, as well as to the lower part of the West Indies. Most of this business has been done direct with New York and Hamburg, before the readjustment of trade routes caused by the war.

Mill feed prices were stronger than during the previous week and there was a better demand both in the city and country, on account of the increased interest in dairy and stock farming. Local dealers were restocking bran and prices ranged from $1.18 to $1.20 in cotton and jute. There was considerable inquiry from Cuba and Central America for shorts and several good orders were placed at $1.30 to $1.35.

New Orleans Notes.

Theodore Brent, assistant to Vice-President W. B. Biddle of the Frisco at Chicago, has accepted the general managership of the joint traffic bureau of the New Orleans exchanges, effective Dec. 1. Mr. Brent is considered an expert on the Southwestern and Southeastern rate situation.

Jeff D. Hardin, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, and a veteran flour jobber, will report to that body in his annual statement that New Orleans will close the best flour exporting season in her history on Dec. 31. Up to date considerably more than 1,000,000 bbls. of export flour have left here for Europe.

The destruction of the Sunset elevator at Galveston last week is forcing a large amount of grain from the Kansas City territory into New Orleans. The elevators here are in fair shape and railroad officials deny that there will be an embargo on corn and wheat. New Orleans is getting more ships than Galveston, on account of the big horse and mule movement out of this port, and practically all of these vessels trim with wheat or corn.

Stock feed dealers are rejoicing over a victory attained last week in obtaining the detention of all horses and mules coming in via the Illinois Central lines for 24 hours for resting, feeding, etc. Local dealers had been losing about $500 per ship under the system of loading the tired horses aboard the ships. The Lloyd insurance agency put a stop to this when they lost 44 horses on one cargo of the Maport & Holt liner Raeburn. All animals for export will now be detained the full time.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Nov. 30, 1914.

Business continues very stagnant in this section, and this is especially true of flour, meal, grain and feedstuffs. Small grist mills are being operated all through this section by cotton ginners and more are being installed right aong. A splendid crop of corn was made in the Selma territory this season and home-ground meal is cutting off the shipments of both flour and meal from the North and West. The large crop of oats, together with the largest local hay crop, has practically cut off the demand for feedstuffs. Cotton seed hulls and meal are very cheap in this section. The feeders will not use bran and shorts when they can buy 40 per cent protein cotton seed meal at $22 per ton. Thousands of cattle are being fed in the Black Belt of Alabama, and probably at a lower cost than in any section of the United States. The outlook for grain and feedstuffs is not encouraging here, as it is believed farmers have enough corn and hay to carry them over to the next harvest, and it is estimated that the acreage planted to oats this fall has been increased about tenfold. Farmers are just beginning to realize that this is a very fine oats country, as much as 75 bus. being made to the acre here last season.

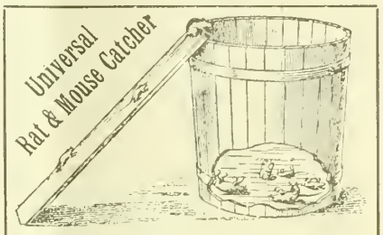
Jobbers report demand for flour showing a slight increase as the holidays approach, but the same is still far from normal. The cheaper grades of patent are being demanded. Jobbers are still selling flour at very close figures, compared with the present market, and the trade look for "bargains" and are buying more new brands than for a long time past.

The following prices obtain here: Soft winter wheat flour, fancy patent, $5.35 to $5.75 wood; standard patent, $5.10 to $5.25 wood; kiln-dried bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.52; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, 78c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacks, 57½c.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange, Sargent, Nebr.



Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time, keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order, lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes a few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in one month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of $3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid $1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order.
H. D. SWARTS, Inventor and Manufacturer. Scranton, Pa.

Excelsior Anchor Bolting Cloth and Grit Gauze

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Awarded Gold Medals at Nine Expositions and World's Fairs.

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for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.
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"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 28, 1914.

Wheat market here closed without change, No. 2 closing at $1.08, exactly the same as a week ago. Receipts are somewhat better, totaling 99 cars. Durum is still holding at $1.14, and rye has advanced to $1.02. Flour conditions are also without change for the major part of the state. Best patents in 48s cotton are quoted at $6 per bbl., in the southwest section $5.80 is quoted and in the eastern section $5.50 to $5.60.

In Omaha $5.50 is the quotation made by millers and jobbers to local trade. Bakers' trade is not much in evidence, but so far as the larger mills in the state are concerned business is reported satisfactory. The smaller mills, however, whose business is entirely local, are finding competition keen.

Mill feed seems to have adjusted itself to one price the state over, bran being quoted at $22 and shorts $25 to $26. Carlot trade is not much in evidence and jobbers are putting out but few bids.

Nebraska Notes.

A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., plans to send an entire car of flour from his point for the Belgian relief.

Improvements have just been completed in the water power of the Naponee Mill Co., Naponee, Neb., at a cost of several thousand dollars.

Amended articles of incorporation have been filed by the Amboy Milling and Elevator Co., Red Cloud, Neb. Work on the new plant is progressing rapidly.

The high prices commanded by durum wheat in Omaha are being maintained. A car sold last week at $1.13½, about five cents higher than hard wheat.

George Webster has accepted a position in the sales department of the Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb., since the death of Roy A. Davis several weeks ago.

Frank Ambroz, of Fairfax, S. D., who recently purchased a half interest in the Creighton Roller Mills, Creighton, Neb., will take active charge of the mill Dec. 5.

Directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange have decided to go ahead this fall and winter with their new building, which will be eight stories in height and located at Nineteenth and Harney.

Ernst Meyer has installed an electric light plant in connection with his mill at Oak, Neb. Aside from the power this plant will furnish his mill, Mr. Meyer plans to sell electric light to Oak households and those in nearby towns.

F. S. Cowgill, of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., was elected president of the Omaha Grain Exchange at a meeting of the board of directors last Monday. J. B. Swearingen and Barton Millard were chosen vice-presidents and F. L. Brown treasurer.

A boat line between Omaha and Kansas City is under consideration by the Omaha Commercial Club. A number of times the project has been mooted here, and many business men have signified their willingness to subscribe to a company to be organized for that purpose.

Frank J. Taylor, who for six years has been an active member of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and Roland H. Sturtevant, of Chicago, have formed a co-partnership under the name of the Taylor Grain Co., and will do a general brokerage and commission business in this market.

N. P. Nelson, former owner of the Ashland (Neb.) Mills, who recently returned from a trip abroad, brought back some fine specimens of Denmark wheat and rye. The wheat samples are of an unusually plump berry, and much larger than the domestic Nebraska wheat.

Construction work on the new plant of the Lexington Mill and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., was started last week. The new mill will be rushed to completion, as the capacity of the North Platte (Neb.) mill, which is being operated by the company, is insufficient to take care of the business of the company. The plant will be of 400 bbls. capacity.

Although no official estimates on the present wheat area in Nebraska have been given out, millers in the state are almost unanimous that the acreage is at least equal to that of a year ago and in some instances an increase of 5 to 10 per cent is indicated. Reports from mills in the state indicate that the crop is in good condition and that grazing of cattle on wheat fields is almost general.

The wheat movement in Nebraska is light at this time. Corn husking is taking up most of the farmers' time in the state, and until part of the corn crop in the state is marketed millers report that the wheat movement from farms will be very light. Many farmers will hold their wheat for $1 per bu., not being in need of money. However, there is no disposition to hold corn, and farmers are of the opinion that the outlook for higher wheat prices is better than for advancing corn quotations.

A Broomhall cable from Russia says: "Seeding started well with the weather favorable and now the planted area has a good snow cover and the outlook for winter wheat is generally satisfactory. Much damage has been done by the invading army in the war zone and large quantities of wheat and other foodstuffs have been confiscated."

The Texas Grain Dealers' Association is considering the advisability of establishing a grain claim department, which will handle all claims for reparation from railroads for leaking cars and other causes of loss to shippers.

The first ship to leave New Orleans for San Francisco via the Panama canal was the S. S. Peter H. Crowell, which sailed from the Gulf port last week.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 28, 1914.

The flour and feed business has shown some improvement during the past week. There is a much better feeling among the jobbers, the retailers and the flour salesmen, and, as conditions are slowly improving, indications are for a much better demand within the near future. While business is not up to normal, representatives of various flour mills report they are securing some new business. Although there has been some advance in flour the past week, the dealers have been placing some business at the advance for immediate to 30 days' shipment. There have been very few good sales made to the jobbers, but, as nearly all the old contracts have been shipped, there should be quite an improvement on new contracts within the near future.

The mill feed situation continues to show a better tone. While the demand for both bran and shorts has been good, offers from the mills have been limited and mostly for prompt shipment, with quite a spread in prices from different markets. Many of the mills are offering feed only in mixed cars with flour.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, soft wheat, wood basis, at $6@6.50; standard patent, 40@50c per bbl. less; extra fancy patent, 80@90c per bbl. less. Hard wheat high patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $5.40@5.60; standard patent at $5.20@5.40. Plain hard wheat bran at $1.09@1.18 in 100-lb. sacks; soft wheat mill-run bran at $1.23@1.28; gray shorts at $1.30@1.35.

Notes.

W. A. Whitney, of the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, was in Little Rock this week, calling on their local jobber, the H. K. Cochran Co.

Field work and autumn sowing in France has been making fair progress and is complete in parts. It is confidently expected that measures will be taken by the government to insure completion of sowing before hard winter sets in. Area is thought to be larger than expected.

The Northwestern Milling Co.'s mill at Dundas, Minn., was destroyed by fire recently. The mill had been leased about a month ago by J. H. Murphy & Son of Minneapolis, who had spent a considerable sum for repairs.

HALLIDAY ELEVATOR CO.

CAIRO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Are You Getting Our Car Bids? If Not,
Write Us.

CAPACITY, EXPERIENCE, EFFICIENCY,

give real meaning to

"OUR SERVICE"

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE BAGS

¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary straw white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.

MILWAUKEE BAG CO.- MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.

St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated

Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13, 1914.

The lowest range of prices in the istory of the industry is now being uoted on alfalfa meal and alfalfa nixed feeds, the former selling as low s $15 per ton for No. 2 meal in 100 b. bags, Kansas City, prompt shipnent. Even at this range the demand s slow, but mixers and jobbers everyvhere are hopeful of a sharp improvenent in trade soon after the new year. As a result of the low prices, many nills in Colorado and other Western states, which are now the principal source of supply of the Kansas City narket, have shut down, and are shipping hay, rather than grind the alfalfa nto meal and selling at the present evel of values.

Not much meal is moving at presnt, and those handlers with large stocks on hand and much contracted meal are warehousing the product. That prices will be sharply higher at the beginning of the new year is generally expected. Eastern mixers are carrying only small stocks of meal for mixing purposes, but with the improved demand expected in the new year, they will be compelled to buy meal on a large scale. This demand, millers declare, will cause prices to advauce, as present values are below cost of producing meal.

Mixed feed trade has shown marked improvement, although new sales are still slow and will probably not show much improvement in volume until January, 1915. The Southern situation is improving, and dealers in Eastern markets are optimistic about the future. With alfalfa mixed feed prices at an unusually low level and other feeds commanding relatively higher prices, trade in alfalfa mixed feeds is expected to improve generally.

Molasses alfalfa mixed feed sold at $18 to $18.50 per ton for No. 2, or about 50c lower than a week ago. Other mixed feeds had a similar decline. Top on molasses alfalfa mixed feed was $21.50 per ton for choice grade.

Grain mixed feeds are bringing a top of $24.50 per ton, and in some instances $25. The trade, however, is displaying a preference for alfalfa molasses feed, because of the lower values. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds sold at $22.50 to $23.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City. Eastern states bought the latter feed in fair volume.

Choice alfalfa meal was in light supply, but there was no very large demand for the offerings. Top on this grade was $18 per ton. No. 1 was in large supply and sold at $1.50 per ton less than choice, or at $16.50. No. 2 meal brought a range of $1 to $1.50 per ton less than No. 1. Sales of this grade were made at $15 to $15.50 per ton.

Alfalfa hay was sharply higher during the past week in the Kansas City hay market. Receipts were fairly heavy, but a good clearance was effected. An improved demand from Southeastern states was noted. Shipping demand from other sections was of fair volume.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18; No. 1, $16@16.50; No. 2, $15@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21@21.50; No. 2, $18@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@23.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $23.50@24.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@15.50; No. 1, $13.50@14.50; No. 2, $10.50@11.50; No. 3, $9@10; standard, $12@13.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Construction work on the new alfalfa meal mill at Riverton, Ia., is being pushed, and it is planned by the owners to start operations early in the new year. The mill will be operated under the name Riverton Alfalfa Meal Mill Co.

Boyd Bobb has disposed of 175 bus. of alfalfa seed for $6,300, a record price, according to a report from Lemmon, S. D. Mr. Bobb reports that he has threshed 175 bus. of alfalfa seed, for which he was paid $36 per bu. Most of the seed was bought by the North Dakota experiment stations. Seed was of unusually fine quality and of a new strain. The price has never been exceeded in the Dakotas.

The movement of alfalfa hay to the Kansas City market makes up approximately half of the total receipts of all kinds of hay. Demand for alfalfa is good, but prices are low, much lower than at this time a year ago and than at this period in the past several years. One Kansas City deaer in alfalfa meal says that the range of prices on alfalfa meal is the lowest in the history of the industry. No. 2 meal is offered freely at $15 per ton, while the top on choice is $18 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City.

J. W. Anderson, of the Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, who returned last week from an extensive trade trip through Eastern markets, says that the sentiment of distributors toward the mixed feed market is much more favorable than it has been for some time. Trade in mixed feeds has shown a marked improvement in the last few days, and is now better than it has been during the past three months. "With a return of favorable sentiment on the part of small distributors and an improving financial situation in the Southern cotton states mixed feed manufacturers throughout my recent trade trip," declared Mr. Anderson, "told me they expected a big revival in feed orders to take place not later than the new year. Mixed feed business will be in full swing then, and will be larger than a year ago, because of the past dullness."

Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, who attended the conference of feed control officials in Washington several weeks ago, returned last week. Mr. Haywood says that conditions are improving in the East and that the trade generally has taken on a hopeful attitude and is looking for a revival the first week of the new year. The holiday season will probably be a factor against any material improvement in business until the new year. Mr. Haywood, while in the East, saw several samples of choice meal in Boston, Philadelphia and New York that had been purchased in California and had been shipped via the Panama Canal. Although California meal is competing with Southwestern meal in Atlantic seaboard points, none of the Pacific meal can be shipped from the seaboard, as the rates are prohibitive and prices would be too high. "The amount of meal consumed in the large coast ports is very small," said Mr. Haywood, "and shipments of California meal will not interfere seriously with the demand for Southwestern meal in Eastern markets."

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1914.

The alfalfa market here for the past week has been rather draggy. The demand for alfalfa hay and products was limited, and the receipts excessive, and prices at the close of the week were 50c@$1 per ton lower than the previous week.

The short duration of the cold spell, turning back to warm, open weather, has seemingly nipped in the bud the slight improvement which was in evidence last week in the demand for feeding stuffs of all descriptions, and alfalfa hay and products had scarcely started moving when the break came. However, when winter weather sets in there will undoubtedly be an unusually heavy demand for feeds this winter.

Track sales reported during the week were: No. 3 alfalfa hay at $10@12; No. 2 at $13@14 to $14.50@15; No. 1 choice at $15@15.50 to $16@17 and $17.50@18. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16.50; No. 1 at $18.25 and choice at $19@20; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, without grain, $20; with grain, $27, f. o. b. East St. Louis.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 28, 1914.

Demand for alfalfa was greatly increased on account of the prevalence of the hoof and mouth disease in large hay-producing states. The strictest kind of a quarantine was exercised on hay, oats and straw from the 14 infected states. This gave a big market for the western hay and oats and made native hay, which graded up to sample, desirable. Alfalfa hay prices went up locally $1 to $1.50 per ton, and meal and mixed feeds increased proportionately. Fully 75 per cent of the hay contracted for to feed the 60,000 horses and mules for the French and British governments was timothy from Wisconsin and Illinois, but it is said that only a small portion of this can be shipped in on account of the quarantine regulations. Several big sales of timothy were made to belligerent ships which will carry army animals to Europe, and there is about 1,000 tons on hand for delivery under former contracts. All of this comes in fumigated and it is said the mules object to it. Many carloads of alfalfa will be consumed locally in feeding the stock as it is being concentrated here for exportation. Alfalfa meal and mixed feed is coming into increased demand for a similar reason, as every ship carries enough oats, hay and meal to give each animal a 60-lb. ration a day on the 20-day voyage to the Continent. Quotations for the stock feeds, f. o. b. New Orleans, in carlots rule as follows: No. 1 alfalfa hay, $22@23 per ton; prime but good color $20@21; native alfalfa, $18@19; timothy hay, $24@26; lespedeza hay, native, $13@15; No. 1 alfalfa meal, $25@26; prime, $23@24; molasses mixed feed, $27@28; grain mixed, $28@32.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 28, 1914.

The manufacturers report further improvement in the demand for alfalfa mixed feeds during the past week. Orders are coming more frequently, but buying is rather limited and the volume of business is still much lighter than a year ago. Mixers attribute the light demand to mild weather conditions and they anticipate much better demand in the near future.

There was light demand for alfalfa meal. The mixers have contracts on meal to cover their requirements for the next 30 or 60 days and there will be few inquiries for meal until after the first of the year.

Prices are maintained throughout the week. Steadiness was apparent and generally old quotations prevailed.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $17.50@18.50 per ton; strictly No. 1 alfalfa at $16@17 per ton; alfalfa molasses grain feed at $27@30 per ton; alfalfa dairy feed at $26@27.50 per ton.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The Barton Roller Mills, Barton, Wis., owned by William F. Gadow, which were destroyed by fire last May, have been rebuilt and the capacity increased to 150 bbls. The new mills will be operated by electricity.

Cedar Valley Roller Mills, Spalding, Neb.: "We are running half time. Flour business good locally, but Eastern markets are off. Mill feed in good demand. About 40 per cent of the wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Alton Roller Mills, Alton, Kan.: "We are running 11 hours, doing a good business locally, but slow in East. Mill feed is in good demand. About 25 per cent of the wheat is being held."

Anthony Mills, Anthony, Kan., have ordered of Nordyke & Marmon Co. several bran packers.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.
Ask
THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

The Bulk Department
PENICK & FORD, Ltd.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 barrel flour mill, which has an elevator in connection with a storage capacity of 5,000 bushels. The mill is situated one block from the P. M. R. R. in the town of Ubly, Mich. Address Mrs. Aug. Schraeder, Ubly, Mich.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Right now, job as head or second miller, by married man with nine years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. State kind of mill and wages paid, in first letter. Address Box 213, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Work in any capacity and at any price to start with as miller in mill of any capacity, the larger the better. Have had 20 years' experience in mills, large and small, on both hard and soft wheats. Have no pretensions, but you may give me the work that you have not been able to get done satisfactorily. Can also do millwright work, or fill position as salesman. Am now employed, but want change. Can go anywhere on short notice. Address J. Gomez, care No. 2403 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—By a miller and engineer and a No. 1 flour packer, positions at once in any sized mill anywhere at reasonable wages. Good letters and references for two brothers and son. Address A. W. Patrick, Farmington, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR EXCHANGE—The west half of the southeast quarter, section 11, township 36, range 9, Alamosa County, Colorado, unimproved irrigated 80, with half share of commonwealth ditch fully paid up. This land lays nice, 9 miles southwest of Alamosa; is clear and worth $5,500. Want to trade the above for a working interest in a good milling proposition, with position as miller or manager. Have had 20 years' experience and best of references. Address Fred Hagemeister, Benedict, Neb.

FOR SALE—Oklahoma elevator for sale; modern, 20,000 bus. capacity. Only one in center of good grain district, where grain is all sold and none fed; also 700 ton hay barn. Address Newcomer, Adair, Okla.

WANTED—25-inch x 8-foot differential reel. State price and condition in first letter. Stillwater Mill and Elevator Co., Stillwater, Okla.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Elevator, including residence and feed warehouse, all located on the same property, in a German settlement, close to Wichita. About 60 per cent of this year's wheat crop still in the hands of the farmers. This is a splendid opportunity for the right party. Address Otto Weiss Co., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—25 h. p., 32 h. p. and 60 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse oil and gasoline engines. Slightly used and all complete. A. H. McDonald, 549 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

A company is being organized to take over the plant of the St. Peter Milling Co., St. Peter, Minn., a 350-bbl. mill. The company will be incorporated for $32,000.

A. A. Bradley, of Harlan, Kan., has sold his elevator to C. A. Kalbfleisch, of that town, and purchased Lund & Son's elevator at Cedar, Kan.

Price's Elevator & Grain Co., Griffin, Ind., incorporated for $10,000.

Army Flour Awards.

Major Davis, of the quartermaster department of the U. S. Army, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, will receive sealed bids in duplicate for the following amounts of flour:

39,200 lbs. of "issue" flour for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in double sacks.

54,782 lbs. of "issue" flour for U. S. M. P., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in double sacks.

53,018 lbs. of "issue" flour made from Kansas hard wheat.

53,998 lbs. of "issue" flour made from spring wheat in double sacks.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, December 3, and flour must be shipped by December 16. Bids f. o. b. mill are preferred.

Gulf Elevator to Be Rebuilt.

Announcement was made last week by W. B. Scott, president of the Sunset-Central railroad, that its 1,000,000-bus. elevator at Galveston, which was totally destroyed by fire several weeks ago, would be rebuilt. The new structure will be erected on the site of the burned plant, and will be of concrete, fireproof material.

Construction of a 1,000,000-bus. elevator at Galveston is now under consideration by officials of the Santa Fe Railroad. Plans for a large export storage house are being prepared, and announcement of the erection of the new elevator will be made early in the new year. The present inadequate storage capacity in Galveston has caused embargoes to be placed on the export wheat movement, and has seriously interferred with the Santa Fe movement of export grain.

Wm. Logeman has opened a flour and feed business at Scotland, S. D.

Opportunities

are of value only to those who take advantage of same.

Millers who have their plants equipped with the Alsop Electrical Process are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by discriminating buyers who demand pure white flour that has been properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

If you have not installed this wonderful process, you are working under a serious handicap.

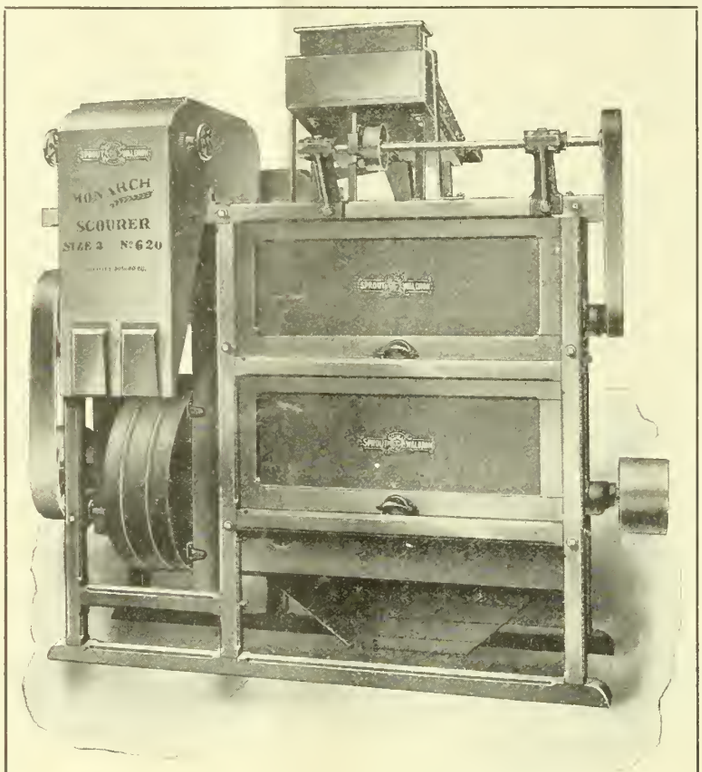
Write us for particulars.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILLING CLEAN WHEAT

And the necessity for cleaning it economically and thoroughly, are equally well recognized and were leading factors in the development of



Monarch Double Wheat Scourer--With Shoe

THE MONARCH WHEAT SCOURER

Built in five sizes, in single and double types, with or without shoe and with capacities ranging from 15 to 100 bushels per hour.

Design is such as insures satisfactory cleaning regardless of the nature of the wheat. Cylinders are the most efficient yet produced and plenty of fan power for separation of screenings and ample ventilation to the scouring chamber have been provided.

Construction is of durable materials throughout and workmanship first class.

For details of this machine, address

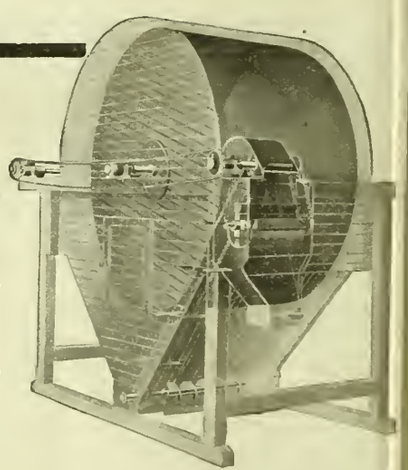
The Flour Milling Machinery Department,

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.



LESS than five years ago sack cleaning was a hard, tiresome, nerve-racking, muscle-straining job.

Today it is easy, cleanly, simple and thorough.

The change!—what has brought about the great change! The *Wolf Sack Cleaner*—the machine which is being nationally applauded for its enormous capacity, which is a thousand sacks an hour.

Send for Bulletin 92

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE:
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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
READING ROOM

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1914 | Number Two

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth. BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

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BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY

as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1, 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

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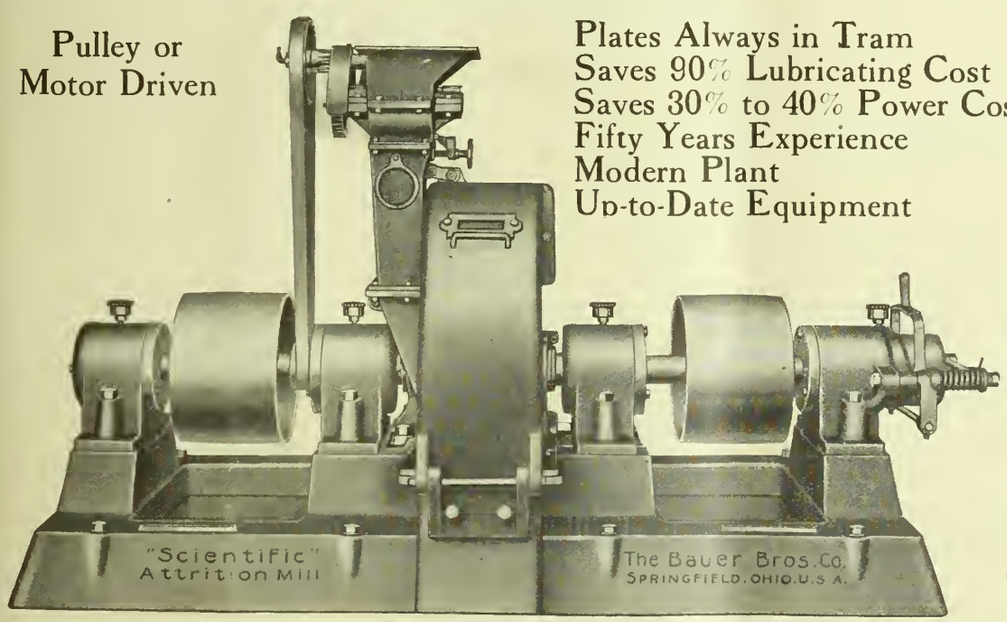
Pulley or
Motor Driven



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Fifty Years Experience
Modern Plant
Up-to-Date Equipment

More Uniform Products
Bearings Always Cool
Cheaper Grinding
We Know How
Superior Design
Produce Best Machines

We specialize in Attrition Mill Building.

Buy the "Scientific" Attrition Mill. It is the best.

Ask those who have tried other makes---then bought the "Scientific."

Write for descriptive matter showing details of construction and learn why the "Scientific" has always been the leader.

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(Formerly The Foos Mfg. Co.)

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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OFFICE AND WORKS, 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

READ THIS LETER

Do Repeat Orders Indicate Satisfaction? The Letter Answers the Question

F. W. STOCK & SONS

Stock's Mikota Flour
Stock's Best Patent

Millers of Winter, Spring and Blended Flour

Mills at Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., Nov. 2, 1914.

Thos. McFeely Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:---

We just have your statement calling for $250.00 covering a couple of your machines---two No. 4 Middlings Finishers.

I don't see any way to get out of the payment of this matter, because our Mr. May refuses to part with the machine, and further, I hear that he is going to call for a couple more.

However, we enclose herewith our check for $250.00 to balance.

Very truly yours,
F. W. STOCK & SONS.

More Information from

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YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
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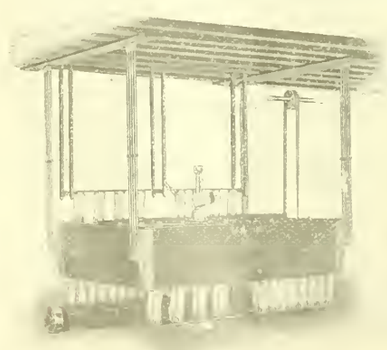

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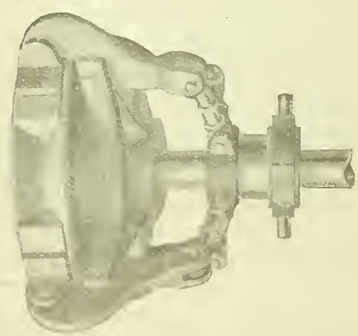

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

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None better from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Sylvia Milling Co.

Sylvia, Kansas.

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located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.

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WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

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WE GRIND ONLY

Choice Turkey Hard Wheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

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Just what the name implies,

"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.

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Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

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"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

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THE LYONS MILLING CO.

Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

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"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

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Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob

The Vilm Milling Co.

Wichita, Kansas

N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

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HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

"TICK-TOCK" FLOUR
FOR THE TRADE DEMANDING QUALITY
We can supply more jobbers with this Business Building Patent
LEAVENWORTH MILLING CO.
Leavenworth, Kansas

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers in Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

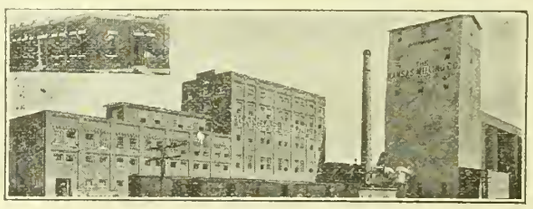
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

SEMOLINO GOLDEN ROD
Turkey wheat, recognized superior to all other wheats, is used exclusively in making our flour. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
Hays City, Kansas
C. E. Williams, Manager.

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

We buy the pick of the wheat at our elevators.
Flour of Quality and Uniformity
Write for samples and prices.
EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.,
El Reno, Oklahoma.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT

"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Hard Wheat Flour That Satisfies
TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
El Reno, Oklahoma
DAILY CAPACITY EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS

Loomis Grain & Elevator Co.
Loomis, Nebr.
The Famous
"Monarch Flour"
For High Grade Trade.
TURKEY WHEAT FLOUR.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest
Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.
Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour

"NEPTUNE"

Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

Bran

Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour

"STAR"

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo.

Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade** Winter Wheat Flour

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands
Lebanon Bene
Ethereal
Jewel
Member Millers' National Federation

Manufacturers of
Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

V. THOMPSON COMPANY

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Millers Agents

Established 1890

326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY

FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

CHICAGO.

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George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cotton Grain

BAGS

BY THE BALE OR CARLOT

Grass and Field Seeds

The Albert Dickinson Co.

Chicago Minneapolis

PHILADELPHIA.

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STRONG QUALITY FLOURS

308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.

ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE

Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.

Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through

A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,

F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate

for

Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Chicago St. Louis

World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

EL PASO, TEXAS

(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

Use Good Sample Envelopes

We Print Them

MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal

As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.

WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.

Pine Bluff, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in

FLOUR

Write to the live wire Commission Merchants

JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.

Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed — **WANTED** — CORN Bran Meal Chop

For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway

Send Samples and Prices to

ERNEST WHEELER

1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT

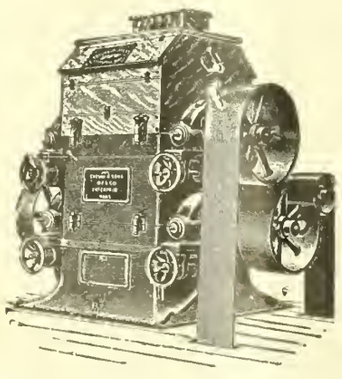
LAWYERS.

Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.

Main Office: 925-933 Metropolitan Bld., Minneapolis, Minn.

Branch Office: Room 52 McGill Bld., Washington, D. C.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron---and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the **EHRSAM.** Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.

"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

ESTABLISHED 1850

Western Assurance Company

FLOUR INSURED AGAINST ALL RISK

R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Jr., Agent

Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1914. | Number Two

Brokers Pay 10-Cent Tax

Revenue Law Does Not Apply to Regular Salesmen.

In an article on "Details of Revenue Taxes," in Milling and Grain News last week, the following paragraph was inaccurate in not discriminating between brokers on commission and salaried salesmen:

"Contracts or memorandum of sale of goods or merchandise, stocks or bonds not otherwise enumerated, 10c. This latter provision will include all contracts for the sale of flour, mill feeds or other grain products, whether in carlots or less than carlots.'

A letter from A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, gives the interpretation of the Treasury Department as follows:

"Some of our correspondents this week have called attention to the last paragraph of the article referring to the war tax law, contained in your issue of Dec. 1. A casual reading of this paragraph would seem to indicate that it is necessary to affix a 10-cent stamp on ALL contracts for flour sales, etc. As I have had several inquiries along this line, I called at the Internal Revenue Collector's office here and they advised me that it was applicable only to business taken by a broker, on which sales a memorandum of sale or evidence of sale must bear a 10-cent stamp. As there was very great activity in the office of the Internal Revenue Collector here when I asked this question, I decided to confirm it at Washington and yesterday wired a friend who confirmed this ruling direct at the Treasury Department, to the effect that a broker, although he has paid the $20 license fee, must affix a 10-cent stamp on each evidence of sale, and that a salesman working for a mill on a salary does not have to stamp such sales contracts."

Alabama Demands Cotton Sacks.

Regarding the use of cotton sacks for feed and grain in the South, a letter from W. M. Cosby Flour and Grain Co., Birmingham, Ala., on this subject is as follows:

"The trade in this section are taking all kinds of mill feed, which includes mixed feed, in cotton sacks, and the consumers are demanding the cotton sacks at the present time from the merchant. This is due to the concerted action taken with view of increasing the consumption of cotton and in order that the Southern states might pull out of the terrible hole which they are now in."

Plan Exporters' Combination.

The rights of American exporters of all commodities to combine to meet foreign competition in foreign markets were questioned by J. H. Fahey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a petition to President Wilson. President Fahey says that American exporters now have great opportunities, but they are handicapped by doubts as to their legal rights. Support of the present administration for an amendment to the Sherman law which would permit American exporters to combine is asked by the Chamber of Commerce.

Madrid Milling Co., Madrid, Ia.: "We are running half time and doing a good business. Mill feed is dull. About one-fourth of the wheat is being held."

Holland Loans Wheat to Belgium.

At a meeting in Rotterdam Dec. 7 of the Netherlands Cabinet, attended by Charge d'Affaires Langhorne and Capt. T. F. Lucey, of the Belgian Relief Commission, the government of Holland consented to lend for the relief of the starving Belgian population 10,000 tons of wheat, valued at $1,000,000, to be delivered immediately.

So far it has been impossible for enough food to be shipped in from America to feed all of Belgium, and in some parts of that country the people are starving. It is stated by representatives of the commission that with this loan of 10,000 tons of wheat they can feed the Belgians for a fortnight, but after that the need will be as urgent as ever.

The action of Holland in lending this grain is particularly generous, as that country itself is in great need of grain, bread having been placed on a war basis. As to the repayment of the wheat loaned, the Netherlands government simply declared that it would deliver the wheat immediately on Capt. Lucey's personal receipt, without any conditions.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Dec. 7, 1914. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via all rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton.

PORTS.	DEC.	JAN.
Aberdeen	49.00	49.00
Alexandria	65.00	65.00
Amsterdam	59.00	59.00
Bordeaux	58.25	58.25
Bristol	47.00	47.00
Baltic Basing	72.00	72.00
Baltic Basing (Denmark and Sweden)	77.00	77.00
Copenhagen	77.00	77.00
Christiania	72.00	72.00
Bergen-Stavanger	72.00	72.00
Christiansand	(Otr.	72.00
Aalesund	75.00	75.00
Drontheim	75.00	75.00
Christiansund	75.00	75.00
Cardiff	52.00	52.00
Cork	55.24	55.24
Dundee	49.00	49.00
Genoa	72.25	50.75
Gibraltar	63.00	63.00
Glasgow	46.00	46.00
Havre	56.38	56.38
Hull	47.00	47.00
Leith	46.00	46.00
Limerick	55.77	55.77
Liverpool	43.00	43.00
London	44.00	44.09
Londonderry	53.63	53.63
Malta	65.00	65.00
Marseilles	67.00	67.00
Manchester	43.00	43.00
Newcastle	49.00	49.00
Naples	72.25	72.25
Piraeus	73.25	73.25
Rotterdam	58.00	58.00
St. Johns, N. F.	39.70	
Salonica	73.25	73.25
Sligo	56.84	56.84
Swansea	52.00	52.00

Breedlove Smith, former president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, and at one time associated with D. R. Francis in the grain business in St. Louis, died in New Orleans Sunday morning. He was 73 years old and unmarried.

Nashville Re-Shipping Case

Supreme Court Sustains Decision of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's order, which prohibited railroads from granting grain reshipping privileges at Nashville to the discrimination of Atlanta, was sustained today by the Supreme Court, and the old Commerce Court's decision which had annulled the order was reversed. The commission had ruled that Atlanta and like points must have the same privileges as Nashville.

The commission made a finding that the railroads were discriminating in favor of Nashville, and that Atlanta and kindred cities must be given the reshipping privilege or the privilege should be discontinued at Nashville. The railroads stated in the record that of the two remedies they would adopt the latter, namely of discontinuing the privilege to Nashville dealers. The railroads took the case to the Commerce Court, where they contended that the privilege was extended to Nashville because of the necessity of meeting competition on the Cumberland River. The Commerce Court held that the reshipping privilege was granted to Nashville some 40 years ago, so as to compete with the water and rail route through that city, and the continued physical existence of the river rendered the practice proper.

Increased Receipts at Duluth.

The grain shipping season from the American head of the Great Lakes has been a most satisfactory one. In spite of the smaller wheat harvest over the Northwest this year, the domestic receipts of grain at Duluth from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 aggregated 67,284,596 bushels, as compared with 66,097,326 bushels last year. Arrivals of bonded grain at that port fell off sharply, owing to the partial crop failure over a large area of the Canadian Northwest. They amounted to 1,155,015 bushels, against 5,028,370 bushels last year.

Phoenix Mill, Evansville, Wins Case.

A verdict for the defendant was found by the jury at Mt. Vernon, Ind., in the case of Sydney O. Grimm against the Phoenix Flour Mill of Evansville today. Grimm sued the flour mill for malicious prosecution, asking $25,000 damages. Grimm was a wheat purchaser for the mill at Rosebud, Ind., about two years ago and was charged by the mill with a shortage of $1,700. When told by a friend that he would be arrested his wife committed suicide. Six months after the suicide Grimm was arrested and was held in the Warrick County jail, awaiting trial, 16 days before he furnished bond. He was tried for embezzlement last February in Warrick County and was acquitted.

New York Millers' Meeting.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1914.

The New York State Millers' Association held a dinner and business session at the Lafayette Hotel here on Dec. 2, with a good attendance of millers from outside the city and representatives of the local milling and grain trade. After enjoying an excellent repast, the millers and others present listened to an interesting and profitable address by Mark N. Mennel, president of the Millers' National Federation, and remarks from other speakers, including Charles Kennedy and Fred J. Lingham, president of the state association.

In his address Mr. Mennel devoted his remarks to the subject of "Co-operation." He said that a great deal could be accomplished for the milling business if the millers would get together. When such subjects as the equalization of freight rates on grain and grain products came up the millers ought to be on hand to look after their own interests, or send representatives in their place. The millers should do what they can to cultivate the export trade. Montana and Oregon mills, he said, are now competing on flour in the states of Florida and Georgia, taking advantage of the Panama Canal route. If the Eastern mills do not cultivate an export trade their flour will be turned back upon the domestic market, with the result of a depression in the milling trade throughout the country.

Among those at the meeting were F. J. Lingham, Federal Milling Co., Lockport; W. V. Hamilton, William Hamilton & Sons, Caledonia; W. H. Duffett, J. A. Hinds & Co., Rochester; George Davis, J. G. Davis & Co., Rochester; George Motley, Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester; Lawson Paul, Phelps, Sibley & Co., Cuba; George Tomlinson, G. Tomlinson & Son, Perry; O. C. Lake, Ewart & Lake, Groveland; Walter Quackenbush, New York, and representatives of the different Buffalo milling companies.

Missouri Notes.

The Neosha Milling Co., of Neosha, Mo., will make extensive improvements in their flour mill by installing new sifters and other machinery. A new elevator was built this year adjoining the plant.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of Southwestern Millers' Club, was in St. Louis Monday and Tuesday, looking after the interests of Missouri millers in proposed legislation at the coming session of the state legislature.

The report of Flour Inspector Rump for Dec. 1 gives St. Louis stocks of flour as follows: 63,935 bbls., compared with 59,700 bbls. on Nov. 1, 1914, and 67,100 bbls. on Dec. 1, 1913. In November the department inspected 17,287 bbls.

President Pease, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, appointed the following committees to serve during the coming year: Legislative, A. J. Eisenmayer, Springfield, and H. S. Cowgill, Carthage; traffic, L. S. Meyer, Springfield, William M. Casey, Coffeyville, and M. L. Van Meter, Clinton.

Regarding arrival draft terms, Secretary Marshall says: "It is generally conceded that millers are nearer to draft terms than in years. There are none but who have curtailed credit terms severely, and in many cases all terms other than draft terms have been abandoned. It is said by those who have made the complete change that a little business was lost, but they are perfectly satisfied with the way things are now going, as compared with the old regime."

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The Next Missouri Legislature.

When the Missouri legislature convenes for its next session in January, the millers of Missouri will be confronted with the necessity of watching their interests very closely. There are a number of laws proposed and bills are already being prepared which are of direct interest to millers of the state. The experience of other states, which already have similar laws, has shown the necessity of attention to the proposed legislation and constant watchfulness after the legislature is in session. After a law is once on the statute books of the state, it is much more difficult to secure necessary amendments than when the measure is being first considered.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club has already taken the initiative in looking after the interests of millers of the entire state in legislative matters. The organization will be given another opportunity to prove its effectiveness. Secretary Marshall has made an unusual record in securing results in many important undertakings. He has a loyal membership behind him and can secure the co-operation of the officers and members whenever the necessity arises for active assistance.

As the Club is already active in legislative matters which are of interest to all millers of the state, it is entitled to the co-operation and assistance of millers in Southeastern Missouri and Northern Missouri whom are not included in its membership and who have no active organization. There is no conflict of interests in the various measures which will come before the state legislature. All millers are affected alike by this legislation and all will, we believe, give readily of their time, money and influence as it is needed to properly look after the interests of all millers in the coming legislature.

Missouri has been one of a few states which has had no feeding stuffs law. Such a law is certain to be passed by the next legislature. Millers have no objection to such a law and recognize the necessity of preventing adulteration and misrepresentation of feeds, which may either be manufactured within the state or shipped from ontside. Millers are in favor of pure feeds and honest weights and believe that both the manufacturers and the consumers of the state will be benefited by strict enforcement of a fair law. At the same time, the hardships and unreasonable requirements in other state laws have been brought to their attention by experience and when the new law is passed, they desire it to be one which will give the maximum of protection with the minimum of expense and trouble. They do not wish to become parties to creating a revenue with which to build up a partisan political machine or to pay for unnecessary and expensive supervision and red tape connected with a feeding stuffs law. It is with this spirit of co-operation, rather than antagonism to the state officials and the legislation, that millers propose to act, believing that a fair and equitable law can be best secured by this method.

Missouri millers, as well as other manufacturers of the state, are confronted with the enactment of a law providing compensation for industrial accidents and liability which employers must assume for death or injury around their plants. Of the laws passed in recent years in other states, there have been some which were fair to employers and some which are radically unfair. This is a subject of vital importance to millers of Missouri and needs their closest attention until the subject is disposed of by the state legislature.

A law providing reciprocal demurrage is needed in Missouri and the millers and grain dealers of the state are bound to be discriminated against as long as they are without such a law when similar laws are being enforced in surrounding states. When empty cars are taken from their tracks to be rushed into other states, they need the protection which a state law would give, which would provide that the carriers must offset charges against the shippers with credits for their own failure to provide cars or move them after loading. It is as fair to the railroad as the shipper that each pay for delay and negligence. The losses caused by failure to provide necessary equipment are often very large at non-competitive points in periods of car shortage and a reciprocal demurrage law would do more than anything else to remedy this difficulty.

Effect of Canal on Rates.

That higher instead of lower transcontinental rates will eventually result on account of the Panama Canal, should the Interstate Commerce Commission allow proposed grain and flour advances from Missouri River points to Eastern markets, is the argument of Judge A. E. Helm, of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, in his petition forwarded to Washington, showing the unreasonableness of the general rate advance which was suspended last week. The tendency to advance transcontinental rates since the opening of the Panama Canal is directly the opposite effect than that expected by traffic experts throughout the country. Judge Helm states in his petition to the Commission that lower or unchanged rates should be the general effect of the opening of the canal on railroad traffic.

The Panama Canal is a big factor in the Southwestern milling and grain industry, not so much because of its direct influence, as the effect on the consumptive sections which buy large quantities of grain and flour from the Southwest. And the canal is an entirely new factor in rate making, and those interests in the Southwest looking after the welfare of the flour and grain industry are planning to examine carefully into all the possibe effects of proposed rate advances or changes.

Other organizations in filing protests with the Commission against the proposed advances mentioned the fact that the railroads had hardly taken into consideration the effect of the Panama Canal traffic on the movement of freight from the Southwest to Eastern markets. This influence, all the effects of which have not yet been determined because of unsettled world trade conditions resulting from the war, is probably the most important one to be considered in rate changes.

Rate Changes in Kansas.

A new rate-making plan for Kansas was suggested by J. R. Koontz, general freight agent for the Santa Fe railroad, at a hearing in Topeka, Kan., last week. Members of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission were somewhat startled when Mr. Koontz proposed that Kansas be divided into an Eastern and Western division for the purpose of fixing freight rates. Martin Casto of the Wichita Business Men's Association objected on the ground that Kansas had no common dividing point. Mr. Koontz propose a division along the sixth principal meridian with lower rates east of the line and higher rates west. Members of the Public Utilities Commission listened to the plan of Mr. Koontz, but it is believed that such serious objection would arise that the members will hardly give any further consideration to a division of Kansas for rate-making purposes.

$500,000,000 Increase in Exports.

That one year of war in Europe will add $500,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States is the estimate of Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Pratt has just completed a study of the reports of American Consuls and commercial representatives abroad, of agents of his bureau in this country and of the new orders for American manufactures and products reported in commercial periodicals.

If the ratio of increase recorded since August, when the war began, is maintained until hex tAugust, he estimates that new orders placed on the books of American firms will total $500,000,000.

As specific data upon which to base his estimates, Pratt has the report of J. Massei, special commercial agent, now en route to South America to study the machine tool market there and prepare a review of the needs of South American countries, which will be made available to American manufacturers.

In preparation for his trip Massel visited virtually every large manufacturing plant in the United States, and estimated that the machine tool manufacturing companies alone have from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in new orders from European countries now on their books. One big plant, he said, has enough work ahead of it to keep it in full operation 24 hours a day for the next two years. Several concerns are already preparing to increase their facilities to meet the larger demands arising from the war.

The first county among the belligerents to seek the American machine tool supply was Russia. Almost immediately after the war was declared orders from Russian houses were received for lathes and machines of all kinds of a similar nature. That demand has been growing steadily, presumably because of the fact that the war had excluded Russia from her usual source of supply in Germany.

England and France now have joined in seeking American tools, and it is indicated that the present supply can not meet the demands. Of course, problems of delivery still have to be met; but the business is of the most valuable type since orders are as a rule accompanied by cash.

In reaching his estimated grand total, Pratt took into consideration the enormous increase in European-bound food supplies noted in September and October. Details of the November foreign commerce are not available as yet beyond the estimate that a trade balance in favor of the United States of approximately $70,000,000 will be shown.

Department officials are aware however, that the increase in food shipments has continued and that manufactured articles are beginning to move across the Atlantic in considerable volume.

Missouri Millers Meet

Annual Meeting of Southwestern Club Held at Springfield.

The annual meeting of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, held at Springfield last Friday, was attended by a representative gathering of millers from the club's territory. Besides the election of officers and a review of the business of the last year, the club considered future work, particularly action to be taken on proposed bills in the next Missouri legislature.

A nominating committee composed of R. S. Fullerton, A. J. Eisenmayer and M. N. Nesbit proposed the following list of officers, who were elected at the afternoon session: President, C. M. Pease, West Plains; vice-president, S. O. Morrow, Carthage; treasurer, J. E. Gregory, Aurora; executive committee, R. W. Fullerton, Neosha; L. S. Meyer, Springfield; C. H. Howard, Aurora; J. W. Vance, Pierce City; W. B. Dunwoody, Joplin.

L. S. Meyer, of Springfield, the retiring president, presided at the morning session at the Springfield Club, and President-elect Pease, of West Plains, at the afternoon meeting. The report of the executive committee meetings and the result of a committee's visit to railroad officials at St. Louis was given by Secretary Marshall and approved. The committee had protested against rate advances and increase of the minimum weight of mill products. The action of the executive committee in asking officials of the Missouri State Corn Show to give more attention to wheat raising in southwestern Missouri was also approved. With this in mind, a donation of $25 for the promotion of the show had been appropriated by the executive committee.

In an outline of important work of the club during the past year, which was furnished in detail to all members by Secretary Marshall, he referred to traffic matters which had been of great importance and which had proved of great benefit in many cases. The necessity of complying with the net weight law in branding all shipments for interstate business was emphasized. In regard to the Missouri state rates, it was considered a good plan to get the legislature to repeal the statutory rates and have the Public Utilities Commission make new rates. Mr. Marshall believed the proposed charges for "spotting" cars to have been pigeonholed or sidetracked for the time being, or until the advance rate cases were settled. The club would be active in the hearings to follow the suspension of the advance rates and increase of minimum carloads from Dec. 1 to March 31.

The Arkansas feedingstuffs law came in for considerable discussion. As the law is now not being enforced as to the use of tax tags, because of an injunction, it will probably be necessary to have it amended at the next legislature and reduce the tag cost from 25 cents per ton to a lower amount. It was also thought best to secure the elimination of 75-lb. sacks and have uniform standard weight of 100 pounds. It was also thought advisable to get the state to redeem old tax tags on hand with new ones. Mr. Nesbit, of Mammoth Springs, Ark., suggested that the tax collected should be used to cover the actual expense incurred in enforcing the law and then pro rate back the surplus to purchasers of the tax tags. He also referred to the short weight packages which could be found in feed stores in the state. The subject was closed by a vote that the secretary take up the matter of amending the Arkansas feed law with Commissioner Page and advocate the reduction of the tax to 10 cents per ton and the exclusive use of 100-lb. standard packages for feed in the state.

That the next Missouri legislature will enact a new feed law was considered almost certain, and there was an extended discussion of what was desired in the law. There was a difference of opinion expressed by different millers as to the relative advantages of a registration fee to be paid annually and the use of tax tags to be paid for on a tonnage basis. Secretary Marshall stated he had an appointment with Commissioner F. H. Fricke at St. Louis on Nov. 7 to discuss the conditions of a proposed law. It was decided to secure the co-operation of millers of Kansas City and St. Louis and of millers in Missouri outside of the club's territory in deciding upon what was desirable in legislation at the next legislature, particularly regarding the feedingstuffs law.

A letter from J. C. Adderly, of Chicago, secretary of the Millers' Casualty Insurance Co., called attention to the proposed legislation in the next legislature regarding workmen's compensation for accidents. It was voted to refer this subject to the executive committee, a special legislative committee and the secretary, with authority to act as they considered best.

On motion it was voted that it be the sense of this meeting that we favor a reciprocal demurrage bill in Missouri. In time of car shortage it has been found that empty cars were taken from Missouri stations and diverted to other states which had reciprocal demurrage laws.

Members were asked to write their representatives in Congress regarding the Moss bill, which had passed one branch of the federal Congress and might become a law during the present session. An amendment was recommended by the Millers' National Federation which would provide for reinspection of grain after it had left the initial market, as efforts were being made to have the initial inspection made final without the right of an appeal after shipments were forwarded.

Joint rates on the Frisco-Rock Island to Oklahoma points had been canceled and it was decided to have the secretary endeavor to have these rates restored. A discussion of cash terms brought out a general opinion that millers were closer to arrival draft terms than for some time, and the necessity of selling mill products on this basis was emphasized. Some millers told of their experience in dealing with old customers who objected to the change from credit to cash basis.

The following were in attendance at the meeting: Louis S. Meyer, A. J. Eisenmayer and Ivan Link, Springfield; W. H. Marshall and G. H. Wittram, Joplin; F. E. Eichler and W. B. Burns, St. Louis; J. E. Gregory, C. H. Howard and J. S. Flaut, Aurora; C. M. Pease, West Plains; William Raubinger, Everton; R. S. Fullerton, Neosha; Ney Patterson, Monett; M. L. Van Meter, Clinton; L. B. Bazore, Berryville, Ark.; M. N. Nesbit, Mammoth Springs, Ark.; B. D. Brower, Bois d' Arc; George T. Breazeale, Ozark; W. C. Elrod, Fair Play; J. F. Hayes, Clever.

The Duluth Elevator Co.'s elevator at Reynolds, N. D., containing about 18,000 bus. of wheat, was totally destroyed by fire recenty. The loss is estimated at $40,000, partially covered by insurance. The elevator will be rebuilt early in the spring.

Over $7,000 has been collected in Milwaukee for the Belgian relief fund, to be spent for flour. All of the money will be spent in Milwaukee.

A. J. Schrauth has sold his grist mill at Elmore, Wis., to John Schrauth.

William Logeman has started in the flour and feed business at Scotland, S. D.

Rains Benefit Wheat

Winter Wheat Belt, Except in West, Has Plenty of Moisture.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7, 1914.

Welcome rains fell throughout the winter wheat belt east of the Mississippi River during the past week, but Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma were practically without rain. Winter wheat in these states need rain, and general reports indicate that the plant is backward as a result of the dry weather during the past seven weeks. Precipitation has been much less than a year ago at this time. Although rains are needed badly, no serious compaints are coming from millers in Kansas and other states in the hard winter wheat belt.

Missouri had fair rains the past week, Southern and Southeastern counties having quite a fall. Pasturing of live stock on fields where rains were reported stopped. Farmers throughout the Southwest are using the same methods that were so successful a year ago in grazing live stock. Pasturing so far on wheat fields in the Southwest has been on a smaller scale than in 1913, when the growth was exceedingly rank, due to the heavy continual rains.

All dry weather records in Kansas were broken last week. The seven weeks ending with Dec. 3 have been the dryest in the 28 years the government has maintained a weather bureau in the state. During this period there has been only nine-hundredths of an inch of rain in the state, excepting a few isolated localities in northwest and southwest Kansas.

S. D. Flora, weather observer at Topeka, says that if the state had had such dry weather as this during the summer crops would have been dried up. However, the dry weather, coming when the temperatures are low, does no particular damage and is not affecting growing wheat to any serious extent.

Although no official estimate has been placed on the combined wheat acreage of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas, reports received by Milling and Grain News from elevator operators and millers point to an acreage as large as a year ago, and possibly a small increase. The reduced acreage in Kansas is offset by the increase in Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas. These four states have an average increase of about five per cent over a year ago. Planting conditions were propitious in the four states mentioned, but Kansas, for which the official state report shows a small decrease in acreage, had unsatisfactory weather during September, October and November, when 95 per cent of the planting is usually done. In western Kansas many farmers are still sowing wheat, because they were unable to do so earlier in the planting season. Wheat crop experts declare that this late-sown wheat, if it secures a fair start, will yield well.

* * *

The official report on Kansas coarse cereal production, issued Dec. 2 by Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, places corn yield at 87,338,272 bus., with an estimated value of $59,320,146; oats production, 45,348,857, value $17,780,294. The corn crop is the tenth most important one in the history of the state when gauged by its value, but with respect to its total yield it ranks thirty-second. In only four of the past 25 years has the annual production been less than in the present season, while the acreage planted, 5,279,552 acres, was the smallest in the past 29 years. The reduced area to corn is attributed to the disappointing crop of 1913 and the very largely increased sowing of wheat in the fall of that year.

It is noteworthy, the fact that the combined acreage of wheat and corn the past year was practically the same as in 1913. This suggests that, while the acreage in one or the other may shift up or down, according to seasons, conditions or the plants of the growers, the farmers count upon devoting about so much to these two crops annually. Together, wheat and corn comprise 70 to 75 per cent of the state's annual acreage in field crops.

The Kansas oats crop is the fifth largest produced in the state, and its value is exceeded only by the crop of 1910, when the record output of 54,000,000 bus. was valued at $18,441,607. Production this year is 61 per cent greater than in 1913.

Missouri and Arkansas Acreages.

At the meeting of Missouri and Arkansas millers held at Springfield last Friday a detailed report was made by members present regarding the movement, acreage and condition of wheat in each locality. The reports showed an unusually large acreage and good condition of the growing crop. Details of these reports were as follows:

J. E. Gregory, Aurora: Thirty to 40 per cent in farmers' hands. Wheat in splendid condition. Some fly in early wheat.

M. N. Nesbit, Mammoth Springs, Ark.: Growing wheat in good condition. About 200 per cent increased acreage.

G. H. Wittram, Joplin: Wheat is moving well. Condition of growing wheat good.

Ney Patterson, Monett: Fifty per cent of crop left. Some fly. Some being plowed up.

B. D. Brower, Bois d'Arc: Ten per cent in farmers' hands. Considerable fly.

George T. Breazeale, Ozark: Ten to 15 per cent back. Considerable fly. Some plowed up and resowed.

J. B. Bazore, Berryville, Ark.: Large increase in acreage.

L. S. Meyer, Springfield: Late-sown wheat is not showing fly and will not be hurt much. Thirty-seven to 40 per cent in farmers' hands.

A. J. Eisenmayer, Springfield: Increase of acreage of 15 per cent. Good stand of wheat. Dry weather has made deep root growth, which usually means good crop.

W. C. Elrod, Fair Play: Fifty per cent in farmers' hands. Outlook very promising. Twenty-five per cent increased acreage.

R. S. Fullerton, Neosha: More acreage in wheat, which is looking good. About 25 per cent in farmers' hands.

William Raubinger, Everton: Ten per cent increased acreage. Early-sown wheat has fly. Ten to 15 per cent in farmers' hands.

C. M. Pease, West Plains: Large increased acreage. No fly reported.

A report of wheat stocks in mill elevators showed that they were generally larger than last year at this time, with about the same amount of flour on hand as last year. Price of wagon wheat ranged from 95c to $1 last week.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. W. Blank, Webster, S. D., corn planter attachment; J. Bodensteiner, Walhalla, N. D., trace holder; C. A. Bornstedt, Epping, N. D., grain measuring device; P. E. Brendemuehl, Hope, S. D., device for traction engine.

Frank B. Quimby, a grain dealer at Scott City, Kan., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as $30,000; assets nil. His condition is ascribed to advancing wheat prices resulting from the war, and previously made contracts at low prices.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Poneto, Ind., incorporated for $20,000, to operate a mill and elevator.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7, 1914.

Practically steady prices for flour were quoted all of the past week by Kansas City and Southwestern millers. Fluctuations were narrow, and were within a 20c range the entire week. Trade was of fair volume, slightly increased buying by Eastern markets being a new feature in the business. Sales to regular trade were larger than in preceding week, but there was no apparent rush. Dealers throughout the Southwest and in the Central states showed a tendency to purchase just enough flour to fill their needs up to Jan. 15, when annual invoicing and the adverse effect of the holiday season will be over.

While buying was fair from large jobbers and bakers, this trade is unduly bearish on the early January situation. Large purchases will be deferred to January, when jobbers expect a sharp break will take place as a result of the Argentine movement. Other factors, including the holiday dullness, it is figured by bakers, will make wheat values lower early in January than current quotations. Millers are of decidedly the opposite view. That a brisk advance in values is bound to take place in January is confidently predicted.

Country mills offered 95 per cent flour in jutes, Kansas City basis, at range of $4.55 to $4.95 per bbl., 60-day shipment. New York made purchases of 1,000-bbl. lots at range of $4.50 to $4.60 per bbl. from country mills. Bakers bought 80 per cent patent from Kansas City jobbers at $4.70 to $4.90 per bbl., shipment up to the close of January.

Clears were exceedingly scarce, with practically 80 per cent of the Southwestern output of this grade going for export. Eastern export houses bid up to $4.25 to $4.35, sacks, Kansas City, for fancy clear, but local millers had better offers by cable direct. Cut straight is another grade finding ready sale abroad. The lack of clear and cut straight is making possible sales of 95 and 80 per cent patent abroad. Quotations last week from the United Kingdom and the Continent for straight grade were better than Eastern offers in many instances. Most cables call for shipment as soon as possible.

On the whole, mills in the Southwest are making about one-fifth more flour than a year ago. Kansas City mills are running better than 90 per cent of capacity, while interior plants average about 10 per cent less.

Soft wheat flour trade is light. Kansas City mills with soft wheat units are operating almost exclusively on hard wheat. Interior mills made fair sales to local trade and to Louisiana and Texas, but the cotton states of the South purchased on a limited scale. Soft wheat patents were quoted on a basis of $5.10 to $5.40 per bbl., Kansas City. Straight is held at 30c to 40c less, while clear was quoted at only 10c to 20c less than straight. Some soft wheat mills are asking up to $5.70 for extreme soft wheat patent in 48s cotton, basis Missouri River points.

Southern and Southeastern states have light stocks of flour on hand, but reports indicate that cheap substitutes grown locally in the form of rice, yams and meal are being used.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for December-January shipment, $4.55@4.95 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.15@4.45 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.90@4.10.

Downturn in Mill Feed Prices.

Slight easing up of the Northwest situation and a dull demand for mill feeds in the Southwest caused bran prices to lose five to seven cents during the past week, while shorts and middlings had an exceptionally weak tone, but losses were not as large as on bran. Prices for low grade were not affected by the reduced mill feed quotations, as most of the five per cent is being used as flour and not for feed purposes.

Bran sold up to $1.06 at the opening of the past week, while mills offered freely at a range of 99c to $1 on Saturday. Kansas mills were eager to fill old contracts, and many mills placed their surplus of feed in warehouses. However, those mills without enough warehouse space offered freely the entire week.

Shorts are in much lighter supply than bran and most of the output of this feed is being moved on old contracts. Quotations on shorts are mostly nominal, but these represent a reduction of several cents per hundredweight. Brown shorts sold down to $1.11, while gray shorts commanded a range of $1.18 to $1.20 at the close. Pure white shorts were available only in mixed cars. They were quoted at $1.22.

Only small reductions were made in values of fancy white middlings. Carlots sold last week at $1.40 to $1.42 per 100 lbs., prompt shipment. Mills did not book for deferred delivery, and only in a few instances were buyers able to contract middlings for 30-day shipment.

Notwithstanding the break in prices, there was no tendency apparent on the part of mills to book feed for future shipment. Many mills have contracts on hand for December delivery, but are not offering anything for delivery later than Dec. 31.

Inquiry for bran and shorts in the Southwest has been disappointing. Moderate temperatures have been the principal adverse factor, while the entire absence of Southern buying is an unfavorable influence.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 99c@$1 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.11@1.22; white shorts, $1.22@1.27; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.42; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5.20@5.60 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5@5.40; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.60 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.50@3 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.45@2.95; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.45@2.95 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.40@2.90; graham flour in small sacks, $2.50@2.80 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.70@2.90 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.65@2.80; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1@1.01; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.25@1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.50@5.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.30@5.40; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.15; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.30@1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.70@5.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.50@5.70; bran, $1.10; mill-run bran, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.20@1.25; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.25@1.35 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.90 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 35@38c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.30@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 55c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Another reduction was made in the output of Kansas City mills during the past week. Production was 58,100 bbls., compared with 62,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 61,900 bbls. two weeks ago and 39,600 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

Break in Wheat Receipts.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City dropped off more than 500 cars during the past week, the total movement being 1,207 cars, compared with 1,784 cars in preceding week, 206 last year and 372 two years ago. Notwithstanding the smaller receipts, elevator stocks increased 267,473 bus., and now are 9,543,292 bus., compared with 8,171,995 bus. last year.

Cash wheat advanced two to four cents in Kansas City, and a strong tone was apparent in the wheat market at the close. Deliveries of wheat on December contracts amounted to 300,000 bus., while tenders in Chicago were more liberal. Demand for cash wheat was good entire week, exporters and millers bidding actively for offerings. Outside millers placed fair number of orders.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A small elevator and mill is being erected at Weir, Kan. It will have capacity of 25 bbls. and will be of Midget make.

William F. Haughawout, pioneer miller of Southwest Missouri and one time editor of the Carthage Tribune, died in Carthage, Mo., at the age of 71.

A new chemist, fat and bouncing, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Estabrook, Kansas City, on December 1. The first cry he let out sounded to his father like "12 per cent gluten, 12 per cent gluten."

Dollar wheat is being quoted by mills and elevators in many parts of the state and throughout the Southwest. In some parts of Kansas elevators are quoting as low as 95c for wheat. Oklahoma is paying about 95c.

Allen Logan, who estimated the Kansas grain crop at 180,009,070 bus. on June 1 missed the production, according to the state's official figures, by only 300,000 bus. Mr. Logan is being given considerable credit by the trade for his accurate estimate.

The Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kan., sold the Johnson county committee $1,800 worth of flour for the Belgian movement. B. F. Snyder, manager of the mill, made a large donation to the fund and cut the price of flour for the committee to $4.80 per bbl.

Judge A. E. Helm, commerce consel for the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, has figured that the suspension of the proposed rate advance to Eastern markets will save the Kansas farmers and millers $540,000. The proposed increase averaged about three-fifths cent per bu.

The Canton Milling Co., Canton, Kan., whose plant was recently completely destroyed by fire, has started a jobbing business at Canton. The owners of the mill have not decided definitely their plans for the future. The support of Canton business men and nearby farmers has been promised to a new milling project.

The Business Men's Association of Raton, New Mexico, is working for the establishment of a flour mill at that point. The men who plan to build the mill have asked for a bonus of $20,000, and to date about $7,000 of this has been pledged. The acreage to wheat in territory adjacent to Raton is small, but farmers are planning to increase area.

Announcement was made early this week that the embargo on export wheat had been removed by the Santa Fe railroad. The early raising of the embargo was due to a greater number of ships loading wheat than first expected. Movement of export wheat to Gulf ports was resumed on a large scale immediately after the embargo was raised by Santa Fe and other roads.

The Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield, Kan., secured part of government award last week at $2.19 per 100 lbs. in double sacks; Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., was awarded most of contract at $2.20 per hundredweight in double sacks, f. o. b. Hays City; Washburn-Crosby Co., secured spring wheat contract at $2.64½, Minneapolis. Baden-Vilm price was on a transit arrangement, flour for delivery at Leavenworth, Kan.

"Kaferita" is a new pancake flour now being exploited by the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan. The product is a mixture of finely ground kafir corn and the new drouth resistant Feterita. Kaferita is finding large sale in Kansas and other Southwestern states. Otto Weiss, manager of the company, was the first miller to grind alfalfa meal for commercial feed purposes and was also the originator of Kafir corn flour.

Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, received a message from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that the suspension order was not served on carriers until November 30, one day before the advanced rates were to have become effective, and that possibly some of the advanced charges had been made by agents. "If higher charges are imposed," read the message, "carriers will have to refund over-charges which will doubtless be done by correction of billing, avoiding filing of claims. If this course is not pursued, you can bring the matter to the attention of Commission."

Grain shippers in Kansas were anxious to move wheat before the rate advance was to have become effective. Salina, Kan., reported on November 27 that 100 cars of wheat passed through for eastern delivery in 24 hours, and that a heavy movement was reported all along the line. However, when notice had been received that rates were suspended, movement become normal. Millers in the Southwest circularized the trade and asked for directions, when possible, earlier than contracts called for, in order to take advantage of the lower rates. However, most mills had billing on the old basis and were not particularly affected on contract business by the attempted advance.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

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St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, 1914.

The tone of the St. Louis flour mar- t last week was firm to slightly onger, with prices steady to 5c gher on soft wheat flour and 5@15c gher on hard wheat flour. The out- t of local mills showed an increase 5,500 bbls. over the previous week, d the demand was a little better.

Although high ocean freight rates d scarcity of vessel room restricted e export trade materially, quite a mber of sales were made to Euro- an nations, as well as to the West dies and South American countries, higher net prices than were obtain- le for home consumption. The do- estic demand was scattered and ther light, although trade conditions e improving rapidly in the South. otton has finally been declared non- ntraband by the warring powers, d the sales of that commodity to ermany alone last week were great- than during the entire preceding riod since the war began. From is it can be readily seen that the uthern demand will soon be better d buyers in that section are already owing some indication to replenish eir stocks, which have been allowed disappear almost entirely during e recent depression.

Soft wheat straight and patent flour as freely offered, with a light in- iry, and some concessions in prices ere made to get the business. Hard heat patent, however, was rather arce and in good demand, and ices rose to $5@5.15 from a range e previous week of $4.80@5.10. Ex- a fancy, clear and low grades con- nue scarce and in good demand, d prices on these descriptions are m to slightly higher than previous eek.

The receipts of wheat have fallen f materially, and, from all obtain- le information, will continue to de- ease. Although large quantities of heat are still in farmers' hands, the rmers seem intent on holding this ain for much higher prices. The isible supply appears to have ached its high water mark and is w suffering heavy losses, whereas e high point last year was not ached until January 10. Export ipments continue of enormous vol- me, notwithstanding the scarcity of nnage and high ocean rates, Mon- y's clearances for export being 2,- 0,000 bus., the heaviest since the eginning of the war. From all this can be safely predicted that flour ices will reach a much higher level efore the winter is over.

The following domestic sales were oted during the past week: Soft heat, low grade, at $3.80@3.90 jute; lear at $4.05 jute; extra fancy at 4.35 jute and $4.40 bulk; patent at 4.50 bulk—also, on orders, extra ancy at $4.95 wood and patent at 5.40@5.50 wood and $4.85 bulk; hard w grade at $3.90 jute; clear at $4.10 4.40 jute; clear at $4.10@4.40 jute; traight at $4.70 jute; Kansas 95 per ent patent at $5 jute and on orders t $4.85@5.10 bulk.

The output of flour at the follow- ng mills was 77,800 bbls. last week, gainst 73,300 bbls. the previous eek, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling o. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton lilling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, ex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks lilling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre laute, Ind.), 15,000; Saxony Milling o.(city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & on (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp pring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), ,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. ouis, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Craft & auffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, ll.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), ,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.70@5.10; straight, $4.60@4.75; extra fancy, $4.35@4.50; fancy, $4.10@4.25; low grades, $3.75@4.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5@5.15; straight, $4.75@4.85; first clear, $4.30@4.50; second clear, $4@4.15; low grades, $3.75@3.90.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.50@5.60; clear, $4.80@4.90 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $6 jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.10; soft, $1.12; mixed feed at $1.15@1.17; shorts, $1.25@1.28; middlings at $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed, $24.25 per ton; alfalfa meal, $15.50@16 for No. 2, $18.25 for No. 1 and $19.50@20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.16@1.17 and middlings $1.42@1.50.

Mill Feed Quiet.

The mill feed market here has been very dull for past week. Buying has been done on a hand-to-mouth scale only, and the trade does not look for any material improvement before the first of the new year. That the market is a strong one, however, is evidenced by the fact that prices were maintained at practically the same level, very little change being wrought by the stagnant demand and slightly increased offerings.

Conditions in the South along other lines are improving, however, and the development of freezing weather might augment the demand for mill feed from that section of the country. The East, too, is very quiet, the weather throughout the country having been too warm and rainy to stimulate the trade at all.

Quote in 100-lb. sacks: Hard wheat bran at $1.10 and soft at $1.12, mixed feed, $1.15@1.17; shorts, $1.25@1.28; middlings at $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed at $24.25 per ton; oatfeed at $12@12.50; alfalfa meal at $15.50@16 for No. 2; $18.25 for No. 1, and $19.50@20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100 lbs. bran at $1.16@1.17 and middlings at $1.42@1.50.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Receipts of wheat continued very large last week, consisting mostly of red winter, and were fairly easily disposed of, as the demand was excellent, showing considerable improvement from all quarters, local millers, and for storage and export. The export demand was exceptionally good, and prices on both hard and red winter wheat of all grads rose steadily throughout the week, closing Saturday at a range from 1½@4½c higher than the previous week. The greatest increase was shown on the lower grades, probably due to a suddenly excited foreign demand. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.13½@1.14½; No. 3 red, $1.12½@1.13½; No. 4 red, $1.11; No. 2 hard wheat, $1.15@1.15½; No. 3 red, $1.14@1.15½.

St. Louis Notes.

Deliveries of wheat on December contracts in the St. Louis market totaled 565,000 bus.; of corn, 45,000 bus.; of oats, none.

The Illinois Traction Co. recently placed in commission a new freight yard and automatic grain elevator at 20th and N Streets, Granite City, Ill. A large amount of grain is handled by the Traction system through interchange with other railroads.

Alexander H. Smith, the oldest living ex-president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, presided at the annual banquet of the Knobel Hunting and Fishing Club, at Hoffman's cafe, on Saturday. The Knobel Club is composed largely of milling and grain men on the Merchants' Exchange.

Frank P. McClellan, of the J. S. McClellan & Sons Com. Co., has been suspended from the previleges of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange for a period of one year, on account of irregularity in business transactions under the rules of the Exhange.

According to Thos. K. Martin, of the Graham & Martin Grain Co., the receipts of wheat will show a large decrease for the next two weeks. He says that with the exception of a few cars of "Christmas wheat" sold by farmers, very little wheat will be shipped before the first of the year.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 68,280 bbls., against 72,020 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,248,150 bbls., against 3,053,610 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 110,690 bbls., against 71,910 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,939,365 bbls. against 3,618,760 bbls. last year.

The Fox-Bushfield Grain Co. has been incorporated with a paid capital stock of $15,000 to do business on this market. J. A. Bushfield, who has been a member of the Exchange for some time, will conduct the business, purchasing grain for export for the account of F. B. Fox of New Orleans, as well as doing a general receiving and shipping business here.

Wet weather throughout last week, kept winter wheat in St. Louis territory in fine condition, and no complants of damage are eing received by commission houses on the Merchants' Exchange. The plant is hardy, and unless severe winter without snow covering develops, the chances are the crop will start the actual growing season in a highly favorable condition.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 965,702 bus., against 845,292 bus. the week before. Shipments were 987,730 bus., against 731,710 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,140,578 bus., against 1,895,520 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 24,297 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,535,711 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 2,300 bus. No. 1 hard winter, and 59,338 bus. No. 2 hard winter wheat.

T. E. Price, head of the T. E. Price Commission Co., St. Louis, expressed the opinion that the domestic visible supply of wheat will decrease from now on. The heavy export demand will more than offset the primary receipts, Mr. Price asserts. Last year on the Monday corresponding with Dec. 7, the visible gained 4,000,000 bus.; lost 2,000,000 bus. on Dec. 13; gained 2,000,000 bus. on Dec. 20; over 1,000,000 bus. Dec. 27; about 400,000 bus. Jan. 3, and touched the high point of the year at 63,881,000 bus. on Jan. 10.

There was a big export business in wheat in the St. Louis market last week, and of the total, the C. H. Albers Commission Co. handled a large percentage. Most of the shipments of soft wheat were taken for France direct, and were purchased by F. Eugster, in the interest of the French Government. Mr. Eugster was for years connected with the old St. Louis commission firm of Henry C. Haarstick and was active in the export branch of the business. Recently he was in Chicago making purchases for the French Government. On Thursday local buying for export totaled 300,000 bus., according to Edward M. Flesh, president of the Albers Co. It is estimated that the French Government bought 3,000,000 bus. of wheat in the St. Louis and Chicago markets in the last 10 deys.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7, 1914.

There has been no radical change in the condition of the flour market at Chicago for the past week. Trade continues of moderate proportions and the prevailing feeling was somewhat unsettled. Prices showed irregularity and varied greatly, some of the interior mills being inclined to grant concessions, while others asked full prices. Stocks in second hands are generally reported as lighter than a short while ago, and in some instances, more particularly the case where bakers have a good profit in flour still to come forward, there was a little better demand. The retail and small bakery trade was a little slow. Production was larger last week and shipping directions on old contracts fairly numerous.

First clear is scarcer right now than it has ever been on the new crop, and second clear is practically unobtainable. Ninety-five per cent straight and patent are being held firmer than for some time past. There was a time when these patents were practically given away, but the mills are now getting real values on these commodities.

Rye flour is stil advancing very rapidly and white rye is being offered in this market as high as $6.20 in jutes, delivered in carlots at Chicago. The lower grades of rye are also in great demand, and some mills are asking as high as $5 for these grades.

Offerings of all mill feed were smaller during the current week. Some of the mills in the country have reduced their production and the Chicago mills were not running at capacity this week. The demand, which has come mainly from the East, ruled fairly active.

The flour market offers many obstacles to any satisfactory attempt to judge the general trade situation. As a whole, there seems to be no doubt of its unsatisfactory state, but there are intermittent spells of activity that raise hopes of a broader demand which so far have proven to be spasmodic. The wheat market has been against much activity the last week. Buyers thought they were entitled to a decline and millers, on account of the strength in cash wheat, were reluctant to shade prices, especially as quotations have been on a very close margin. As it was, however, some concessions were made, but not enough to attract any very great buying, and the return of strength to wheat, which the buyers consider as merely temporary, has made a very unsatisfactory situation. There is, nevertheless, some betterment noted in scattered buying, which suggests that the domestic household trade is increasing. This has found distributors sufficiently low in their stocks as to quicken the demand for nearby shipments. But there is still no breadth to the volume of business, and no indications that either the baking or jobbing trades are disposed to extend their commitments beyond a hand-to-mouth basis. As long as that policy continues orders will not accumulate on the books, and that, of course, will appeal to the millers as a discouraging trade condition, because the operating capacity of the mills will then be so dependent on the continuance of these small orders. The export demand has not been good, hut there has been from time to time fair lots placed. The business is being more or less interfered with by the question of terms of sale. Foreigners are beginning to be more insistent on the 60-day payment privilege, with the millers inclined to hold strongly for sight draft payments.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.40; standard patents (basis jute), $5.35@5.60; first clears (basis jute), $4.75@5; second clears (basis jute), $3.90@4.20.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.25@5.50; straights, $4.75@4.95; clears, $4.60@4.90; low grades, $3.60@4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.15@5.30; straights, $4.60@4.90; clears, $4.30@4.50; low grades, $3.50@4.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23@23.50; middlings, $23.25@24; red dog, $31@32.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.75@6.10; dark, $4.50@5; blended rye, $4.90@5.30.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.25@5.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.70 in 100-lb. cotton sacks, in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

It has been announced that the Armour Grain Co. will build a fireproof concrete elevator of 3,000,000 bus. storage capacity to replace the Minnesota Annex elevator, which was burned down last winter.

Lester Perrin, of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., Chicago, was severely burned while en route homeward on a C., B. & Q. train last week, when some moving picture films were ignited and an explosion followed.

The Chicago Board of Trade has raised $12,250 for the relief of the Belgian sufferers. The Quaker Oats Co. has donated a carload of Quaker products, put up ready for distribution. The value of this donation is placed at $1,000.

A feature of the wheat market during not only last week, but for several previous weeks, was the fact that cash wheat, under a pressing export demand, has held its premiums in the face of big price losses in futures. The market for wheat futures at Chicago is badly in need of additional trade, and especially is this the case on the buying side of the market.

Messages received on the Chicago Board of Trade advise that Hessian fly has been found in winter wheat in a number of counties in southwestern Iowa. The situation is serious and an appeal has been issued asking the farmers to immediately destroy all affected wheat. Farmers are warned that if this wheat is left standing the fly will emerge therefrom next spring and that they will work great damage on the wheat crop.

A. M. Steinhart, of Bloomington, Ill., secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, is sending out letters to all the co-operative companies which are members of the association, explaining to them the proposed advance in freight rates and urging the raising of a fund that the farmers' side of this question may be taken before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has been estimated that this increased freight rate would cost Illinois $2,000,000 a year.

The New Century Co., Chicago, has taken over a new site which will give them storage capacity for approximately 90,000 barrels of flour. This property has been acquired on the basis of a 20-year lease, with a five-year purchase option clause, at $100,000. The company was forced to make this change on account of increased business necessitating larger storage capacity and increased facilities for handling the larger volume of flour. Their new location, being on the Chicago Junction Railroad, gives them connection with every road coming into Chicago. The property is located on South Union avenue, extending from Thirty-ninth street south to the Chicago Junction tracks. They will take possession on May 1, 1915.

John Klobokar has sold his flour and feed business at Chisholm, Minn., to J. L. Hoeppner.

Woodburn Milling Co., Woodburn, Ky., incorporated for $10,000.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 5, 1914.

The improvement that was expected has not materialized. Jobbers seem very blue, as the country merchants are not paying bills, owing to the farmers, as well as some of the merchants holding their cotton for a 10c price. Consequently, the staple is not moving, as the market quotations are far below this figure. Under these conditions the merchants are holding off till after the new year, as settlements have heretofore been effected by the end of the current year. Unless this cotton is moved, there can be no settlement, and just at this stage it looks as if there will be no "squaring" of accounts. The "cotton loan" may have some effect as to improving these conditions. In fact, some of the merchants are more optimistic and are reaching out for business, feeling that the situation will soon show improvement, as the South has had cheap cotton in former years, and has managed to come out safely. Some cotton has been exported, but as ocean rates have advanced to 75c per hundred, shipping is practically prohibited.

As a result of the foregoing conditions, it is not at all surprising that all buying is being done on a small, hand-to-mouth basis. Some demand is noted for flour, but stocks are being kept at a low ebb, as the jobbers generally cut the orders, unless consignee is gilt edged. Quite a little improvement is noted with the grain trade. Frost has made pasturing more difficult, aside from the fact that grain raised by farmers this year is being rapidly depleted, so that conditions will soon be about as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Mill feed is in fair demand, and improvement is being noted in the sale of mixed alfalfa feeds.

Jobbers are asking: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, high patent, $5.80@5.90; straight patent, $5.70@5.80; extra fancy patent, $5.50@5.65; pearl meal, $1.80@1.90; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 77½@80c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, about 1c less; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 58c; No. 3 white oats, 56@57c; corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.60; wheat bran, $1.32½@1.35; wheat shorts, gray, $1.40@1.50; brown shorts, 5c less; No. 1 timothy hay, $23@24.50; choice alfalfa hay, $20@22; mixed molasses feeds, $26@31; red rust proof oats, 65c per bus. sacked.

P. C. Kroll has sold his flour and feed business at Hutchinson, Minn., to Martin Paulson.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 7, 1914.

Fair deliveries of flour were made to Iowa jobbers during the past week, but the volume of new business was light, although just about as expected by mill representatives. Prices fluctuated in a narrow margin, and generally closing values were at about the same level prevailing a week ago. Jobbers and bakers showed more interest in sending shipping instructions on old contracts than in new orders. Many are sending directions to carry them through the holiday season and into the first week in January. Invoicing is another factor that is keeping flour sales down to a small volume.

Bakers in the state are bearish on the early January situation, and the opinion prevails throughout the state that flour will be just as low in January, if not lower, than at this time. Contracting is being done only on a very small scale, and although there is a tendency on the part of jobbers and bakers to inquire for late delivery, mill representatives show no disposition to take orders for more than 60 days.

Few buyers in the state have contracted for flour for shipment later than February 1. In some instances handlers of spring wheat flour were able to book up for the entire season early, but this contracting has been much less than a year ago. Some $5.60 to $6 per bbl. in cottons, delivery, but not to any large extent.

Spring wheat flour sold at a range of $6 to $6.40 per bbl. for extreme short patents. Family grades brought $5.60 to $6 per bbl. in cottons, delivered any section of the state. Northwestern mills were in somewhat better position to take care of mixed car orders, and were more active after this class of trade.

Hard winter wheat patents from the Southwest sold at $5.60 to $5.90 per bbl. in 48s cotton. Some patents sold as low as $5.30, but established brands sold at a minimum price of 30c higher than this level.

Local Iowa mills are running half time, and report good flour trade to local territory. Eastern states are not taking anything, except on old contracts, which are about exhausted. Illinois and Wisconsin are taking some Iowa flour in mixed cars with corn products and mill feeds.

Feed was generally weaker, but reductions were only slight. Bran was quoted at 50c per ton lower at the close of the week, while shorts and middlings were $1 lower. Carlots of feed were somewhat scarce, Northwestern mills having only enough for old contracts and mixed cars. Southwestern mills had a small surplus of feed in straight cars, which were readily absorbed by country dealers.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; fancy clear, $4.20; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.60@6; clear, $5.10; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21.50@23; per ton; standard middlings, $24@25.50; flour middlings, $26.50@27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

G. W. Malcolm last week purchased the elevator of C. E. Lowry & Sons, Oto, Ia. Consideration was $6,000.

Volunteer wheat in Southern Iowa has been found to be badly infested with Hessian fly by crop experts from the Ames Agricultural College. Farmers in some sections are being compelled to plow under volunteer fields to prevent spread of fly.

J. H. Darner of Des Moines, Ia., has purchased the flour mill of the Peterson Power & Milling Co., Peterson, Ia., and has placed his son, J. H. Darner, Jr., in charge of the mill. A. W. Jones, who formerly owned and operated the mill and light plant, will continue to manage the light plant, the duties of which made necessary the sale of the mill.

The Iowa corn movement is still small and disappointing, but it is increasing daily in volume. The unusually dry weather which has prevailed in the state during the past two weeks has lowered the average moisture content materially. Compared with a year ago, corn is dry and in little danger of heating in transit. Although no average of moisture for new corn has been compiled in the state, grain trade interests say that the average is at least one-fourth less than a year ago.

The Belgian flour relief movement in Iowa is beginning to take on large proportions. However, as Iowa is the premier corn producer of the United States, grain and flour men in the state or of the opinion that contributions of corn and corn products would represent the state's resources more than flour gifts. Several movements have been started, and it is planned to send at least 25 cars of corn from Iowa. Several carloads have already been donated by country elevator points. Usually, the manager of a country elevator starts the contribution with a gift of 100 bus., and then asks farmers delivering corn to give the remainder of the car. This plan has been successful in many parts of the state.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7, 1914.

Indiana millers have found the domestic market slow during the week. Not only has the number of inquiries been small, but orders when actually given have also been of proportions not at all startling.

There has been some activity in export. Among the shipments reported are two by the Akin-Erskine Milling Co., of Evansville, one of 20,000 bbls., sent by way of Baltimore to Europe, and the other 11,000 bbls. by way of New Orleans. This made a total of 50,000 bbls. sent by this company to Europe in the last few weeks.

The flour product of Indianapolis mills during the week, as reported by the Board of Trade, is 14,922 bbls., compared with 13,430 bbls. in the preceding week, 9,722 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 6,190 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Feed has been a little stronger during the week and is quoted at $23 f. o. b. mill.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4.80@4.90.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$5.90@6.05.

Mill Feed—$23 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; $24.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $23.

Indiana Notes.

Two warehouses owned by the Cadick Milling Co., of Grandview, were destroyed by fire of an unknown origin.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade has appropriated $500 for the American Red Cross fund for the relief of European war sufferers.

Bloodhounds were used in a vain effort to trace thieves which broke into the offices of the Paoli Milling Co., and several other business places in Paoli, Ind.

Grain receipts in Omaha for November showed a gain of 337,200 bu. over October's figures.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1914.

This has been a very quiet week in the flour line and also feeds, as the latter have broken and flour for quick shipment is being offered at less than before the advance in wheat. The export demand for wheat has raised the price on wheat and the asking price on flour, but the mills will take much less than their asking price when they can make a sale. This applies to quick shipment, as the mills are getting rather dubious about the advisability of booking flour far ahead, as the wheat market is so uncertain.

Shipping directions on old purchases of flour have been good and even for the flour sold at much higher figures than can be bought at today, although there have been some sales of distress or refused cars of flour this week. The mills are wiring offering flour in transit that has been refused. Also cars that are in warehouse.

Clear flour has been scarce until this week, when it was offered fruite freely.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.65@5.90; straight, $5.35@5.65; clear, $5.10@5.30; low grade, in sacks, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.20@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.60@5.85; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $5@5.25.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.10. Buckwheat, $3.85@4.15 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $26.50@27.25; bran, $25@25.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $26.25@27.25; winter middlings, bulk, $27.25@27.75; bran, $25.75@26.75.

Notes.

The stocks of Kansas flours are reported as being very scarce in Philadelphia.

The flour mill of Hendricks & Wilson near Milford, Dela., was burned with a loss of $7,000.

The Brooks (Flour) Milling Co., of Brooks, Mills, Blair county, Pa., has made a voluntary assignment.

Christopher B. Heebner, a well known millwright, died in Norristown, Pa., at the age of 84 years.

W. Scott Orum, working in the flour mill at New Hope, Pa., was caught in the Holcomb mill on a revolving shaft and very badly hurt. Mr. Orum is 70 years old.

The following flour mills have been sold lately: S. B. Latshaw sold his mill at Barto, Pa., to D. S. Mann, of Philadelphia, who resold it to James Melcher. Noah W. Hurst sold his mill at Terre Hill, Pa., to his old miller, Wayne Gehman. The Matthews mill at Davistown, Pa., was sold to Samuel C. Kalp. E. J. Masemar estate sold the Reliance Roller Mills at Lattimer, Pa., to M. R. Grong.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7, 1914.

"Nothing new in corn products," is the general report of Kansas City and Missouri River millers. Trade was exceptionally light to all sections, with new sales to the South less than 50 per cent of the business volume a year ago. Quite a few corn mills were not quoting Southern trade. Local sales were of good volume, and fully as large as a year ago. Some Eastern business was reported to established trade.

Contracting of new crop corn goods has not started as yet, and millers do not expect any inquiry for deferred shipment will open until after the new year. Movement of new corn is much later than a year ago, and marketing in the country has been disappointing so far. However, prices of corn are low, and further declines are not expected to be permanent.

Cream corn meal in small sacks was quoted at $1.55 per 100 lbs., Missouri River basis. Standard meal was held at 25c per bbl. less. Inquiry from Arkansas, which is buying more corn meal than any other Southern state, was active from certain points, where stocks needed replenishment.

Chop met a very light demand. Local trade took most of the small output of mills. Shipping demand was very small. Dealers did not take any new corn chop, preferring to pay a premium of five cents per hundredweight for old corn chop. Prices were steady all of the past week. Old chop sold at $1.23 to $1.25 per 100 lbs., while offerings of new chop were held at a discount of about five cents. However, the small percentage of moisture in new corn is making possible its use without kiln-drying, which accounts for the small difference in price of old and new chop.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.50@1.55 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.23 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, 1914.

The market for corn products continues very quiet, as the South, where the large percentage of these goods is consumed, has not yet evinced any increasing interest in their purchase. This condition, coupled with the large receipts of new crop corn, is responsible for a further decrease of 15c on all descriptions. Corn goods were offered freely at the following prices (basis wood): Standard meal, $3.55; cream meal, $3.55; pearl meal, $3.65; grits, $3.65; hominy, $3.65.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 5, 1914.

Volume of business in corn products this week has been only fair. There has been only a moderate demand for corn meal and sales have not been as good as the preceding week. While some of the mills have made slight reductions in prices, generally prices have been maintained.

There had been some inquiries for corn meal for deferred shipment, and some of the mills report some nice sales on contract.

Prices on corn chops remain unchanged from the closing prices last week. The demand is very light and trading unsatisfactory.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 white corn, 69½c; No. 3 corn, 68½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 69c; No. 3 white corn, 69c; No. 3 white oats, 51½c; standard meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $2.85 per bbl.; pearl meal, $2.95; cream meal, $3.10@3.25; corn chops, 100-lb. new bags, $1.31@1.33.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7, 1914.

The cash corn market recorded a break of two cents this week. All corn coming here now is new, and the corn millers are taking hold freely. The corn products were lowered five cents, and indications, according to the corn millers, are that corn products will go lower, as they look for cheaper corn prices. According to reports being received, the corn crop throughout this section is the largest in the history of the market. Fully three-fourths of the sales of corn being made on the exchange here consists of trades being made with the corn millers. There were some good orders filled by the trade on all classes of corn products this week, owing to the reduced prices. The total receipts of corn amounted to 198 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.40@1.45; corn chop, $1.30@1.35.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1914.

Corn goods continue to show softening tendency in this market. The movement of new corn is the main influence, the demand being moderate, while a good deal of new corn is being offered. Corn has declined several cents, being quoted at 69 to 72 cents. Corn meal is lower, bolted meal being quoted $1.70 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits being quoted $1.80.

New York, Dec. 5, 1914.

Corn goods continued in fairly good demand and prices held steady at last week's limits.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.80@3.90 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.50@1.60; hominy, $4@4.10; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.49@1.54; grits, $1.50@1.55; flakes, $1.90.

Thomas McFeely Co. wish to call attention to the letter of a prominent Michigan mill in their advertising this week. They are paying for two No. 4 middlings finishers installed in July. This company originally put in two No. 4 Special middlings mills, and later two No. 8 bran finishers and then the first No. 6 middlings finisher that was ever built. Their letter will prove very interesting to progressive millers.

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CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7, 1914.

Winter wheat flour did not show any change in price this week. However, the trade here is predicting an increase within a short time, as the cash wheat market advanced. There is a much better inquiry noted for all grades of flour.

Kansas flour was steady. Buying is much better, as the big cracker and baking concerns say supplies are light. Agents are anticipating a firmer market, owing to the light supplies coming to the market.

Numerous bids for spring wheat flour are being received by local agents, but in most instances these bids are at prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents too low, and the agents declare that they will not shade prices.

The cash rye market displayed a firmer tone this week, and rye flour advanced in sympathy with the increase. All grades of rye flour are now up 10 cents. Cash rye went to $1.10 a bushel, the highest point in many months. Local rye millers are taking hold freely of rye, since the market advanced.

The mill feed market displayed a firmer tone. Bran and mixed feed prices advanced 75c to $1. There is a good demand noted for all classes of mill feed. Country points are the principal buyers, and are taking hold in large lots. Locally the trade is taking hold from hand to mouth.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.45; fancy, $4.90@5.15; family, $4.50@4.65; extra, $4.05@4.25; low grade, $3.85@4.05.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.90@6.30; straight, $5.45@5.70; clear, $4.45@4.85.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.80@6.10; straight, $5.25@5.45; clear, $4.20@4.65.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.15@5.25; city pure, $5.20@5.50; city blended, $5.20@5.55.

Ohio Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati last week aggregated 24,682 bbls., compared with 23,872 last week and 22,828 a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,872 bbls., compared with 20,987 a week ago and 21,828 a year ago.

President William McQuillan, of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, has called a meeting for Dec. 8, to be held at the Gibson Hotel. This meeting has been called so the members of the flour and grain trade may become enlightened on the war tax.

The flour mill and grain elevator owned by Henry Speer and F. N. Downen, located at Xenia, burned, entailing a loss of $40,000, $25,000 on the building and $14,000 on stocks. The insurance aggregated $26,000. Sparks from a passing locomotive was given as the cause of the fire.

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1914.

The flour business has been much better the past few days and there seems to be a much better tone to all kinds of business in the Memphis territory.

There is also a much better feeling as for the grain and feed business, especially as to wheat feeds.

Prices are: Best Illinois patent flour, basis 24-lb. cotton bags, $6; fancy patent, $5.40; straight, $5; best Indiana patent, $5.70; straight, $5.30; best Colorado, $5.25; soft winter wheat bran, $22.50; shorts, $25.00; cream meal, basis 38-lb. bags, $2.95; standard, 30c per bbl. less; No. 3 white oats, bulk, 49¾c; No. 2 white oats, 50¼c; No. 3 mixed corn, 66c; corn chops, $25.50@26.

Memphis Notes.

H. M. Cardoza, sales manager of this district for the Golden Grain Milling Co., of East St. Louis, made a flying trip to this market this week. It is understood that this firm will sell direct to the trade hereafter.

The many friends of W. P. Holt, salesman for H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., are delighted to find that he is improving very fast and that he will be able to get about within the next two or three weeks.

J. H. Wimberly, advertising manager for the Steeleville (Ill.) Milling Co. and the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was a visitor here this week. Mr. Wimberly reports their business as being very much improved.

Harry M. Glenn, Southern salesman for the Meek Milling Co., of Marissa, Ill., was calling on the trade here recently. Mr. Glenn reports that business is much better; in fact, it is good enough that he is leaving to make a trip through southern Mississippi before he goes in for the holidays.

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Safest and Most Reliable Protection

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New York

New York, Dec. 7, 1914.

The past week in this market was rather a dull, draggy one insofar as flour sales were concerned. Owing to the weak tone exhibited by the wheat market at the latter end of the previous week, buyers here rather felt that the market might go to lower levels, and they therefore held off from buying on the break, but, inasmuch as the market turned firm again and mills generally advanced prices, their hopes in this direction were not realized, but the renewal of the upward swing of the market did not cause them to show any apprehension, and therefore business remained rather stagnant. Buyers here are, all of them, in good shape as far as supplies are concerned for December shipment, but it is not anticipated that they are by any means stocked up for shipment after the first of the year, and it is therefore quite apparent that if conditions take such a turn as to make it advisable for them to make additional purchases a good revival in business will make its appearance. Mills generally are holding prices for shipment after the first of the year at limits considerably over what they will accept for prompt or December shipment, and this is naturally causing the trade to keep from buying, as they feel that the nearer the first of the year comes the more willing mills will be to make more reasonable prices for shipment during January, February and March. Such bids as the trade were willing to make during the week were as a general rule so far below the mills' prices that there was absolutely no chance to get together on the business. It is the general opinion here that if the market should show a good advance which would enable the jobbers to get better prices from the outside trade business would be very much stimulated and some good sales put over. Export business during the week was also rather quiet, but there were numerous inquiries in the market again, and it is expected that actual business will be consummated again in large quantities in the very near future.

Spring patents were generally held at $5.40 to $5.70 in sacks for December and January shipment, although there were several lots put over at $5.40 jute for shipment during January, February and March. Buyers as a rule were not disposed to make offers much above $5.30 jute for December or January shipment and $5.40 for February and March.

Kansas straights were held at $5.25 to $5.50 in sacks for December and January shipment, but the best that the trade would offer, and then only very sparingly, was $5.25 jute. There is still some spot stuff on hand which could be picked up at $5.15 jute.

Spring wheat clears were held rather firm in price and a fairly active demand was in evidence. Fancy brands were held at $5 to $5.15 in sacks.

Kansas clears were rather scarce, although there was not a very active demand for same. Prices were held from $4.75 to $5 in jutes. On winter wheat flour there was some improvement in the demand, and it is understood that a fairly good volume of business was turned over. Mills were somewhat firmer in price, and straights were held at $5.15 to $5.35 in wood.

Prices on mill feed were unchanged, but were firmly held. The domestic demand was rather quiet, but there was a fairly good business done for export. City bran was held at $25 in bulk at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the price at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.70@6 in bbls.; straight, $5.50@5.60 in bbls.; clears, $5.25@5.35 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60 $5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5.15@5.35 in bbls.; clears, $4.75@4.90 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.75; straights, $5.25@5.50; clears, $4.75@5; low grades or low clears, $4.30@4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.50; standard middlings, $25.50; flour middlings, $30.50; red dog, to arrive, $34; oil meal, $34.50@35; city feed, bulk bran, $25; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $25@34.50; red dog flour, $34.50.

Notes.

C. M. Hardenbergh, manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

C. S. Coup, president of the Northwestern Mill and Elevator Co., Toledo, O., spent several days in this market last week.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange last week 14 new members were admitted to membership. This is no doubt the record number of members taken in at one time, and it represents the increased activity in the grain and flour business prevalent at present. The majority of these new members were representatives of foreign houses, among the nations represented being France, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Argentina. Prices of membership have been advancing steadily and are now held at around $600. From the large number of new members being taken in, the outlook is that the volume of business on 'Change will show a decided increase from now on.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Dec. 7, 1914.

Flour trade in this territory shows a steady improvement, although the demand is far from normal. Stocks carried are lower than ever before, and buyers continue to buy only for immediate wants. All old contracts are used up and jobbers are not yet showing any inclination to make large bookings. The strength shown in the wheat market the latter part of the week caused buyers to make more inquiries. Business conditions in general are slowly improving, due to the fact that cotton is moving more freely than at any time this season. In one day of the past week there were 500 bales seen on the streets. Prices are more satisfactory than they have been since the new crop came in.

Quotations, 196-lb. wood, are: Better-known Illinois and Missouri brands, $5.90@6.60; standard, 60c less; Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.50 @5.60, cloth basis.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., was calling on trade here the latter part of the week, en route to the mill after a short and hurried trip over his territory. Mr. Gilster reports conditions as much improved.

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The Finest Air-Floated Boiler Graphite Made. Does Your Work Perfectly. Fully Guaranteed to be the best on the Market or no pay. Ample time to try it, and prove what we say.

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St. Louis, Mo.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 5, 1914.

Flour conditions indicate general improvement over the entire territory. A fair volume of business was done, and representatives of both soft and hard wheat mills report business much better. While there were no large sales reported, the demand for carlots was good and the volume of business very satisfactory. Some of the jobbers have been placing contracts for 60 days' shipment. On account of the high prices, the demand for best Missouri soft wheat flour is limited, but some of the mills report they are oversold on standard patent and extra fancy patent. There has also been a fair demand for Colorado flour in this territory the past week. Conditions are gradually becoming settled, and it is the general opinion among the jobbers that the demand for flour will be much better after the New Year.

The demand for mill feed has been good. While the market has advanced, the jobbers have bought freely, believing the market would sell higher. There is a good demand for mill feed during the winter months, and the jobbers have been anticipating their needs and buying accordingly.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, wood basis, $6.10@6.50; standard patent, 40@50c less; extra fancy patent, 80@90c less; hard wheat high patent, $5.50@5.60, basis 48-lb. sacks; standard patent, $5.20@5.30; Colorado patent, $5.25, basis 48-lb. sacks; plain hard wheat bran, $1.15 in 100-lb. sacks; soft wheat mill-run bran, $1.20; brown shorts, $1.30; gray shorts, $1.36@1.42.

Notes.

W. N. Adams, manager of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., was a visitor in Little Rock this week.

E. B. Terry, with the arco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., was in Little Rock several days this week, calling on the local jobbers.

J. R. Fair, with the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., is in Little Rock. Mr. Fair travels Arkansas and Louisiana for his mill and reports that conditions in his territory are improving.

The flour and feed dealers are greatly interested in claims filed in the United States District Court this week by Special Master of Rates J. G. Wallace, covering overcharges in freight and passenger rates against the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, amounting to over $1,000,000.

By a vote of 6 to 3, the members of the grain committee of the Little Rock Board of Trade have adopted a resolution approving a raise in grain rates that is sought by railroads of the state among the rate increases for which the railroads have petitioned the railroad commission. The increase asked is between four and five per cent. It is one of the few instances in the state when an organization has gone on record as favoring rate increases. The resolution was supplemented by a petition asking that the minimum weights on carload lot shipments be reduced to 30,000 on flour, 32,000 on oats, 30,000 on grain products and 40,000 on corn.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, says that conditions relating to the milling trade in the South are improving and that better business with that section of the country is likely from now forward. Increasing exports of cotton are helping the South materially, and the flour trade should reflect increased orders from buyers in the near future.

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Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Belt Dressing, made in Liquid and Bar Forms.

Let Us Send You Trial Order. If not satisfactory, it can be returned.

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A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 5, 1914.

Wheat market here, after keeping within a margin of 1 cent for the week, advanced two cents today, which may probably have an effect on flour prices for the coming week, but at the present no change in quotations is advised.

Best patent in cotton is quoted at $5.50@6 per bbl., while south of the Platte quotations run from $5.80@6. But little can be said regarding conditions in the flour trade except that from reports, the general tenor of business in the state is satisfactory. In mill feed demand is pretty well supplied, offerings are light, and jobbers are in the market for bran at $20@24 per ton; shorts, $23.50@24.50. Interior mills' quotations are still on basis of $22 for bran and $25@26 for shorts at mill door or in mixed carlots.

Durum wheat is still more than holding its own and closed here today at $1.22, while No. 2 rye closed at $1.04.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

H. Vanderheiden, who traded the Elgin, Neb., mill for a farm, has repurchased the plant and will put it in operation the first week of the new year.

J. E. Guthrie, of the Geneva Milling Co., Geneva, Neb., is chairman of a local committee who is raising funds for a car of flour for the Belgian movement.

L. L. Coryell has purchased the Rule elevator, southeast of Falls City, Neb. Mr. Coryell owns a large string of elevators in that section of the state.

A price of $2 per bus. for durum wheat is talked of by members of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Omaha is the second market in volume of durum wheat handled.

Reports of corn yields in Nebraska averaging 40 to 50 bus. are common. Hardly a single section in the corn belt of the state has not reported yields even above 50 bus.

Lebanon, Neb., a small point, has shipped 214 cars of wheat since the beginning of the new crop movement early in July. Movement is still heavy, farmers holding large reserves.

The Scotia Farmers' Grain & Supply Co., Scotia, Neb., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $30,000. Incorporators include H. D. Kasson, J. H. Sautter and others.

The highest price on record for rye grain was exceeded by several cars sold on the Omaha Grain Exchange last week at $1 per bu. Generally the spread between rye prices and No. 2 hard wheat is 15@20c per bu., but the large export demand and only fair receipts has made this difference less than 10c.

November was the dryest November Omaha has known in 44 years, according to the weaher report, only 3 1-100 of an inch of rain fell during the month and not a drop fell until Nov. 29. The average temperature for the month was 45 degrees, which is warmer than the average November.

Members of the Commercial Club and other citizens of Omaha will meet at the Commercial Club soon to consider river navigation between Omaha and Kansas City. The date will be set as soon as Commissioner Robert Manley returns from his trip to Washington to attend the meeting of the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

H. Colclesser has completed making extensive improvements in the Pine Creek Mills, Rushville, Neb. Commenting on these improvements and the growth of the large mills, a scribe on the Rushville, Neb., Standard recalls the old saying: "The dam is still there by the mill site, but the mill is not there by a damsite."

Movement of wheat in Nebraska is characterized as only fair by reporting millers. Country elevators are paying from 95c to 98c while farmers show no disposition to market their reserves at less than $1 per bus. However, contracted wheat is moving fast. Many farmers are busy with corn husking and other farm duties to the detriment of the wheat movement.

Demand for rye grain in the Omaha market exceeds the supply, and the dollar mark has been reached several times on fancy grade cars of rye. Demand from Northwestern rye mills is large, and several local commission houses have standing orders to buy all rye grain available. Shipments of rye from interior points to Omaha are not large at this time, much of the grain moving direct to Northwestern mills.

The mill and elevator of H. E. Fonda & Co., Genoa, Neb., were sold at auction recently to Albert Lawson, Charles Lawson, P. Larson, Sr., and Lew Peterson. The mill has capacity of 125 bbls. and fine water power facilities. It is the intention of the new comers to start buying grain immediately and to place the mill in operation after the new year. The receivership of Fred Spear was automatically ended by the sale.

The Loomis Milling Co., at Loomis, suffered almost a complete loss of their milling plant, together with elevator and storage house by fire on Dec. 4. The fire is supposed to have started from defective wiring or spontaneous combustion in the wall between engine and boiler rooms. Half interest in the plant is held by Bruce & Gibbons, of Bertram, the other by the Seldomridge and Foster Grain companies. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with insurance of about $40,000.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1914.

There has been a tendency on the part of mills in this territory to hold flour firm the past week, due to the strength shown in wheat. The demand, however, has been of light volume, buyers not showing much disposition to make any new commitments of importance, and buying largely according to current needs. A bright spot in the trade in Tennessee has been the continued demand for flour for export. No sensational transactions have been closed lately, though one plant reported a contract for 12,000 barrels. The Southeastern demand is dull, as is usual in the holiday season, when more attention is devoted to other merchandise. General business conditions have changed but little, though there is an optimistic sentiment in the South. Wheat advanced in this market about 2 cents, being quoted at $1.12 to $1.14.

The mill feed situation continues strong, bran having further advanced $1 per ton, and being quoted at $24 to $25. Millers are looking for further strength in the feed situation.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.25@5.50 per bbl.

Sprin Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $24@25 per ton; middlings, $27@28 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Dec. 5 were 52,800 bbls., compared with 49,000 bbls at the end of the preceding week.

C. T. Johnson, of the Home Mill & Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., was a visitor to Nashville last week.

Western flour has advanced 15 to 20 cents per barrel the past week. Some commission merchants report demand picking up, though it continues light.

Z. R. and N. T. Bates, of Wadeville, Tenn., have sold their flour mill to J. M. Rist & Son, who have moved the plant to a new building at Bon Aqua, Tenn., and will operate at the latter place.

Receipts of grain at Nashville for week ending Dec. 5 amounted to 231 cars. Stocks that date were: Wheat, 623,500 bus.; corn, 97,500 bus.; oats, 773,000 bus. New crop corn is beginning to move freely in Tennessee.

Nashville jobbers and millers have contributed several hundred barrels of flour for the relief of Belgians. E. M. Kelly and V. S. Tupper, prominent millers, are on the Commercial Club relief committee, which has raised provisions and money to the amount of about $3,000.

Traffic officers of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway in a report to the executive committee of the company say that there is a movement to greatly increase acreage of grain in the South. Large shipments of seed wheat are reported to have been made to Georgia and other states, where curtailment of cotton is contemplated.

The flour mill and elevator at Trebeins Station, O., owned by Henry Speer and F. N. Downen, was burned recently. Loss $40,000, insurance $26,000.

M. A. Whisler has opened a flour and feed business at Pipestone, Minn.

MILWAUKEE BAGS

¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.

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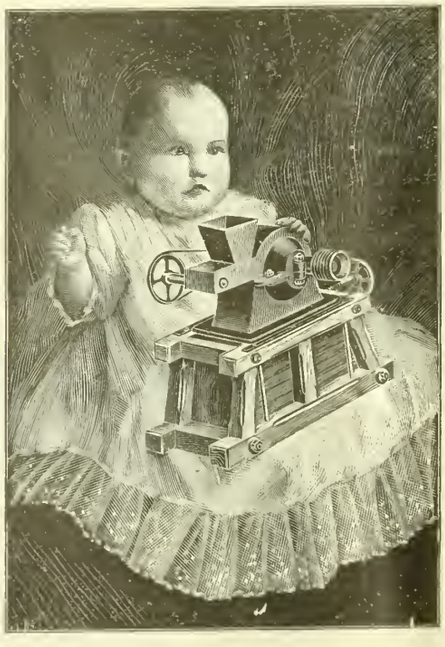

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The Williams Infant Grinder
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whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine

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We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7, 1914.

Improvement in the demand for alfalfa meal and practically unchanged inquiry for alfalfa mixed feeds characterized the trade of Kansas and Southwestern alfalfa products handlers. Prices were unchanged all of the week, with fluctuations very limited. Sales of alfalfa meal increased in volume from day to day, but the large supply on hand kept prices down. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds were slower than alfalfa molasses mixed feed, latter selling at a discount of $1 to $1.50 per ton. Trade in mixed feeds is demanding the cheapest feeds, and any small discount is enough to increase the sales of a certain feed at the expense of the higher priced product. This is especially true in Eastern markets.

Movement of alfalfa meal is light, but the supply in warehouses is heavy. Colorado mills have filled most of their old contracts, with the result that they are shut down, as the present demand is so light that prices must be cut before new sales can be made. Alfalfa meal quotations continue on the record the level established last week. In many instances, mills report that it is impossible to buy hay and make meal at cost and come out even on the basis of present values. Many have seen that overproduction has resulted in unnecessarily low values.

Low point on meal sales last week was $15 per ton for No. 2 in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City basis. Large quantities of No. 2 meal were moved at this level to Eastern and Northern markets. Many mixers in Northern markets are taking advantage of the low level and are filling their warehouses. That prices will go higher after the new year, is generally expected.

Choice meal sold at a top of $18 per ton, while No. 1 brought $1 to $1.50 per ton lss. Supply of choice was very light, but demand was of small proportions. No. 1 meal was in fair supply, with demand much larger than on choice.

Immediate Southwestern states were small purchasers of feed during the past week, but the slight turn in the weather brought a better feeling. Inquiries were more frequent, but sales did not result in many instances, as the return to moderate temperatures caused smaller feed demand. Grain mixed feeds were quoted at a top of $24.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags. Molasses alfalfa mixed feeds are quoted at $18 to $18.50 for No. 3; $19.50 to $20 for No. 2 and $21.50 for No. 1, all in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City.

Southern trade is still very light, and only an occasional car is moving to either the Southeast or South. Little indication is apparent of improved business. The cotton situation is slowly mending itself, but business conditions are still very low in the cotton states. In some sections there is a small demand for feed, but local products are being used. Pastures are being employed as much as possible, and feeders are taking advantage of anything that will make a saving. Some stocks of mixed alfalfa feeds are being absorbed gradually by feeders, but the movement into consumptive channels is so slow generally, that present stocks will last for months to come, if improvement does not take place soon.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18; No. 1, $16@16.50; No. 2, $15@15.59.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21@21.50; No. 2, $18@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@23.50; alfalfa grain drymixed, $23.50@24.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@15.50; No. 1, $13.50@14.50; No. 2, $10.50@11.50; No. 3, $9@10; standard, $12@13.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Silver Creek, Neb., farmers are planning to form a stock company for the erection of an alfalfa meal mill. This section has a large surplus of hay annually, and the farmers believe that this surplus could be best disposed of through a mill.

Imig, Henzen & Co. is planning to erect an alfalfa meal mill at Seward, Neb., which is located in a productive alfalfa territory. Contract for building has already been let, but no machinery has as yet been purchased. Electric power will be used.

The plant of the Alfalfa Meal & Milling Co., Cherokee, Okla., has been dismantled. A new building is being erected at Holly, Colo., where the machinery will be installed. Operations will not be started at the Holly mill until after the new year. The gradually decreasing surplus of alfalfa hay in the territory adjacent to Cherokee made necessary the removal of the mill. Holly is the center of an exclusive alfalfa country, and is a good milling point.

Alfalfa meal and other products are not following hay values very closely. There is not much difference between meal and alfalfa hay quotations in the Kansas City market, and millers in Colorado are complaining over this fact because this difference does not allow even for milling cost, not counting a profit. Quite a few mills in the Centennial state who have cleaned up old contracts have shut down. Those in operation are not showing any activity in going after new business at ruling prices. Many are shipping alfalfa hay to market, rather than grind it on the present unprofitable market.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., manufacturers of various products, has added another specialty to its line. Mr. Weiss, manager of this company, is the pioneer in the alfalfa meal milling and mixed feed industry, having been the first person to grind alfalfa for commercial feed purposes. Later, Mr. Weiss discovered the food qualities of kafir corn, and his kafir flour is sold nationally now. His latest addition is sold under the copyrighted name of "Kaferita," a pancake flour composed of ground kafir corn and feterita. This new product is finding rapid sale in various markets.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, 1914.

The alfalfa market here during the past week has not shown much improvement. The demand was very light the early part of the week and receipts were greatly in excess. Prices were barely steady on the decline of the previous week. Receipts decreased gradually during the week, however, and the demand increased the latter part of the week, so that the close of the market saw the large surplus well cleaned up and alfalfa in free demand. Prices were sustained at the low figure throughout the week, and at the close were practically unchanged. Medium and low grades are in better demand than the best grades, the latter showing a slight decrease in prices.

The continuous open, rainy weather for the past week or 10 days has had a very depressing effect on the feed trade, and little improvement is looked for until freezing weather develops.

Track sales reported during the week were: No. 3 alfalfa hay at $11@12; No. 2 at $12@12.50 to $13@13.50 and $14; scant to high No. 1 at $14@14.50 and $15 and $16@16.50; choice at $17. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $15.50@16; No. 1 at $18.25 and choice at $19.50@20; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, without grain, $20; with grain, $27, f. o. b. East St. Louis.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7, 1914.

The alfalfa products market displayed an easier tone. The quarantine on hay has been lifted in many sections throughout the state of Ohio, and the alfalfa products naturally caused a reduction in hay due to the heavy receipts of all descriptions. There is a good demand noted for all classes of alfalfa products. The Southern points principally are taking the bulk of the arrivals here. Some large orders went through to some of the big markets in the South. Locally the trade is buying from hand to mouth, as they say a lower market will likely prevail as soon as the hay crop gets to moving more properly. The total receipts of hay aggregated 182 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24.50@25; alfalfa meal, $25.50@26; molasses feed, $26@27.50.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 5, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa products in this market the past week has been rather limited and sales have not been as satisfactory in volume as the preceding week. Prices on alfalfa molasses feeds have remained unchanged, but, as alfalfa meal has made slight advance, the mixers have maintained firm prices on feed.

Not much meal is moving at present. The mixers anticipate higher prices in the near future, but they have contracts on meal to cover requirements for the next 60 days.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $17.50@18.50; strictly No. 1 alfalfa at $16@17; alfalfa molasses grain feed at $27@29; alfalfa dairy feed at $26@27.

Herbert E. Davis, a miller of Grand Rapids, Wis., died Nov. 29, at the age of 39. He had been a citizen of Wisconsin for about 35 years.

E. J. Bednasek has bought the flour and feed business of Ed. Tehel in Cedar, Rapids, Ia.

Junction Elevator Co., Junction, Ill., incorporated for $25,000.

Arthur Sharp has started a feed mill at Kerns, Minn.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
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Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.
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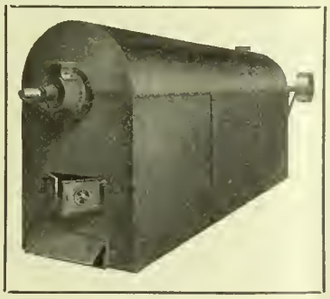

It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

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Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

Cane Molasses
provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.
Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.
Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.
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FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE—For less than half its real value, a 100-bbl. flour mill in Southern Minnesota. All in good repair, running every day and making good money. Cash $1,500, balance easy terms. A. M. Record, Independence, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—One 75-bbl. mill in good running order with elevator in connection, at a bargain. Located in a town of 1,800 population in a good farming locality. For further particulars write Box 278, Genoa, Neb.

FOR SALE—50 barrel flour mill, which has an elevator in connection with a storage capacity of 5,000 bushels. The mill is situated one block from the P. M. R. R. in the town of Ubly, Mich. Address Mrs. Aug. Schraeder, Ubly, Mich.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Engineer wants position in miller elevator; gas or steam; 23 years' experience as engineer and machinery; best of references; Iowa, Nebraska, or any Southern state. Lock Box 47, Sidney, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a strictly high-class head miller and mechanic, over 20 years' practical experience on hard and soft wheat. Can give exceptionally good reasons for wanting change to 75 to 300 barrel mill. I do all repair work neatly. Do not use liquor or tobacco. Not out of a job. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska. Interested parties needing a steady man, please give full particulars in first letter. Address A. L. Hallam, Glen Elder, Kan.

WANTED—Position as miller in any size mill. Five years' experience. Do not use liquor in any form, nor cigarettes. Age 26 years; married. Can furnish references and can come at once. Address Box 248, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Right now, job as head or second miller, by married man with nine years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. State kind of mill and wages paid, in first letter. Address Box 213, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Work in any capacity and at any price to start with as miller in mill of any capacity, the larger the better. Have had 20 years' experience in mills, large and small, on both hard and soft wheats. Have no pretensions, but you may give me the work that you have not been able to get done satisfactorily. Can also do millwright work, or fill position as salesman. Am now employed, but want change. Can go anywhere on short notice. Address J. Gomez, care No. 2403 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—25 h. p., 32 h. p. and 60 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse oil and gasoline engines. Slightly used and all complete. A. H. McDonald, 549 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Car Minimum Not Advanced.

The Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the published advance in the carload flour minimum from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs., but, as no definite information on this point was received by secretaries of the various milling organizations in the Southwest, they suggested to their members that mills should use billing originating prior to Dec. 1, which would entitle mills to old rates and old minimum weights, even if the advanced rates had become effective.

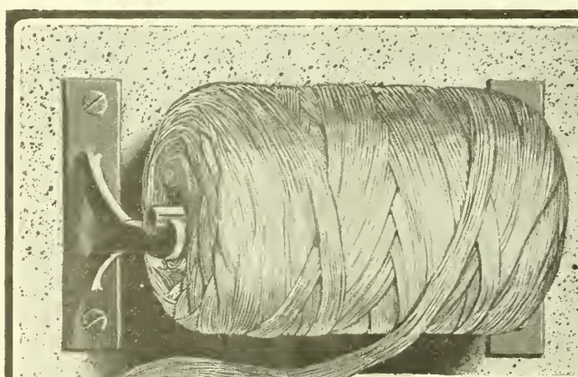
The American Belgian relief committee in London characterized as wholly without foundation the statement published in the Echo d'Belgique Nov. 29, that the German authorities in Belgium were taxing flour sent from the United States for the starving people of the country at the rate of $2.60 per 100 kilograms.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner and Water Purifier

Furnished in Liquid, Powder and Brick Form. One pound per day per 100 H. P. Boiler does the work or no pay. Will you try a small Barrel?

MISSOURI BOILER CLEANER CO.

St. Louis, Mo.



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¶ You can now buy strong extra quality Cotton Twine for less than one half of what you pay for a good grade of flax or hemp twine.

¶ This Cotton Twine is put up on 12 or 50 lb. tubes --- 50 ends.

¶ Made in two sizes. Light for Cotton Bags --- Heavy for burlap bags.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Boston St. Louis New York Chicago Indianapolis
Minneapolis Omaha San Francisco New Orleans
Seattle Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

Opportunities

are of value only to those who take advantage of same.

Millers who have their plants equipped with the Alsop Electrical Process are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by discriminating buyers who demand pure white flour that has been properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

If you have not installed this wonderful process, you are working under a serious handicap.

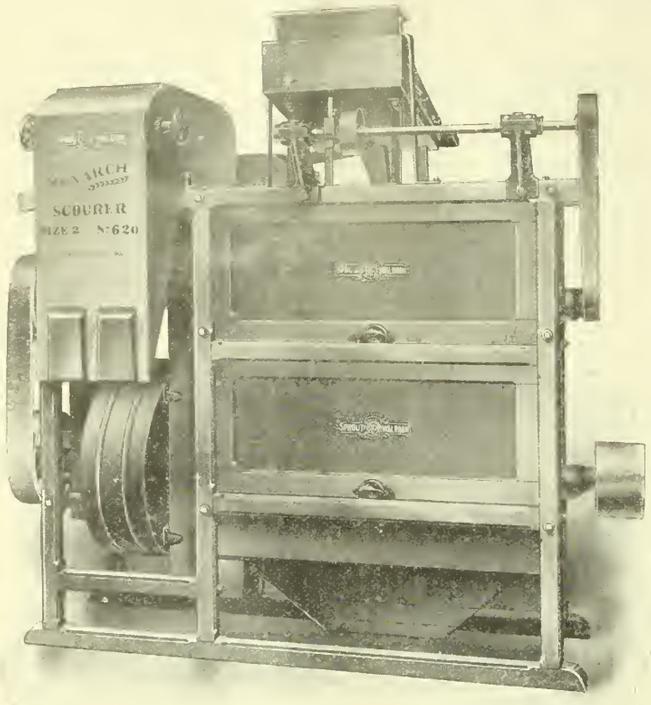
Write us for particulars.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILLING CLEAN WHEAT

And the necessity for cleaning it economically and thoroughly, are equally well recognized and were leading factors in the development of



Monarch Double Wheat Scourer--With Shoe

THE MONARCH WHEAT SCOURER

Built in five sizes, in single and double types, with or without shoe and with capacities ranging from 15 to 100 bushels per hour.

Design is such as insures satisfactory cleaning regardless of the nature of the wheat. Cylinders are the most efficient yet produced and plenty of fan power for separation of screenings and ample ventilation to the scouring chamber have been provided.

Construction is of durable materials throughout and workmanship first class.

For details of this machine, address

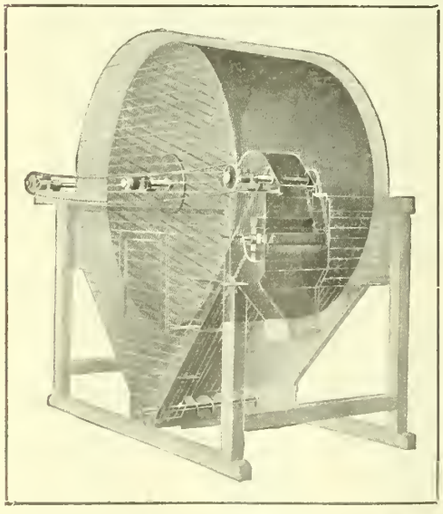
The Flour Milling Machinery Department,

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.



DO you realize what an important factor clean sacks are to the welfare of your business?

Clean sacks help make sales; and the Wolf Sack Cleaner makes clean sacks.

So naturally, then, the Wolf Sack Cleaner could be profitably added to your equipment.

A thousand sacks an hour is its capacity; and thorough work is its record.

Bulletin 92 gives the reasons why

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE:
203-4 Boston Building
Kansas City, - Mo.

READING ROOM

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914 | Number Three

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that CountsBig in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

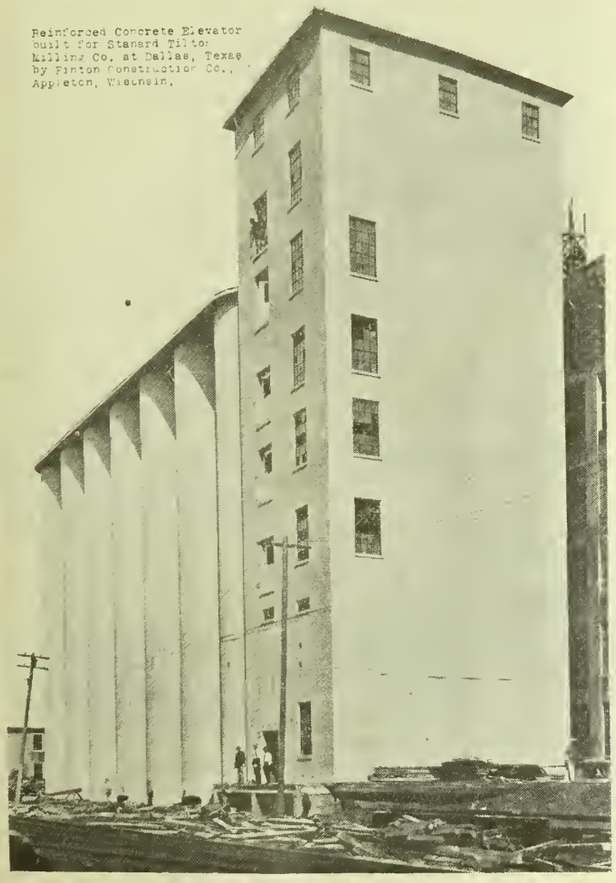
H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1, 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.


Reinforced Concrete Elevator built for Standard Tilton Milling Co. at Dallas, Texas by Finton Construction Co., Appleton, Wisconsin.

MONEY THROWN AWAY

A large part of the money invested in elevators that can burn or that are not modern in equipment or arrangement, is thrown away. It pays to build them fireproof and up-to-date. Finton Construction Company designs and builds them.

Finton Construction Company
320 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

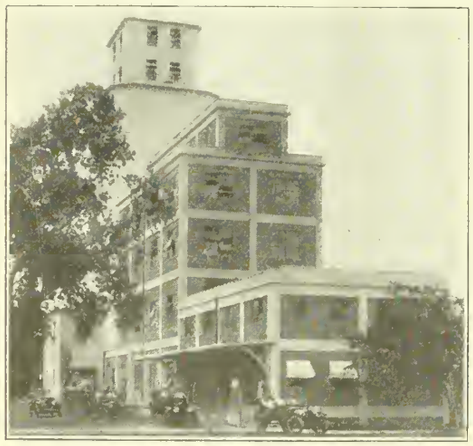
Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS, 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Wheat on the Farms Roads are Impassable Flour Orders Delayed



Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT
WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

408 West 59th St,
Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

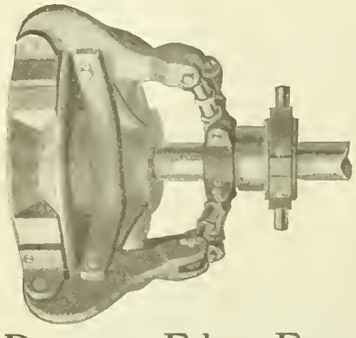
Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

NORTH POLE FLOUR

None better from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Sylvia Milling Co.

Sylvia, Kansas.

Border Queen Milling Co.

located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.

CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY

Choice Turkey Hard Wheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,

"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.

Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"Telegram"

THE LYONS MILLING CO.

Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

TOPEKA, KANS.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

The New Era Milling Company

Arkansas City, Kansas.

POLAR BEAR FLOUR

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

TYLER & COMPANY,

Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob

The Vilm Milling Co.

Wichita, Kansas

N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

"TICK-TOCK" FLOUR
FOR THE TRADE DEMANDING QUALITY
We can supply more jobbers with this Business Building Patent
LEAVENWORTH MILLING CO.
Leavenworth, Kansas

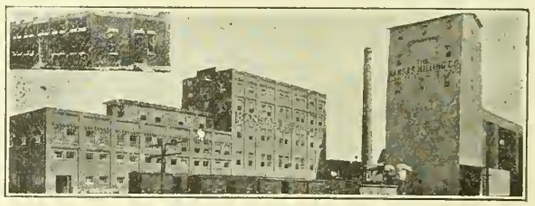
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

SEMOLINO GOLDEN ROD
Turkey wheat, recognized superior to all other wheats, is used exclusively in making our flour. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
Hays City, Kansas
C. E. Williams, Manager.

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

We buy the pick of the wheat at our elevators.
Flour of Quality and Uniformity
Write for samples and prices.
EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.,
El Reno, Oklahoma.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Hard Wheat Flour That Satisfies
TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
El Reno, Oklahoma
DAILY CAPACITY EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS

Loomis Grain & Elevator Co.
Loomis, Nebr.
The Famous
"Monarch Flour"
For High Grade Trade.
TURKEY WHEAT FLOUR.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"STAR FLOUR."
Let us quote you on either straight cars of flour—guaranteed flour—or mixed cars, flour and feed, corn meal, graham and pancake flour.
GAYLORD MILLING COMPANY,
GAYLORD, KANS.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour

"NEPTUNE"

Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

Bran

Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour

"STAR"

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER

FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo.

Belleville, Ill.

C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

hester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

rings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

rands
Lebanon Belle
Ethereal
Jewel
ember Millers' National Federation

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay
George Hay & Co.
FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cotton Grain
BAGS
BY THE BALE OR CARLOT
Grass and Field Seeds
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago Minneapolis

PHILADELPHIA.

Shane Bros & Wilson Co.
STRONG QUALITY FLOURS
308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.
ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE
Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.
Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,
F--22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

Use Good Sample Envelopes
We Print Them
MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS
Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal
As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.
WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.
Pine Bluff, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in
FLOUR
Write to the live wire Commission Merchants
JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.
Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

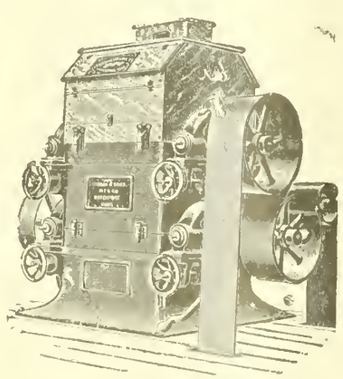
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed — WANTED — CORN Bran Meal Chop
For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.
In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

CONSIGN TO US--WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
LAWYERS.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.
Main Office: 925-933 Metropolitan Bld Minneapolis, Minn.
Branch Office: Room 52 McGill Bld Washington, D. C.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.
2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

ESTABLISHED 1850

Western Assurance Company

FLOUR INSURED AGAINST ALL RISK

R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Jr., Agent
Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

blished Weekly by W. B. Burns.

bscription Price, $2.00 Per Year

nsas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879

St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

lume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914. | Number Three

rges Merchant Marine

sident Wilson's Strongly Advocates More Ocean Transportation.

n his annual message to Congress sident Wilson gave particular attion to the immediate necessity of viding more adequate ocean transattion to carry American goods to ope and South America. In urging passage of the bills creating a govment merchant marine he forcibly sented the matter as follows:

It is of equal consequence that the ions whom Europe has usually sup-d with innumerable articles of nufacture and commerce of which y are in constant need and without ch their economic development ts and stands still can now get y a small part of what they former-mported and eagerly look to us to ply their all but empty markets. s is particularly true of our own ghbors, the states, great and small, Central and South America. Their s of trade have hitherto run chiefathwart the seas, not to our ports to the ports of Great Britain and he older Continent of Europe. I do stop to inquire why, or to make comment on probable causes. at interests us just now is not the lanation but the fact, and our duty opportunity in the presence of it. e are markets which we must sup-, and we must find the means of ion. The United States, this great ple for whom we speak and act, uld be ready, as never before, to ve itself and to serve mankind; dy with its resources, its energies, forces of production and its means listribution.

It is a very practical matter, a tter of ways and means. We have resources, but are we fully ready use them? And, if we can make dy what we have, have we the ns at hand to distribute it? We not fully ready; neither have we means of distribution. We are ing, but we are not fully able. We e the wish to serve and to serve atly, generously, but we are not pared as we should be. We are ready to mobilize our resources at e. We are not prepared to use m immediately and at their best, hout delay and without haste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly ed in the way in which we have ated and hindered the development our merchant marine. And now, n we need ships, we have not got m. We have year after year de-ed, without end or conclusion, the t policy to pursue with regard to use of the ores and forests and er powers of our national domain the rich states of the West, when should have acted; and they are l locked up. The key is still turned n them, the door shut fast at ch thousands of vigorous men, full nitiative, knock clamorously for adtance. The water power of our igable streams outside the nation-domain also, even in the Eastern es, where we have worked and nned for generations, is still not d as it might be, because we will we won't; because the laws we e made do not intelligently balance ouragement against restraint. We hhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy correct these mistakes and omisis, even at this short session of a gress which would certainly seem have done all the work that could sonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

"The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should, of course, build them, but in another way. Therefore, I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

"Hence the pending shipping bill discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the Congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill."

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Dec. 14, 1914. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via all rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton.

PORTS.	DEC.	JAN.
Aberdeen	49.00	49.00
Alexandria	83.50	83.50
Amsterdam	73.00	73.00
Bordeaux	58.25	58.25
Bristol	46.00	46.00
Baltic Basing	77.00	77.00
Copenhagen	77.00	77.00
Christiania	77.00	77.00
Bergen-Stavanger	77.00	77.00
Christiansand	77.00	77.00
Aalesund	80.00	80.00
Drontheim	80.00	80.00
Christiansund	80.00	80.00
Cardiff	51.00	51.00
Cork	55.24	55.24
Dundee	49.00	49.00
Genoa	77.25	77.25
Gibraltar	73.25	73.25
Glasgow	46.00	46.00
Havre	56.38	56.38
Hull	47.00	47.00
Leith	46.00	46.00
Limerick	55.77	55.77
Liverpool	43.00	43.00
London	47.00	47.00
Londonderry	53.63	53.63
Malta	64.00	64.00
Marseilles	72.00	72.00
Manchester	43.00	43.00
Newcastle	49.00	49.00
Naples	83.50	83.50
Piraeus	73.25	73.25
Rotterdam	72.00	72.00
St. Johns, N. F.	38.20	
Salonica	73.25	73.25
Sligo	56.84	56.84
Swansea	51.00	51.00

Calamity Howlers Gone—Cheer Up.

By R. O. Johnson.

Has anyone seen the "Calamity Howler?" When war in Europe was declared, he was yelling so loud that the echoes of his "hard-times" voice chased each other up one street and down another, reverberated through hill and dale until the entire United States vibrated to the tune of his despondent predictions that nothing but ruin, total ruin, was in store for every business and most every business man. Everyone might just as well close up shop and paint everything, including the atmosphere, a deep "indigo blue." There was no good to come of anything, for war in Europe would certainly put American business off the map. At least, so yelled the "Calamity Howler." But now the voice of this evil prophet no longer is heard in the land. Nobody has been able to find where he disappeared to. His old haunts know him no more, for he's out of date, shelved, discredited, and totally snowed under, because there is no place for him in these United States—Cheer up!

Protest St. Louis Rates

Merchants' Exchange Case Heard by Missouri Commission.

Evidence alleging discrimination in freight rates on grain that affect the St. Louis market was presented to the Missouri Public Service Commission last Wednesday at a hearing in the Planters Hotel.

Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, filed a protest with the commission that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads had a freight tariff on grain that greatly favored Chicago and Kansas City and reacted against St. Louis as a grain distributing market.

Marshall Hall, president of the Merchants' Exchange, declared he favors a general increase in freight rates. He said that, in his opinion, the rates should be based on relative valuations rather than on the arbitrary mile basis. He presented statistical reports relative to the grain shipments in this and other grain territories.

D. H. Clark, of Galt, Mo., a grain shipper, told of the difficulty of consigning grain to St. Louis, owing to the difference in freight rates.

A. A. Ally, of Mercer, Mo., another shipper, gave similar testimony. H. J. Hausner, chief clerk of the traffic department of the Merchants' Exchange, presented much data relating to ratings and classifications.

The members of the Missouri Public Service Commission present were: John M. Atkinson, John Kennish and H. B. Shaw.

Snows Benefit Wheat.

Heavy snow over Kansas and the Southwest has broken the drouth which was becoming a serious menace to winter wheat, and correspondents' reports indicate that the fall came in time to be of great benefit to the growing plant. In Missouri and the states east of the Mississippi River snow and rain have also fallen and the recent favorable condition of the growing wheat has been maintained. The crop over the entire growing belt is now fairly well protected against extreme low temperatures. Receipts of wheat should decrease from now forward.

Flour Tests for Iowa Millers.

President Shambaugh, of Clarinda, and Secretary Consigny, of Des Moines, have completed arrangements with the Iowa State College, at Ames, to make laboratory tests of wheat and flour for the Iowa Millers' Club. In making the announcement Secretary Consigny says:

"The Iowa State College, at Ames, has been making laboratory tests on flour for the past two months, comparing their tests with reports made by some of the best flour-testing laboratories. They now have perfected their method of testing so that they can analyze samples of flour quite accurately, especially on ash and gluten. They are at the present time perfecting their method of testing for color, having just installed a tintometer, which will very shortly be in good working order.

"Requisition has been made for an experimental mill, and it is expected that this will be passed favorably and the machinery installed some time during the next 60 days, after which samples of wheat can be analyzed."

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Missouri Compensation Law.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has held the Workman's Compensation Act is unconstitutional on the ground that its provisions make its acceptance obligatory which violated that provision of the state constitution which prohibits limiting an employer's liability by executive enactment.

The legislatures of many states which have not yet adopted the Compensation laws will probably do so at the next sessions. Millers are confronted with new conditions in the administration of these laws. When the acceptance of the obligations of the laws is made discretionary, millers as a rule elect to come under the provisions of the law and carry liability insurance to cover the additional risk.

A committee appointed by the last Missouri legislature has reported on some proposed legislation and this report is given space on another page. The committee has recognized the advantages of mutual insurance covering this character of risks and this provision in an attempt to cheapen the cost of insurance will be endorsed by millers, who have sufficient experience with mutual insurance to be convinced of its value.

There are other provisions of the law, as proposed by this committee, which are more doubtful. The creation of the Missouri Industrial Commission and the assessment of a special tax of five per cent on all premiums for employers' liability insurance, has the appearance of class legislation. There is too much politics apparent in the creation of an Industrial Commission and the burden would appear to fall heavily upon manufacturers. Until the scope and value of the services of this commission is explained, we are inclined to doubt the efficiency of this portion of the proposed legislation. The commission, with broad duties and powers outlined in the committee report, should be supported by the general revenues of the state, the same as any other board or administrative officer of the state.

Millers are vitally concerned with a law of this character and should give its provisions the most careful consideration in relation to their own establishments and see that their interests are carefully watched in the legislature.

Local Prices.

There is one unexplainable mystery about the milling business which continues to grow more uncertain every year. In practically every line of business dealing with staple commodities, there is not much variance in prices for equal qualities under similar conditions. But with flour. Well, it is difficult to understand how some millers figure selling prices in local territory. In a report recently issued by the secretary of a local millers' club, the best grade of patent flour is quoted from a minimum of $5.50 to a maximum of $6.60 per barrel or a range of $1.10 per barrel. But as nearly all of the quotations were $6.00 per barrel or more, the difference in selling costs would be about 50 cents per barrel in a local territory where wheat could be bought by all millers at practically the same price. The difference in the size of the mills cannot be given as a reason for these mills were about the same size.

How can this difference in selling price be accounted for? If the millers selling at $6.00 or less were making a profit, surely those selling at $6.50 or $6.60 have no reason to complain of the margins in the milling business. The cost of manufacturing and selling varies more than the cost of the raw material and there are some mills which are more economically operated than others. But the difference is not 50 to 60 cents per barrel. We would figure that this extreme difference in prices in local territory can be attributed to one-fourth error in determining cost of manufacture and selling and three-fourths to lack of backbone. The latter failing must be attributed to too much reliance on merchants' reports of what competitors are selling for.

Some of the secretaries in winter wheat states have been giving some cost figures in recent weekly bulletins. We suppose the cost of making and selling a barrel of flour at $1.00 is based upon a half-time run and five bushels of wheat for every barrel of flour produced is given as a maximum which would be used, but is a safe basis to use in figuring costs, not to meet cheap competition, but to make a profit. There is one rule which all will agree is logical, even if all do not use it in practice. Figure the cost of wheat at what it is worth on board cars for shipment as wheat. That is only giving credit to your plant for the cost of handling the wheat, if you had no mill and was in the shipping business.

Despite the competition of other millers in the particular local territory of the smaller interior millers, where else can the miller exercise his own judgment and determine the price which he should have to make a fair profit. He surely can not determine the price of wheat, for the world's markets fluctuate daily and he must follow them. He cannot set the price with any certainty of getting it in the large flour markets where he meets the competition of many mills, both large and small. He does not set the price he pays for coal, bags, supplies of all kinds and he pays for labor what labor demands, according to circumstances.

Getting full value for flour and for feed sold in neighboring territory has been the salvation of many a small mill which is prospering despite all the vicissitudes of milling. Allowing some one else to set that price or what is the same in effect, not knowing what is a profitable price, has caused more failures than all the other reasons combined which are given to explain the idle mills scattered throughout the country. It is not the difference in the cost of wheat or the difference in the quality of the flour which makes the great variation in the selling prices. It is the difference in figuring costs and profits—business management that can combine brains and a sharp pencil—yes, and the determination not to sell except at prices that make fair profits.

"Let Business Alone."

President Wilson appears to have seen a new light, and there are evidences that he will follow it in the remaining months of his incumbency as president. It was apparent in the second paragraph of his annual message, delivered orally to the congress, last Tuesday, and the opening sentence which read:

"Our progress of legislation with regard to the regulation of business is now virtually complete."

While the message has been much discussed, largely for its omissions, there was one declaration which came as a ray of hope to the commercial and industrial world. A good opportunity was given this week to judge of the popularity of this declaration, with leading business men at Washington from practically every state of the Union in attendance as delegates at the National River and Harbor Congress. From New England, from the Middle West, from the Northwest and even from the South were heard expressions of thankfulness for that declaration and of hope that the cessation of hostilities in a legislative way might be realized. It matters not that the expression, according to the best information, was an interpolation after the message in major part had been prepared, made at the urgent insistence of friends of the president—the mere fact that the head of the administration, who has dominated the Congress and compelled it to register his will, had arrived at the conclusion that enough "regulation" had been adopted was welcomed. The most vigorous criticism of the legislative "interference" with business came from the great Middle West and the Eastern states.

The president was wise enough to analyize the election returns in such manner as to grasp the meaning, and as a leading industrial publication says, "to see the handwriting on the wall," which read "Let business alone." It will not be at all strange if the president takes to the road and delivers a few speeches in the next three or four months by way of re-assurance to the business interests of the country. He is being strongly urged to adopt this course by some of his close advisers.

The Cost of Carelessness.

The Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. in Safety Bulletin No. 4 has called attention, in a striking manner, to the remarkable fact that 5 per cent of deaths and accidents in flour mills and grain elevators in two years were caused by carelessness. There were 67 deaths and 1,380 accidents reported in two years and the causes are given in detail in this bulletin.

There are many preventable accidents which result in loss of life and limb as well as property loss. The scope of this mutual company includes not only financial protection for the employer, but the humanitarian aim of prevention of accidents which will injure the employe. The workers and their families are the worst sufferers of a severe accident although the record is not clear that they feel the responsibility as much as the employers. The constant dread of any employer is that someone should be hurt around his plant.

In its rather brief history this mutual company of millers has demonstrated how well it could meet the situation brought about by employers' liability by new legislation and the responsibility for compensation of workmen who may have been injured by their own fault or otherwise. The wisdom of the plan in its most important efforts in preventing accidents is demonstrated by the publicity of these important figures contained in Bulletin No. 4. Every employer and employee should give the most careful study and make "Safety First" the slogan in every mill and elevator in the land.

Large Gulf Wheat Clearances.

Galveston, Texas, cleared 5,093,000 bus. of wheat during November, compared with only 10,000 bus. in the same month last year. Since September 1, exports from this port alone have aggregated 16,452,526 bus., against only 1,299,862 bus. in corresponding period a year ago. During November, 13 steamers with 2,596,000 bus. were destined to Genoa, Italy

New Compensation Law

Missouri Legislative Committee Report Result of Investigation.

The committee appointed by the Senate of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of Missouri to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation will recommend the enactment of a compensation act and the creation of an Industrial Commission of five members to administer it.

The committee, in its report to the Legislature, which has just been completed, recommends the enactment of four laws. These are:

1. An elective workmen's compensation act.

2. An act creating the Missouri Industrial Commission.

3. An act providing for the organization of corporations on the mutual plan to insure against employers' liability.

4. An act levying a tax of 5 per cent on all premiums for employers' liability insurance for the support of the Industrial Commission.

The Industrial Commission act proposes the abolition of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, the state factory inspector, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, hotel inspector, and the Mine Inspection Department. The aim of the measure is to lodge all questions pertaining to employer and employe in the hands of the Industrial commission.

Commission of Five.

The bill proposes a commission of five members to be appointed for six years by the governor and to be paid a salary of $5,000 annually. It provides also for an attorney at an annual salary of $4,000, a medical expert at $4,000 and a secretary at $3,000 and necessary clerical help.

It is proposed to support this commission from a tax of 5 per cent upon employers' liability insurance concerns which relieve the revenues of the state of this burden.

The aim of the mutual insurance act is apparently to cheapen the cost of liability insurance to the employer. It will provide that five or more individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations employing in the aggregate 500 people may organize a mutual insurance company for the insurance of its members against loss by reason of injury to an employe or employes.

The tax measure to raise money to defray the expenses of the Industrial Commission will hit not only the mutual companies authorized by the companion measure, but all others that write liability insurance for Missouri employers of labor.

Compensation Act Elective.

The workmen's compensation act proposed is elective in its character, that is, the employe or the employer may elect whether he will take his chances under the compensation act or the old employer's liability law.

The scale of compensation paid for temporary or total disability will run higher than the schedule proposed in the act introduced two years ago in the Legislature. That was fought by organized labor and by certain lawyers.

The act strikes down the common law defenses, first that the injury was due to the negligence, or second, that the injured employe had assumed the risk of the injury.

Farm laborers and domestic servants and employers of not to exceed three persons may come under the provisions of the law by filing notice with the Industrial Commission.

The law includes within its provisions employes of the state and its subdivisions, including police officers, firemen and school teachers. This, the committee believes, will settle the agitation for the relief of public employes.

Schedule of Compensation.

Following is the schedule of compensation proposed by the act:

1. Medical, surgical and hospital bills for a period not to exceed 90 days unless the time is extended by order of the commission.

2. No compensation shall be paid for the first two weeks or less of disability unless the disability shall last longer than six weeks, in which event compensation must be given for full time.

3. Temporary Total Disability—Two-thirds of the average weekly earnings, but not less than $6 nor more than $15 per week, unless the weekly earnings are less than $6, in which event the actual wages must be paid for not exceeding 400 weeks during the period of disability.

4. For a temporary partial disability there shall be paid two-thirds of the weekly loss in earnings of the employe, but not more than $15 per week, for not exceeding 400 weeks during the period of such disability, and if the weekly loss in earnings cannot be readily determined such weekly loss may be determined by the percentage of the disability computed as provided in section 5.

5. Permanent disability shall be determined according to the percentage thereof, taking into account any previous disability, the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employe and his age at the time of the injury, and the compensation paid therefor shall be two-thirds of the percentage of disability caused by the injury, times the average weekly earnings of the employe computed at not less than $9 nor more than $22.50 per week, for not exceeding 400 weeks during the life of the employe. The loss of both eyes, of both hands or the use of both, paralysis or insanity, due to injury, shall be counted total disability. If an injury causes death the employer under the act is required to pay to dependents not less than $6 nor more than $15 a week for a period of 400 weeks, less the number of weeks compensation was paid for disability.

If there are total dependents they shall be compensated by the employer as follows:

1. To the widow or widower one-third of the average weekly earnings, but not less than $3 nor more than $7.50 per week during life and so long as he or she remains single or unmarried, for not exceeding 800 weeks, and upon his or her marriage a lump sum in the commutable value of the payment for the next two years.

2. To the other total dependents shall be paid share and share alike one-third of the average weekly earnings, but not less than $3 nor more than $7.50 per week, for not exceeding 800 weeks, each of such dependents to receive his share during life until he shall marry or attain the age of 18 years and be able to work.

The committee estimates that out of 50,000 injuries to employes in Missouri in 1911 damages were recovered in only 4,855 cases.

This is about 9 per cent of the cases. In 1911 the liability companies paid to injured workmen in Missouri about $330,000. It is estimated that the losses to injured workmen for the year 1911 was $2,800,000. Of this sum employers with liability insurance paid $330,000 and those without it paid enough to make up a total of $412,500. Apportioned among 4,855 persons, the amount of damages paid amounts to $82.50 per capita.

Under the operations of the old employers' liability laws the committee estimated that recovery cannot be had in to exceed 16.45 per cent of the cases of injury or death.

The commission estimates that fully 50 per cent of the amount collected goes into the pockets of the lawyers, which would leave the 4,855 who recovered damages in 1911 about $41 each.

Argentine Export Situation.

The question of tonnage for new wheat in Argentina is becoming a serious problem in the South American republic. Freight rates are exceedingly high, but more important than this is the altogether lack of an adequate number of boats. Argentine is now harvesting a fair crop, the surplus of which is more than double that of last year. United States export trade has been handicapped seriously by the high ocean freight rates and the poor service. With Argentine becoming an active shipper early in the new year, the freight room situation is expected to take on more strenuous aspects.

The freight room situation has been an important factor in the wheat markets. Irrespective of the German and Austrian steamers forcibly laid up, it is certain that there are over 250 English steamers employed in conveying soldiers and other material of war, which formerly were available for the South American trade at this time. And it is fair to estimate that the world's ocean carrying capacity has dropped fully 35 per cent since the declaration of war, and until these conditions improve it is but reasonable to expect much difficulty in moving the Argentine crop.

Galveston Rebuilding Plans.

The Sunset elevator, which was destroyed by fire recently, will be rebuilt by the Southern Pacific railroad early in the new year. The railroad has asked several construction companies for estimates on a 1,000,000-bu. elevator of reinforced concrete construction. As yet no definite plans are known as to actual date for the beginning of rebuilding, but unofficial announcement says construction operations will start before March 1, and that the elevator will be completed previous to the 1915 new crop movement.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad contemplates the construction of a 1,000,000-bus. elevator at Galveston. The present elevator capacity of the Gulf port has proven inadequate, and has resulted in several embargoes on export wheat on the Santa Fe. It is believed by Santa Fe officials that the construction of a 1,000,000-bus. elevator by their road would eliminate the possibility of embargoes in the future.

Re-inspection Up Again.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade will vote for the third time on a revision of the rule governing re inspection of grain. Dec. 19 has been set by the board of directors for the election. It is proposed in an amendment to the constitution to fix the limit for re-inspection to five days from day of sale. At present the rules of the Board of Trade specify a limit of 24 hours, unless otherwise agreed upon by the buyer and seller. As buyers regard this limit too small, most of the grain sold in Kansas City on track and to arrive is bought on basis of unlimited time for re-inspection. This arrangement is unsatisfactory to country shippers in the Southwest, who have been making a fight through their organizations for a specfied time limit for re-inspection. It is asserted by millers and elevator men buying wheat in Kansas City that re-inspection results as often in raising the grade as in lowering it. Four months ago a similar amendment was defeated by four votes. A majority of two-thirds is required.

Current exports of all products from the United States exceed the imports in value by millions of dollars. A balance of trade amounting to more than $20,000,000 has been shown at the close of the past several weeks. Foodstuffs are now the principal export commodity.

Oklahoma Probe Started

Grain Dealers' Association to Be Investigated for Alleged Trust Methods.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 14, 1914.

A sweeping investigation of the business methods of Oklahoma grain dealers has been asked for by Gov. Lee Cruce, who, it appears, is prepared to push an investigation along the same lines followed in Kansas, where both government and state officials, after several months of taking testimony, came to the conclusion that "trust talk among grain dealers was mere rot." Gov. Cruce says that innumerable complaints have come to his attention of the methods of the members of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, which comprises a majority of the grain dealers and millers in the state.

The Corporation Commission of Oklahoma, which has supervision over the grain industry, will make the investigation, it is declared by Gov. Cruce. The executive charges that the organization known as the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association "is in absolute control of practically every phase of the grain growing and marketing industry. In some of the complaints which have been filed with the Corporation Commission it is alleged that the association is organized along lines that make it impossible for farmers to handle their own grain or for an independent buyer to conduct a grain business in the state, unless he becomes a member of the grain men's organization."

Indicating the lack of grounds on which the investigation is being started, there are more than 100 grain firms in the state of Oklahoma which are not members of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, and there are many others that are members but are not active in the organization.

One statement, which has been characterized as "absurd to the extreme," is that declaring that the organization is so manipulated as to govern the market to the extent that it can keep prices down on all grain not handled by a member of the association.

A thorough and speedy investigation has been requested by the governor of the Corporation Commission.

The Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association is welcoming the investigation, and its officers have promised every aid possible to make the investigation "speedy and thorough."

Ocean Freight Room Situation.

Agencies booking ocean freight room declare the situation is becoming more serious every week. Additional steamers of Anchor and International Mercantile Marine lines have been seized by the belligerents and clearances are being delayed on this account. Frank H. Briggs, Kansas City, says his reports indicate further delays in all future export shipments are likely unless booked for specific steamer. All ocean rates are considerably firmer and all indications point to higher rates. War risk insurance rates are high, but the important naval victory of the British seamen last week over Germany was a very favorable factor in the war risk insurance market. However, no reductions in war risk rates were made, but an easier tone was apparent in the market.

Uncle Sam distributed 26,691,692 copies of farmers' bulletins during the past year, according to the report of the national Department of Agriculture. In all, 1,152 new bulletins were issued, which had an average circulation of more than 22,000 each. In addition to the new publications, reprints of old bulletins amounted to 11,494,700 copies ,making a grand total for the year of 38,186,392 bulletins distributed to all parts of the world.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 14, 1914.

Good—better—dull—rotten describe trade of various Kansas City and Southwestern millers during the past week. Generally, volume of new business booked was about the same as in the preceding week, sales being scattered, and only from buyers with depleted stocks. Mills displayed no disposition to book for long time shipment. And large jobbers and bakers were also cautious, taking flour only for 30-day needs. The most active phase of the flour situation last week was cabling from the United Kingdom and Continental countries. Exporting mills did a larger business than the week before.

Price fluctuations were narrow, established carlot trade taking most of their supplies at same quotations prevailing a week ago. Mills offered 95 per cent flour in jutes at $4.45 to $4.95, Kansas City basis, 60 day shipment. The larger mills quoted Eastern markets around $4.60 for straight grade in jutes, Kansas City, but some sales were reported in New York City on a basis 10c lower than this figure. Some Kansas mills are asking up to $5.50 for short patents in 48s cotton, delivered in the state and in Southwest Missouri.

Some activity was noted early in the week by Eastern jobbers, but this trade was spasmodic, and represented holiday needs of purchasers. A majority of the large purchases being made in Eastern markets is for export account. Generally such contracts call for stuffed straight, which they want at a discount of 20 to 30c under straight grade prices.

The scarcity of clears has caused a foreign demand for better grades. Not a single mill in the Southwest, according to reports received, has been unable to sell clear above $4 in jutes, Kansas City. Most buyers are taking for export account. Fancy clear was quoted last week up to $4.45, with the supply insufficient at this price.

Established trade in the Southwest and in Central states bought as their supplies were depleted. There is a lack altogether of speculative flour purchases by carlot dealers. Central states are paying up to $6 per bbl. for established patents, while the Southwest is paying a top of $5.60 per bbl.

A lifeless situation in the South was still apparent during the past week. Soft wheat mills sold about 50 per cent of their output in Southern states on a basis of $5.60 per bbl. for patents, Kansas City. Texas and Arkansas were more active than other Southern states. Southeastern buyers were very slow, and seldom were millers able to sell more than a minimum carload to a single buyer.

Cracker bakers ordered out on contracts, but few made new purchases. Millers say that this trade will be quiet until well into January.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for December-January shipment, $4.55@4.95 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.15@4.45 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.90@4.10.

Irregular Trade in Mill Feed.

Shows the past week were very stimulating factors in the Southwestern mill feed situation. Early in the week, sales of bran were made in Kansas City as low as 95c, representing a reduction of five cents per hundredweight from the closing values a week ago, but the reaction by snows and lower temperatures resulted in bran values rising above $1 per 100 lbs. Demand increased the last two days, while mills refused to book heavily. With lower temperatures for another week, Southwestern millers declare that bran values will be advanced steadily. They point to the sharp reaction last week, when recovery of early declines of more than five cents were made in three days.

Shorts were strong all of the past week, supply being exceedingly scarce, while demand was good. Gray shorts sold at $1.20 to $1.25, and in some instances mills made sales at two to three cent higher prices. Brown shorts, on the other had, were slow sale. They were quoted at $1.11 to $1.15. Practically no straight cars of white shorts were available in the Southwest during the past week. In mixed cars, country mills quoted white shorts up to $1.35 per hundredweight, and limited takings to less than 75 sacks.

Middlings were also scarce, with demand exceeding supply. Quotations range from $1.40 to $1.45, with country mills not in position to accept the higher figures for straight cars, prompt to 30-day shipment. Mixed car trade is taking all of the supply of this feed.

Track bran at country points in the Southwest is in exceedingly heavy supply. One large mill had more than 20 cars of bran on track the middle of the week, but continually refused offers of 97 and 98c, Kansas City. Quite a few millers declared that they would start selling bran when the market reached the dollar mark, but there is no apparent tendency on the part of the mills with large supplies of bran to unload.

The mill feed situation in the Northwest is not such an important factor at this time. Mills at Minneapolis are again in the market, and are bidding actively for Eastern business. Bran supplies there, however, are lighter by far than in the Southwest.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1@1.01 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.11@1.25; white shorts, $1.30@1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $1.75.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $4.90@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton of jute, $4.70@5.30; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.60 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.50@3 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.45@2.95; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.45 @2.95 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10 @2.90; graham flour in small sacks, $2.50@2.80 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.70@2.90 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.65@2.80; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1@1.01; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.70; white shorts, $1.25@1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.50 @5.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.30@5.40; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.20; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.70 @5.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.50@5.70; bran, $1.10; mixed feed $1.15@1.20; bran, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.20; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.25@1.30 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.90 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.30@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.80@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 65c per 35 lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output

Better shipping directions accounted for the increase of 2,700 bbls. in the flour output of Kansas City mills during the past week Total output was 60,800 bbls., compared with 58,100 bbls. in the preceding week, 62,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 34,700 bbls. the corresponding week a year ago.

Southwestern Grain Situation.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City again dropped off, but the aggregate supply exceeded 1,000 cars. Total arrivals for the week were 1,043 cars, compared with 1,267 cars a week ago, 220 cars last year and 396 cars in 1912. A large part of the wheat sales in this market are being made to exporters, although local mills are buying twice as much as a year ago.

Cash grain prices were practically unchanged for the week, although top on No. 2 hard wheat at last week's close was just 25c higher than the top the same day a year ago. Notwithstanding the decrease in receipts, elevator stocks increased practically 200,000 bus., due in part to the renewal of the embargo at Galveston on export wheat. The Santa Fe removed the former embargo not quite a week ago, but the movement of grain to that exporting point from the Southwest was so heavy the past week that another embargo was necessary.

Total stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators aggregate 9,687,133 bus.; corn stocks, 281,984 bus.; oats, 937,945 bus. Movement of corn to this market is exceptionally light, sending practically no corn here. Receipts last week were 271 cars; preceding week, 196 cars; year ago, 589; two years ago, 147. Oats receipts were 77 cars, last week, 89 cars.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Border Queen Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan., is considering plans to increase its wheat storage capacity to 125,000 bus. Other improvements are also contemplated.

Malcolm B. McNair, of the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., discusses the weight problem thoroughly in the November issue of "Your Best Friend," a house organ of the mill that is being sent to all carlot buyers of "Lyons Best."

Kansas award made by local army commissary agent was obtained by the Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan., at $2.20 per 100 lbs. in double 98s, f. o. b. mill. Prudential Milling Co., Minneapolis, was awarded spring wheat car at $2.64½ per hundredweight.

E. J. Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, is favoring legislation for Kansas and Missouri providing that railroads should be compelled to install scales at every point where carlot shipments of grain are made. A charge of $1 per car should be allowed carriers in the opinion of Secretary Smiley.

Country millers who have been bidding $1 per bu. for wheat during the past week were able to buy more than they needed. Several sales of 10,000-bus. lots were made by farmers to mills. In a great many instances, wheat buyers for mills contracted for all grain held by farmers in their bins, which amounted to more than 5,000 bus. on some farms.

F. D. Larabee, of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., who was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, estimated that more than 40 per cent of the wheat crop in Hutchinson territory is still in farmers' hands. Producers who had their minds fixed on the dollar mark have sold freely at that figure, but those holding wheat now expect to get up to $1.25 for their grain.

At a meeting called by Frank Kell, of the Wichita Falls Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., held in Fort Worth, Tex., millers of the Lone Star state adopted resolutions opposing the increase in the minimum carload weight from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. Any changes in the milling-in-transit tariffs were also opposed, but the millers decided to offer no opposition to the proposed increase in grain rates.

Five hundred samples of corn tested during November by the grain standardization investigators in Kansas City averaged 14 and a fraction in moisture content, compared with an average of 17.5 per cent moisture content in more than 1,000 samples in November a year ago. Reports from Iowa, Illinois and other corn belt states also indicate that the average moisture content of new corn is three to four per cent less than a year ago.

No surprise was felt by Southwestern millers and grain men over the report of the Department of Agriculture to the effect that there is "no collusion to restrain competition or depress prices at Kansas City and that Kansas farmers, as a general rule, are getting all that their wheat is worth." This ends the investigation started by Congressman Doolittle of Kansas, who claimed Kansas millers and grain men combined to depress prices of grain.

Data concerning wheat and oats is being gathered on an extensive scale by the national Department of Agriculture for the purpose of standardizing grades, according to E. L. Morris, in charge of the grain standardization work in the Southwest, who was a visitor in this office last week. Marketings of wheat at country points, receipts at Kansas City and wheat used by mills is being given careful attention by the Southwetern investigators. From the trend of present researches, it is likely that the system of wheat grading will be on a dockage basis. As to the number of wheat grades, whether they will be increased to six or left at the present number four has not been decided. However, the interests of millers as well as the producers will be given equal consideration, Mr. Morris declared.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

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St Louis, Mo. Dec. 14, 1914.

The general tone of the St. Louis market last week was quiet, with few sales made, either domestic or for export. Low grades, clears and extra fancy flour were scarce and in fair demand, however, and on Tuesday values on these descriptions showed a gain of 5@10c. Straight and patent flour was in light demand, and values of previous week were barely maintained. Toward the end of the week the inquiry commenced to improve, both from foreign and domestic trade, and the market closed Saturday with values firm and a fairly free demand, although sales were made with difficulty. Although the local output of flour was increased some 13,000 bbls. last week, the offerings of low grades, clear and extra fancy were insufficient to supply the domestic demand, and export sales were restricted by continued high ocean freight rates and scarcity of vessel room, the earliest tonnage obtainable being for January sailing. The only export sales reported for the week were 6,000 or 8,000 sacks to the United Kingdom and the Continent, and 7,500 bbls. to the New York branch of the Belgian Relief Commission for immediate shipment to Belgium. There were also a few scattering sales to the West Indies and South American countries.

Although the Southern demand showed considerable improvement last week, it was mostly for clears, low grades and extra fancy, which were very scarce and in good demand elsewhere, as well. Several mills did a very good Southern business, however.

The receipts of wheat continue to show a heavy decline, and prices are now at the highest range for several weeks. Export shipments of both wheat and flour on shipping directions continue of enormous volume, Monday's clearances being 1,766,000 bus. All conditions point to considerably higher flour prices in the near future.

During the week domestic sales reported as follows: Soft clear at $4 @4.30 jute; extra fancy at $4.50 jute, 95 per cent at $4.65 jute, patent on orders by local mills at $4.85@5 bulk and $4.50@5.75 wood, and by Southern Illinois mills at $5.60@5.90 wood and extra fancy at $5 wood; hard low grade at $3.90 jute, Kansas straight at $5.40@5.70 bulk; Nebraska straight at $4.75 jute, Kansas 95 per cent patent at $4.85 jute and on orders at $4.85@5 bulk; high patent at $5.20 bulk.

The output of flour at the following mills was 91,200 bbls. last week, against 77,800 bbls. previous week: J. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Standard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 6,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,000; Saxony Milling Co (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.70@5.10; straight, $4.65 @4.75; extra fancy, $4.50@4.60; fancy, $4.20@4.30; low grades, $3.90 @4.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5@5.15; straight, $4.75 @4.85; first clear, $4.40@4.50; second clear, $4.10@4.20; low grades, $3.80@ 4.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.25@5.50, clear, $4.80@4.90 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $5.40 jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.07@1.08; soft, $1.09@1.10; shorts, $1.22@1.25; middlings at $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed, $24.50 per ton; alfalfa meal, $15.50@16 for No. 2, $17.50@18 for No. 1 and $19.@20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12@1.15 and middlings $1.40@1.43.

Mill Feed Weaker.

The mill feed market here has been very dull the past week, with free offerings and a limited demand. Hard bran, in particular, has been freely offered and weak, values falling off two cents early in the week, and although there was not much soft bran in evidence, it suffered a similar decline. Middlings were firm and steady all week, being in fair demand. All other descriptions were quiet and weak, the market showing generally lower values at the close than for previous week.

The demand from both South and East has continued very quiet, but it is believed that the extreme cold weather which has developed throughout the country will stimulate the trade considerably.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Receipts of wheat continued very large last week, noticeably exceeding the same period last year, although there is a marked falling off as compared with the last few weeks. The demand was fairly good both for domestic and export consumption, local millers taking moderately. The market opened Monday with values ½@1c over previous week, with red winter wheat going strong and hard winter barely steady with limited demand. Tuesday, however, wire trouble cut off connections with Eastern exporters, and the market for red wheat was very unsatisfactory, with prices ½@1c lower. The movement in hard wheat showed more life, but values ruled steady to slightly lower. Like fluctuations continued throughout the week, values picking up toward the last and showing strong at the close, with good demand for all varieties. Quote No. 2 red at $1.14@1.14½; No. 3 red, $1.12@1.13; No. 4 red, $1.11@1.11½; No. hard wheat at $1.14½@1.15½; No. 3 hard, $1.14@1.15.

St. Louis Notes.

The total exports of wheat and flour from this country Saturday were 1,536,000 bus.

The mid-winter meeting of the Indiana Millers Association will be held in January, at a date to be decided later.

Charles R. Decker, of Kansas City, called on customers of the Milwaukee Bag Co. in St. Louis and vicinity last week.

The New York headquarters of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium has offered to place at the disposal of Governor Major a ship, to be known as the "Missouri," to carry food to Belgium.

The Belgian relief fund secured by the Belgian Consul in St. Louis has reached proportions of over $1,700 in cash, and an indefinite amount is yet to be added, representing the value of food which 15 St. Louis business firms have promised to contribute.

Several good-sized contributions of money and flour were received last week by Eugene Smith, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, for the Belgian relief fund. Mr. Smith says the fund totals nearly $1,500 and 1,000 bbls. of flour.

Harry Deems, of the well-known firm of John Studebaker, of Bluffton, Ind., was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Studebaker says business conditions in his firm's territory are improving rapidly and expects steady betterment from now forward.

Winter wheat in St. Louis territory is in excellent condition, according to reports to grain houss on the Merchants"Exchange. Bert Lang, Samuel Plant, Arthur Petri, W. B. Anderson, John H. Milliken and others who have farms near the city all speak optimistically of the outlook. There was a good snowfall in the St. Louis territory last week.

John L. Messmore, ex president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and a member of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., while representing the Exchange was last week elected a director of the Rivers and Harbors Congress at a meeting of the members in Washington, D. C.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 79,970 bbls., against 68,280 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,328,120 bbls., against 3,125,355 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 104,760 bbls., against 110,690 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 4,044,125 bbls., against 2,719,570 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 885,960 bus., against 965,702 bus. the week before. Shipments were 905,570 bus., against 987,730 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,104,974 bus., against 1,634,948 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 24,297 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,275,530 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 2,300 bus. No. 1 hard winter, and 64,342 bus. No. 2 hard winter wheat.

Unless all signs fail, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will, at its next election of officers, which will be held shortly, name for its president the youngest man that has ever held that position. This is Mr. Roger P. Annan, of the Annan-Burg Commission Co., who now is first vice-president of the exchange. An unwritten rule of the exchange is that the vice-president succeeds to the presidency, and this rule has been broken only once in the past 20 years. Mr. Annan is very popular among exchange members, and his acceptance of the nomination will most certainly mean his election.

Grain houses on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week did a large export business. In the early days of the week buyers were apparently out of the market and only a few sales were reported. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, however, there was a brisk demand from several sources and several large amounts were reported for direct shipment to France and England. The market was stimulated by the announcement that the Armour Grain Co., at Chicago, represented in St. Louis by Cary Bacon, had sold in one day to the government of Greece 1,900,000 bus. of wheat, said to be the largest single trade ever made on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Southern Illinois Millers' Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will be held at East St. Louis on Dec. 22, instead of at Murphysboro as previously announced. In addition to regular business, the following subjects have been assigned as follows:

"Feedingstuff Laws," W. Scott Matthews, State Pure Food Commissioner; "Casualty Insurance Among Millers," J. C. Adderly, Chicago; "Net Weight Law," P. S. Wilson, Prairie du Rocher; "Package Differentials," P. H. Eisenmayer, Murphysboro.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 14, 1914.

The flour market at Chicago for the past week showed very little change from the previous one. The demand continues moderate, with no special interest shown by buyers. Stocks in jobbers' hands are not large, but many have good-sized quantities still to come forward, considerable of which shows a good profit. The bakery trade showed very little, if any, improvement. While the market ruled quiet, the feeling manifested was firm and in some instances quotations were advanced. Millers do not anticipate any radical improvement in the demand before the new year.

About the only feature that has developed in the flour market here that can be considered of a favorable nature is that there has been some improvement in shipping directions with mills that were particularly hard up for shipments. The result has been a little enlargement of the output, but it can be said that many mills are running very close to the orders coming in and that in some cases it is merely to fill some available storage. The last week differed from the previous one in that, while the aggregate volume of business was only moderate, it was sufficiently irregular to keep the market more or less keyed up in expectation that it was going to do very much better. The retail trade seemed to broaden a little, bringing in small lot orders for nearby shipment. There was an indication in some instances of interest in deferred business, but it was an interest chiefly disposed to feel the market for low prices. There have been some orders booked for well into next spring, but, from the reports gathered, the flour has been placed at very close quotations.

Buyers are, as usual, bearish, and the recent strength in wheat, especially cash wheat, has not helped the selling end of the flour trade. The firmness of the wheat market in and around the current level does not impress bakers or jobbers as evidence of strength, but rather of top-heaviness. The fact is ignored that wheat is already at a high level; the stress is laid on the apparent inability of the market to respond to the very bullish reports covering the export demand, which satisfies them that the market, being unable to go higher, must be just biding time to go lower. For a number of months now they have been waiting for those lower prices, and are still as fixed in their opinions as ever.

The shortage in available ocean freights is interfering with the export demand. The Eastern seaboard reports the foreign agents still actively in the market, but it is evident that their most urgent requirements have been filled, and, while they want more, the disposition is to hold out for better terms.

The clear situation, both first and second, is firmer than ever, and it has been exceedingly firm for many weeks past. Values are extremely high and offerings practically nothing. Every large mill in the country seems to either have a large order in hand for export or is expecting to shortly consummate a liberal sale, and as a consequence values have steadily advanced during the last few days, although the cash wheat situation would not apparently warrant such a procedure.

Firmness again prevailed in the rye market during the past week, and a higher range of prices was established. Changes in the other grain markets do not seem to affect the market for rye, which held firm when all other grains ruled weak. The demand was active and the offerings, especially of choice rye, were taken up daily at the established prices. Buying was mainly to supply domestic manufacturing concerns, with some buying on speculative account, and there was some export inquiry. Millers bought a large per cent of the offerings.

A firm feeling in the mill feed market again existed the past week and prices were slightly advanced. The demand was good and the offerings moderate.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.40; standard patent (basis jute), $5.30@5.60; first clear (basis jute), $4.60@5; second clear (basis jute), $3.60@4.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.25@5.50; straight, $4.90@5.15; clear, $4.40@4.70; low grades, $3.80@4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.60@4.75; clear, $4.10@4.50; low grades, $3.75@4.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22.50@22.75; middlings, $22.50@22.75; red dog, $32.25@32.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.60@6; dark, $4.80@5; blended rye, $5@5.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.50; straight, $5.25@5.45.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.70 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

George S. Miller, of Moline, Ill., was on the Board of Trade early in the week and says that farmers in his section are inclined to hold their wheat with a firm hand and that they will not rush their grain to market at the present price levels.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade have been pleased to learn that Robert H. Parker and R. E. Brannan, of Cleveland, who have been using the mails to defraud by selling so-called "puts and calls," have each been fined $2,000 and given a jail sentence of 18 months.

The officers and executive committee of the National Association of Master Bakers held a meeting in Chicago recently to consider plans for conducting that organization under a permanent secretary, electing Joseph M. Bell to that office. The headquarters of the association will be established at Room 619 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, with Mr. Bell in charge.

While the election of officers for the Chicago Board of Trade will not be held until early in January, there is some gossip as to the possible candidates for the various offices. Many members strongly favor re-election of President C. H. Canby, feeling that he is well posted on the most recent happenings at Washington and elsewhere, and that legislation must be watched closely in order for the Board of Trade to get its rights.

A. D. Thompson, of Duluth, one of the leading exporters of the Northwest, was on the Board of Trade Wednesday, talking bearish on the general wheat situation. He says there has been about the usual amount of wheat marketed out of the three spring wheat states, and that the wheat sold has been mainly durum; that there has been comparatively little spring wheat taken off the market to go abroad and that the export sales have been greatly exaggerated.

According to an estimate made by George H. Davis, well-known Kansas City grain man, who was a visitor to the Chicago Board of Trade during the week, there is still 65,000,000 bus. of wheat in Kansas which will come out sooner or later. He said Kansas City still had 9,000,000 bus. of wheat and that the owners there would be pleased to sell it; that the big surplus in Kansas is mainly in the hands of growers and that it is generally believed the present price of wheat is satisfactory to farmers and that they are willing to sell it.

New York

New York, Dec. 14, 1914.

To all appearances, the usual holiday dullness already pervades the flour market, and business during the past week was practically at a standstill. Prices during the week showed no change of any account, as mills in most instances continued to hold limits relatively firm. Buyers in this market also figure that during the holiday dullness each year there is always a possibility of a temporary slump in wheat, and, believing that this might be the case again this year, they are consequently holding off from making purchases until it is necessary to replenish stocks. If the market should hold steady at present levels for the balance of the month it is rather doubtful that much business will be consummated, but if the market takes an active turn either upward or downward it is quite probable that trade would be stimulated.

Spring patent was held at $5.40 to $5.65 in jute for December-January and February shipment, but business was decidedly slack and only a few odd cars of certain brands were sold. There were quite a few offers from $5.25 to $5.35 jute, but mills refused the business at these figures.

Kansas 95 per cent straight was held at $5.25 to $5.45 in jute for 90 days' shipment, and a small volume of business was put over at the $5.25 price. There was also some spot stuff disposed of at $5.15 jute.

Spring wheat clear, while not in very good demand, was very firmly held in price, and fancy brands were quoted at $5.10 to $5.20 in sacks. Kansas clears were in fair demand, and offerings were not very free from the mills. Prices were held from $4.90 to $5 in jutes.

Winter wheat flour was very dull and without feature, insofar as the higher grades were concerned, and straights were held at $5.25 to $5.40 in wood. There was a fairly active inquiry, however, on low grades, and offerings were quickly snapped up, as the supply was very limited. Prices were held at $4.30 to $4.60 in sacks on low grades.

Prices on mill feeds were steadily held during the week and a fair demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the price at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.65@5.95 in bbls.; straight, $5.50@5.60 in bbls.; clears, $5.35@5.40 in bbls.; low grades, $4.30@4.60.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60@5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5.25@5.40 in bbls.; clears, $4.75@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4.30@4.60.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.75; straights, $5.25@5.45; clears, $4.90@5; low grades or low clears, $4.30@4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.50; standard middlings, $25.50; flour middlings, $30.50; red dog, to arrive, $34; oil meal, $34.50@35; city feed, bulk bran, $25; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $25@34.50; red dog flour, $34.50.

New York Notes.

C. E. Gwinn, of the Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, O., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

E. O. Challenger, who has been confined to his home the past week, owing to illness, was welcomed back on 'Change this week.

A committee has been appointed by the New York Produce Exchange to go before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington to protest against the proposed change in the storage rules at the New York railroad terminals. Under the present rules flour is entitled to 10 days' free storage and after this time has elapsed is subject to a storage charge of one cent per hundred for the first 10 days and one-half cent per hundred for each succeeding 10 days, while the proposed schedule, which is being protested, calls for only five days' free storage and double the amount of storage charges.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Dec. 12, 1914.

Flour situation during the past week has undergone no feature changes. Jobbers report the demand is light with buyers following their policy of buying only for immediate needs. Prices continue to hold firm. Some mills have made concessions in order to keep up usual time run. As all stocks in store are low, according to reliable opinion, there must be some good buying in the near future. A much more cheerful feeling seems to prevail among the jobbers and flour men, as business in all lines shows a continued steady improvement.

Quotations, 196-lb. wood basis, are: Fancy patent, $5.80@6.50; standard patent, 60c less; Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.50@5.60, cloth basis.

Notes.

J. C. Galbrith, of the Acme Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., was calling on trade in Aberdeen during the week.

C. D. Exim, representing the Eagle Milling Co., Sparta, Ill., with headquarters in Memphis, was calling on trade here during the week.

J. M. Spradling, with the Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., with headquarters at West Point, Miss., was visiting trade here the past week.

Federated Mills Co., Morganville, Kan.: "We are running 18 hours. Flour business good locally and fair in South, but no demand from Eastern markets. Mill feed in good demand. Ten to 12 per cent of wheat being held."

Oakdale Milling Co., Oakdale, Neb.: "We are running 11 hours, doing a fair business. Eastern markets taking out clear at good prices. Mill feed firm. About 30 per cent of wheat in farmers' hands."

Howells Milling Co., Howells, Neb.: "We are running 11 hours, doing a good local business only. Mill feed in good demand at mill door. About half the wheat is still in farmers' hands."

Miller Milling Co., Miller, Mo.: "We are running half time, doing a good local business and fair in Southern markets. Mill feed strong. About 35 percent of wheat still held."

Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo.: "We are running half time. Business fair locally, but none in East. Southern markets improved. Mill feed in good demand."

Ernst Meyer & Sons, Oak, Neb.: "We are running full time. Local business fair. Mill feed fair. About 15 to 20 per cent of wheat held."

Mixed Cars a Specialty

Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 14, 1914.

Larger purchases were made by the jobbing trade in Iowa during the past week, but bakers confined all of their energy to ordering out on old contracts. Prices were steady most of the week, with quotations at the close on practically the same basis prevailing a week ago. Spring wheat mills quoted at same range as Kansas, offerings of family patents being held at $5.60 to $6 per bbl. in 48s cotton, delivered any section of the state.

Iowa mills are operating on half time schedules. Their business is confined mostly within the state, although several of the larger mills report a fair demand from Eastern markets for prompt shipment. Iowa mills are doing a good mixed car trade to local buyers, disposing of all of their feed output in mixed cars. Adjoining states to the east were not heavy buyers of flour the past week, most having large stocks on hand.

Nebraska mills obtained a majority of the orders last week. As a whole, Southwestern flour was in better demand than spring wheat offerings. This was due to some extent to the declining prices for mill feed in the Southwest. Kansas mills quoted 65 per cent patent up to $6 per bbl. in cottons, while range on 80 to 85 per cent patent was at $5.50 to $5.90 per bbl. Bakers bought occasional cars of straight as low as $5, immediate shipment.

Spring wheat mills asked up to $6.30 tor advertised brands, but patents sold mostly at $5.50 to $6. Northwestern mills are not in a position to do as large a mixed car trade as Southwestern mills, and for this reason are at somewhat at a disadvantage in the state. However, bakers are showing a disposition to take on spring wheat flour rather than the Southwestern patent, with quotations equal.

Mill feeds were mostly steady in the state, although the effect of declining prices in Kansas were reflected in a somewhat easier tone at Des Moines. Interior mills asked same prices as a week ago at mill door, and mixed car buyers paid practically steady prices. Bran sold up to a top of $24 per ton in mixed cars. Standard middlings brought same prices as bran, except in some instances when a premium of $1 per ton was demanded. White shorts sold at $24 to $28. Low grade was scarce, with light offerings held at $31 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.90; straight, $5.20@5.70; fancy clear, $4.60; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.60@6; clear, $5.10; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50@24 per ton; standard middlings, $24@25; flour middlings, $26.50@27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

With cottonseed meal selling at a discount of about $6.50 per ton under seed meal, millers in the state handling the products for local trade are showing a decided preference for the cheaper feed, says E. F. Consigny, secretary of the Iowa Millers' Club, in a recent bulletin to the members. Oil meal is steadily advancing, quotations last week ranging up to $33.50 per ton, while best grades of cottonseed meal were offered at $27.

The movement of Iowa corn to Southwestern staes has been very light so far this season. The general opinion prevails in the state that Iowa will not ship her corn to Kansas City and other Southwestern markets until the movement from Kansas and Missouri falls off sharply. Another factor against a heavy movement has been the unusually light demand from feeders for corn. Heavy feeding in the Southwest is considered to be normal, but there seems to be an abundant supply of feedstuffs other than corn.

The Iowa Weather and Crop Service issued a bulletin last week containing the annual report, which estimated the value of Iowa crops harvested during the past year at $462,793,419, as against $436,157,440 in the preceding year. The average price of corn in the state during the past year was 55c; oats, 34c. The wheat crop of 16,348,807 bus. was valued at $2,641,223 more than last year's yield.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1914.

Flour trade has ruled dull in Southeastern territory the past week. However, millers report the volume of business fully up to the average for this season, when more attention is given to holiday merchandise, and flour buyers do not care to wind up the year with large stocks. A good many inquiries are being received, with some contracting, and much more active business is expected during the coming week. The export interest continues, one of the most important deals for the week being a contract for 34 cars for the Rockefeller Foundation, to be shipped to Belgium for the war sufferers in that country. The market has ruled firm in Nashville, not being influenced greatly by the dip in wheat on account of the illness of the Kaiser. Wheat has shown no material change, being quoted at $1.13 to $1.15.

Mill feed continues strong and in good demand at the advances made the past two or three weeks.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.25@5.50 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $24@25 per ton; middlings, $27@28 per ton.

Notes.

Total stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 48,800 bbls., a decrease of 4,000 bbls. compared with the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 162 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Dec. 13 were: Wheat, 616,500 bus.; corn, 109,000 bus.; oats, 760,000 bus.

Reshipping Decision a Blow at Nashville.

The announcement last week that the United States Supreme Court had decided the grain reshipping case against the Nashville shippers caused great astonishment to the dealers here. For over 40 years Nashville has been the central distributing point for grain in the Southeastern territory, and has enjoyed the reshipping privilege whereby grain handled in this city and moved out of the elevators within six months is handled on the through rate from the Ohio River crossings, making a differential of about three cents per 100 pounds. If this privilege is discontinued it means that Nashville will cease to be a big grain market any longer, unless something can be done to remedy the situation.

The Nashville Grain Exchange met last Tuesday, with President E. M. Kelly presiding and practically every member in attendance. The situation was discussed in an informal manner, and about the only action taken was an informal discussion of the blow given this market. The dealers decided to endeavor to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to at least allow six months for the local shippers to fill outstanding contracts and to move stocks at present in elevators. Unless this can be done the order discontinuing the reshipping privilege will probably go into effect about Jan. 7, as it will require about 30 days tor the orders necessary to get back to the court at Nashville.

It has been understood that the railroads under the alternative privilege will not extend reshipping to Atlanta, and that city will therefore not profit through its blow at Nashville. On the contrary, many Southeastern grain buyers, particularly those buying in less than carlots, will be hurt, as they will be placed at a greater distance from the Ohio River rate, which applies to Cairo, Memphis and other points.

The decision does not apply to the large milling interests, though they are operated on the same principle, the only difference being that the milling-in-transit privilege is granted to other Southeastern points.

Just what the Nashville grain firms will do remains yet to be determined. If their elevators were on the Cumberland River they could handle grain by water to some extent, but most of the elevators are some distance from the river, the reshipping privilege having been granted over 40 years ago on account of the location of this city on the river. The grain men have operated and made heavy investments, feeling secure in the position of Nashville. This point is, however, considered the logical grain distributing point in the Southeast, and it is believed that some plan will be developed whereby Nashville will continue as a big grain market.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 14, 1914.

Jobbers have shown little inclination to buy during the last week, and report that they have found little demand from bakers. This is because of the approach of inventory, when everybody wants as little stock as possible.

There is a distinctly optimistic tone, however, regarding the market in 1915. This is unusual, as it generally takes a month to get over the holiday dullness; but this year millers seem to think that things will look up much earlier than usual. If an increase in export outlet comes it will have a distinctly reviving influence on the market.

The flour product of Indianapolis mills during the week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 18,621 bbls., compared with 14,922 bbls. in the preceding week, 3,890 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 5,715 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4.80@4.90.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$5.90@6.05.

Mill Feed—$23 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; $24.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $23.

Indiana Notes.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Poneto, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. The directors are William A. Popejoy, W. A. Huffman and J. W. Cook.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 14, 1914.

Millers of corn products in Kansas City and Missouri river points were somewhat cheered by the snows and lower temperatures last week. Business is expected to show considerable improvement soon after the holidays, as present low temperatures will cause jobbers' stocks to be depleted and replenishment will be necessary early in the new year.

Trade in corn meal and other table goods last week was light, with some millers reporting all business limited to local trade. The South is a slow buyer, taking just as little at a time as she possibly can. Stocks in all Southern states now are much lighter than a year ago at this time, and contracted supplies are much lighter than for several years past. Yet there is no tendency on the part of jobbers in Southern states to book or take on more supplies. Orders are coming only from those jobbers whose stocks have been exhausted and they are in immediate need of more goods.

Prices of corn meal, both standard and cream grade, were steady all of the week. Cream corn meal in small paper sacks was quoted at $1.55 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Missouri river points. Standard meal sold at 25c per bbl. less.

Oklahoma and Texas are small buyers of meal at this time, because local mills are able to buy corn cheaper than Missouri river plants. They have been underquoting Southwestern mills 15c to 20c per hundredweight.

Chop trade increased slightly in volume, but still business is not up to normal. Prices were firm all of the week, but no advances were scored. New crop chop sold around $1.20, while old corn chop sold at a premium of about five cents per 100 lbs.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.50@1.55 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.20@1.25 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14, 1914.

The market here for corn products continues very quiet, with no improvement in the demand from either South or East, although general conditions in the South are reported better. Prices remained unchanged for the week. Receipts of corn continue of good volume, although Chicago got most of the shipments last week. Corn goods freely offered at the following prices: Standard meal, $3.55; cream meal, $3.55; pearl meal, $3.65; grits, $3.65; hominy, $3.65.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 12, 1914.

The demand for corn products the past week has been very light, except at certain points in the territory. Some of the jobbers have been in the market for corn meal, but the general conditions have been quiet. However, there have been some inquiries for corn meal on contract. The trade in general consider the prices have about reached low level, and for this reason are buying meal. The demand for immediate shipment on meal has been scattered, and the millers report unsatisfactory demand.

With slight changes in price on chop during the week, the demand has remained very quiet. Jobbers are reducing their stocks, but after the first of the year there should be quite an improvement in conditions.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn, 69½@69¾c; No. 2 yellow, 70¾c; No. 2 white, 70¾c; No. 3 corn, 69@69¼c; No. 3 yellow, 70¼c; No. 3 white, 70¼c; No. 3 white oats, 51@51½c; standard meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $2.80 per bbl.; pearl at $2.95; cream at $3.10; corp chops, 100-lb. new bags, at $1.31@1.33.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1914.

Corn has continued to show an easy tone under the influence of movement of new crop corn. Good milling corn is selling around 70c, there having been little change in price the past week. Corn meal was five cents per bag lower, with moderate demand. Bolted meal in 96-lb. bags is quoted $1.65 and pearl meal and grits are quoted $1.75.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 14, 1914.

The corn products market is easier. The heavier arrivals of new corn brought about the reduction. The farmers throughout this section are beginning to sell their corn, which has been held for some time, as the cash corn is now down to 65c per bu. The mills here are kept busy grinding corn products from new corn, and many of them have been working overtime. The agents here representing the corn products mills from the West declare that business has been heavy, owing to the lower market. Corn products are off from 5 to 10 cents. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 182 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.30@1.35; corn chop, $1.25@1.30.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1914.

The trade in corn products is fair, comparing favorably with other feeds, but there is nothing active about it at present. Trade is said to be less brisk than a few weeks ago and buyers are holding off, though they are not carrying much stock. In 100-lb. sacks, hominy feed is quoted at $27.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $28.20; cracked corn, $29.20. Granulated cornmeal is $3.30 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $3.30; graham flour, $4.60; white corn flour, $3.85.

New York, Dec. 12, 1914.

Corn goods prices were somewhat easier during the week and demand for same was very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal kiln-dried export, $3.70@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.55@1.60; hominy, $3@4; granulated yellow; $3@4; corn flour, $1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.51@1.54; grits, $1.52@1.55; flakes, $1.85.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 14, 1914.

With the increased prosperity in the cotton and sugar districts of Louisiana since the farmers began to realize on their crops, the demand for corn goods increased proportionately and the market was more than usually active. The city demand was also stronger, with an increased volume of business in corn meal and grits from the wholesale groceries, as compared with that of flour. Prices were up 10@15c per bbl. and it was said they might go higher next month. Ruling quotations on corn goods were as follows, basis cotton or jute sacks, carloads f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.90@4; corn meal, $3.85@3.90; standard meal, $3.70@3.80; hominy, $4@4.10; corn flour, $3.45@3.55; pearl meal, $3.75@3.85; unbolted meal, $27@28 per ton.

Oberlin Mills, Oberlin, Kan.: "We are running 11 hours, doing a good business locally, but rather light in East. We have a surplus of bran. About 35 per cent of wheat crop being held."

Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan.: "We are running full time. Flour business is good, Eastern markets taking some, although Southern markets are out of line. Mill feed fair. About 45 per cent of wheat crop still held."

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 14, 1914.

No change was recorded in winter wheat flour. As cash wheat advanced 3½ cents, millers here say that the likelihood is that flour will be higher. There is a good outside demand coming from all directions, principally for the better grades.

Spring wheat flour displayed a firm tone. Large baking concerns were the principal factor of the market during the week, and they make purchases of 1,000 and as high as 2,000 barrels. The receipts were light, and the agents declare that indications are that prices will go still higher.

Kansas flour is slightly firmer. The heavier export demand has given the market a firm tone. Large buyers are taking hold, due to the talk of increased prices. Some large orders were put through this week.

The cash rye market advanced four cents this week, and rye flour was boosted in sympathy with this increase.

Colder weather has given the mill feed market a firmer tone. Buyers in the country points were the principal factors and took hold in large lots. Bran and mixed feed prices were advanced 50 cents. Middlings are moving along at just a fair gait.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.45; fancy, $4.90@5.15; family, $4.50@4.65; extra, $4.05@4.25; low grade, $3.85@4.05.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.90@6.30; straight, $5.45@5.70; clear, $4.45@4.85.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.85@6.15; straight, $5.35@5.55; clear, $4.30@4.75.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.20@5.30; city pure, $5.25@5.55; city blended, $5.30@5.60.

Ohio Notes.

The St. Paris Grain Co., of St. Paris, O., was incorporated for $15,000. The incorporators are J. H. Meyers, W. L. Alton, W. H. Persinger, C. E. Wilkinson and H. C. Dye.

The Co-Operative Baking Co., of onneaut, O., general bakers, received incorporation papers with a capital of $10,000. The incorporators were Alfred Mackey, H. Mannien, Oscar Jonson, Victor Hauta.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 24,172 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 23,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 20,872 bbls., compared with 20,527 bbls. last week and 19,982 bbls. a year ago.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, as an organization, has not officially endorsed nor is it promoting the candidacy of A. H. Bennett, of Topeka, as chief grain inspector of the Kansas department. Many members of the association are, however, seeking the appointment of Mr. Bennett and are writing letters to Gov.-elect Capper urging his selection on the ground that an experienced grain man like Mr. Bennett would make an efficient chief. In Milling and Grain News of Dec. 1 this department referred to the matter in such a way as to convey the impression that the association was active in this political matter, which was a mistake.

The Farmers' & Growers' Shipping Organization has been organized at Sterling, Kan., and will erect an elevator. This will give Sterling five elevators bidding for grain, including the elevator of the International mills.

An unofficial estimate from Russia estimates that the decrease in seeded area of both spring and winter wheat in 54 governments amounts to 2,111,000 acres. Latest reports confirm that Russia has an exportable surplus on hand of 296,000,000 bus.

Exports of wheat during the past week aggregated more than 1,000,000 bus. daily, and daily statements were made by leaders in the export trade that sales are limited only to the amount of ocean room that can be booked.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Dec. 12, 1914.

Prices on flour locally were stronger last week and there was a marked degree of irregularity in the quotations made. Every price quoted was based on immediate shipment, and they were sometimes more than 25c per bbl. apart on the same grades. Kansas flours held the major portion of the trade. Local buyers were willing to buy for immediate shipment in December, instead of holding off their orders until Jan. 15 or later. Kansas mills were 10@15c higher, but there were some country mills who wanted 10c per bbl. above these figures. Some carlot orders for the country and for export to Mexico and Cuba were booked at prices 10@15c above the previous week for straight, but there were no clears on the market. Patents ranged from $5.40@5.60 per bbl. in cotton, with straights 15c under and no clears quoted. Oklahoma and Nebraska country mills were from 10@15c per bbl. out of line with Kansas figures. The city bakers and macaroni men stocked up on straights and low patents, fearing a sudden increase after Jan. 1. Some country sales were made.

Spring wheat flour was also up, and millers were not eager to sell, except to old customers. Patent ranged from $5.80@6 in cotton, with straights and clears in proportion, with clear very scarce. The country trade took small lots of straight.

Soft winter wheat sales were good and the prices were up in some instances 25@30c over the week previous. Patent from Illinois and Missouri was quoted at $5.80@6.10 in cotton and jute, and straight at $5.60@5.70 and extra fancy at $5.30@5.50 per bbl. in cotton.

Mill feed was more brisk. Prices were up 2@3c per 100 lbs., and both hard and soft wheat bran were bringing $1.22@1.25 per 100 in carlots. Shorts were in fair demand at $1.35@1.40.

New Orleans Notes.

The first direct sailing from New Orleans to Jamaica, to the ports of Port Antonio and Kingston, was made Saturday by the United Fruit Co. ship "Bluefields." Quite a quantity of flour and feed was taken on the initial cargo and it is said that considerable provisions business can be built up in the Bahama Islands as long as the war lasts. England has controlled this business in the past.

How Kansas Crops Are Estimated.

Owing to the wide difference in corn and wheat acreages reported for Kansas by the state's Board of Agriculture and the national Department of Agriculture, says a report of Secretary Mohler of the Kansas board, it may not be amiss in this connection to outline how the state board compiles its acreage figures. Under the Kansas law the township trustees (assessors) are required to gather agricultural statistics for the board at the same time they make their annual rounds listing property for taxation. Hence, these officials make a house-to-house canvass each spring and ascertain the acreage devoted to crops, to the accuracy of which they make an affidavit, and this information, properly compiled by townships, is certified to the state board by the various county clerks.

The farmers themselves report direct to assessors the exact number of acres they have sown to each crop. Assessors account for the entire area of each farm; so much in wheat, so much in corn, so much in oats, kafir, meadow and so on, and under this method the returns must be pretty nearly as accurate as human agencies can make them. Home talent does the work. They are acquainted with the people and the farms; their activities are limited to comparatively small areas—the township being the unit—and the returns to the board must give the exact facts or very closely approximate them.

Nebraska

J. B. Gochnaur sold his mill at Bennet, Neb., to O. Burseth, of Cooperton, N. D., who will take possession the first of the year and operate the plant.

The Spring View Flour and Grain Co., Spring View, Neb., is installing an electric light plant to supply electricity to the town. It is expected to start operating Jan. 1.

The Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb., placed on the market last week a new self-rising flour under the brand "Gold Cake." It is being put up in five-lb. sacks for local trade and in cartons for shipping trade.

Oakland Roller Mills, Oakland, Neb.: "We are operating mill 14 hours daily. Flour business is good locally and to points in the state. Mill feed is strong, with demand good. Farmers in our county are holding from 50 to 60 per cent of last year's wheat harvest."

O. A. Cooper, Humboldt, Neb., is operating his mill 10 hours daily. "Local trade is fair, with demand for deferred shipment light. Mill feed is active, with supply being readily absorbed by local trade. About 30 per cent of the wheat crop is held in farmers' hands."

The Stanton Roller Mills, Stanton, Neb., have been shut down since early in December, while a new set of rolls are being installed. Plant is being completely overhauled, and will not be ready for operations until the new year. F. L. Sanders, owner of the mill, is superintending the millwrighting work.

Farmers in some parts of Nebraska are complaining of damage to wheat on account of a lack of rainfall, but general reports indicate that the crop is in fair condition, although rainfall has been below normal since planting. The manager of a grain company at Lincoln, operating a line of elevators in the state, says that he has not received any adverse reports concerning the wheat crop from any of his local managers. A heavy rain or snow, however, would be welcome, as rainfall has been deficient the entire fall.

Grain dealers in Fremont, Neb., and other nearby points have been experiencing trouble in obtaining sufficient cars to handle the wheat and corn movement. With ideal weather conditions prevailing in the state during the past several weeks, farmers have finished corn husking and wheat sowing in good shape and evidently are taking advantage of the bright weather to market wheat and corn. The movement of the two cereals has been large, and elevator operators, anxious to move out carlots in order to keep pace with the wagon movement, have caught railroads unprepared. However, the lack of cars is not serious, and railroads are using all possible means to fill orders for cars as fast as possible.

Further advances in the prices of durum wheat in the Omaha market last week brought the top on that grain to $1.22 per bu., the highest price paid for several years. Northwestern durum wheat mills report some difficulty in obtaining sufficient grain to fill the foreign demand for macaroni flour. At present, Italy is the biggest purchaser of durum wheat flour. Mills at Minneapolis and in the interior Northwest grinding durum wheat are running full time, principally on export sales. Domestic demand for durum flour is larger than a year ago at this time. Nebraska produced a larger durum crop than a year ago. Omaha receipts, however, have been about the same as in 1913, much Nebraska durum moving direct to Northwestern mills and other consumers.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 12, 1914.

Steady prices for flour were quoted practically all the past week in this territory. Trade was of fair volume, but not as good as the preceding week. Many of the Missouri mills are oversold on extra fancy patent and in several instances have advanced the price of this grade flour 10c per barrel. While some jobbers have been buying, most of them are deferring their large purchases until after the first of the year.

There has been a fair demand for hard wheat flour. Most sales were for prompt shipment, but the demand in a small way has been fair.

There has been a good demand for Colorado high patent flour and some large contracts have been placed by some of the jobbers during the week.

The demand for mill feed has been good. While prices have advanced, the jobbers have been buying quite freely. Offerings have been light. Some of the largest shippers to this territory have not been quoting prices, because of being oversold on both bran and shorts.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, wood basis, $6.30@6.50; standard patent, 40@50c less; extra fancy patent, 70@80c less; Colorado high patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, $5.25; hard wheat high patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, $5.50@5.60; standard patent, $5.20@5.30; plain hard wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.16; soft wheat mill-run bran, $1.28; brown shorts, $1.30@1.32; gray shorts, $1.36@1.38.

Notes.

Elmo Marsh, manager of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., was in Little Rock this week.

The Cunningham Commission Co., of Little Rock, will build a new elevator at an expense of $20,000, replacing their elevator which was destroyed by fire several months ago. The contract has been let to Matt Bush & Bros., and it is anticipated that the elevator will be completed in 60 days.

H. S. Hughes, with the Eisenmeyer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., has been in Little Rock several days this week. Mr. Hughes makes his home in Texarkana, Ark.

R. M. Peek, with Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., has been in Little Rock several days this week.

Greece has turned to Chicago for its wheat supply, and is negotiating for the purchase of 1,666,000 bus. of wheat per month on that market.

The Cleveland Milling Co., Cleveland, O., has increased its capital from $200,000 to $300,000.

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The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchang
Sargent, Nebr.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 12, 1914.

It was rather to be expected with the approach of the holiday season that buying would be more brisk, but the past week was a disappointment to the merchants, as the retailer is buying as little as possible. There is simply a hand-to-mouth demand for flour, jobbers as well as retailers carrying out this policy. With better conditions prevailing there would be some nice business transacted, as stocks are lower than the writer has ever remembered to have seen here. Mill feed and grain continues very sluggish, with a better tone noted in mixed feeds. However, there is much room for improvement here. Until there is a revival of the lumber and turpentine interest it is believed this condition will continue.

Jobbers quote as follows: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, highest patent, $5.85@6; standard patent, $5.75@5.85; low patent, $5.35@5.50; pearl meal, per 96-lb. sacks, $1.70@1.80; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 77½@80c; No. 2 mixed or yellow, 77½@80c; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 56@57c; No. 3 white oats, 54@55c; wheat shorts, per 100 lbs., $1.45@1.55; bran, $1.35@1.45; chops, per 100 lbs., $1.40@1.45; No. 1 timothy hay, $24; choice alfalfa hay, $22@23; mixed alfalfa feeds, $26@33.

The Plano Milling Co., Plano, Tex., has increased its capital from $40,000 to $65,000.

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Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.

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Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1914.

The flour trade has been on a steady basis during the past week, but on a lighter scale than just after the beginning of the war. There is not the ordinary volume of business common at this season, and buyers feel that they will have an opportunity after the first of the year to make what purchases they need without missing much. Neither grocers nor bakers are desirous of buying ahead in any large quantity, and they will continue, as for some weeks past, to buy only in small lots.

Mill feeds are unchanged in price from a week ago, and the demand is said to be light. The weather has turned toward winter, so that an increase in feed business seems not unlikely, especially if there should be a seasonable touch of colder temperatures.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best spring patent, $6@6.50 in wood; clear, $5.25; low grade, $4.

Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.75@6 in wood; pastry, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; standard middlings, $24.75; red dog flour, $34.

Buffalo Notes.

A. M. Weppner has located at 476 Ellicot Square, as representative of the M. C. Peters Mill Co., manufacturers of alfalfa feed and other horse feeds at Omaha, Neb.

The successful bidders for 9,931 bbls. of straight flour for state institutions, lately advertised for, are A. P. Youngblood, of New York, and the Washburn-Crosby Co.

Among the visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week were the following: W. H. Danforth, St. Louis; C. E. Patterson, Toledo; Jacob Wells, New York; Joseph F. Conant, Boston; E. J. Seeber, Adams, N. Y.; W. F. Sibley, Cuba, N. Y.

The Massaro Macaroni Co.'s plant at Fulton, N. Y., was burned about a week ago and one man lost his life. The factory will be rebuilt and part of it will be constructed of brick and steel. Since the war started this plant has been well supplied with orders.

Most of the last boats bringing flour down the lakes are now in, and everything is expected to get in this week. Grain vessels have been much hampered in unloading for some days on account of unusually low water, caused by east winds, and grain has been going into the elevators very slowly.

T. S. Banks, who has been sales manager of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. here for a number of months, has resigned his position with that company. Mr. Banks has a long experience in the flour trade, having been for a number of years manager of the local agency of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City.

Belgian relief fund flour is going forward now from a number of towns in western New York, besides from this city, which raised a large sum and shipped a good many carloads. The Niagara Falls fund closes this week. The money for one carload of flour was quickly raised and the funds for another are practically in sight. Whole wheat flour is being shipped.

The Niagara Falls Milling Co.'s cooperage department is in charge of a man who is not only a more than superior cooper, but also a poet and composer of music. His name is C. B. Maurer, and he has been with the company over 25 years, during which time his poetic and musical gifts have found frequent expression. One of his latest poems, entitled "His Friend, Mr. Wu," appeared in a cooperage paper this month.

Several attorneys from Washington, of counsel for the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and the Corn Exchange, are here this week, investigating facts to be presented before the Interstate Commerce Commission at a hearing to be given next week in Washington. The Buffalo interests are charging the railroads with discrimination in freight rates on grain. Much testimony will be introduced to indicate a diversion of grain from the Great Lakes to the all-rail routes.

C. H. Cochrane, auditor of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Buffalo, has returned to his old desk in the company's office in the Chamber of Commerce, after spending about four months in New York. As soon as the movement of export flour was resumed, after the war broke out, it was found that an increased amount of machinery of the red tape order was necessary to finance this trade and get the flour afloat. Mr. Cochrane's experience being in that line, he at once went to New York and made the new situation a study. He says on his return that it is about as difficult as ever to make these shipments, but the routine of the work is better understood now, so that he can be spared.

John Washburn and Fred G. Atkinson, vice-presidents of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, were both in this city several days ago. Mr. Washburn talked about the business outlook and the flour export situation. He said that a considerable quantity of flour is being shipped abroad, but nowhere near as much as before the war broke out. Export business, while not satisfactory, is growing. A cutting down of the percentage of the grain shipments and an increase in the flour exports is a decided gain for this country, for we get the advantage of retaining in this country the profits from the successive steps of manufacture. Mr. Washburn said that there should be an increase in shipments of flour to France, for that country has suspended the duty it formerly imposed.

Clyde Miller, manager for the William Gates estate, flour and feed dealers, of Kittanning, Pa., died this week, aged 33 years. Adam Bowser will take Mr. Miller's position.

Hiett Bros., flour and feed dealers of Smithland, Ia., have sold out to J. L. Kennedy.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1914.

This has been a week of offering and counter ofering, as a great many buyers have made close offers to mills' selling prices, but up to this writing there have been no sales made of any consequence, but no doubt the first of next week will see the deals consummated. This applies more especially to Kansas flour. Some very large round lots are being figured on.

The single carlot buyer is not much interested, and no doubt will hold off until after the holidays, as they always do. They are busy now with Christmas trade, and do not like to be bothered about buying anything.

The business men, generally, report collections as being much better and more satisfactory. This applies to all lines. Flour salesmen will mostly lay off until after Christmas, so that reports on sales of flour and feed will be hard to get.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.65@5.90; straight, $5.35@5.60; clear, $5.10@5.30; low grade, in sacks, 3.55@3.70.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.20@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.50@5.85; straight, $5.20@5.55; clear, $5@5.25.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.10. Buckwheat, $3.85@4.15 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@33.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $26@27; bran, $26@26.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $30.50@31.50; bran, $27.25@28.25; winter middlings, bulk, $28.25@29.75; bran, $26.75@27.75.

Notes.

The bakery of Michael Levan, at Shamokin, Pa., burned with $1,000 loss.

Taylor Kunkle has rebuilt his flour mill and elevator at Irwin, Pa., which burned several months ago.

Samuel Fetters, of Chesterbrook Mills, Pa., died, aged 77 years. Mr. Fetters was an old-time flour miller.

The following were visitors to the Philadelphia 'Change: E. W. Clark, of Cleveland, O.; C. B. Spaulding and Carl H. Miller, of Chicago; Henry A. Shock, of Canton, O.; D. W. Galehouse, of Wooster, O.; T. H. Tipton, of Williamsport, O.; Col. Lester S. Ivins, of Lebanon, O.; A. J. Bulte and A. B. Keller, of Kansas City, and S. Juergens, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

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¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
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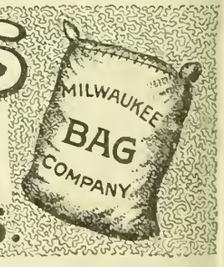
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.



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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 14, 1914.

Improving conditions were general in the alfalfa products market here the past week. Lower temperatures and a heavy snowfall in the Southwest and in parts of the East were favorable factors which increased the volume of business. On the whole, the general situation in the alfalfa products trade is very encouraging. Stocks of meal and alfalfa mixed feeds are light in all hands, and with increased consumption at hand improved buying is expected to materialize in the near future.

Prices were steady to firm all of the past week, but no advances were reported. Top on alfalfa meal was $18 for choice, while No. 1 sold at $16.50 and No. 2 at $15. These prices are the lowest of the year, and local jobbers say that there is not the least likelihood that there will be any further declines this year. Mills in Colorado report that present prices show a very small margin of profit, and in some instances values on meal are below cost of manufacture. Jobbers in Eastern markets are taking advantage of the low price situation, and are contracting heavily for deferred shipment.

Colorado mills are operating less than half time. Quite a few mills with all contracts filled have shut down, pending further increased demand. Many are not in position to buy hay and make meal profitably on the present market basis.

Eastern demand for meal is of fair volume, and slight improvement was apparent following the turn in the weather. The South is not taking any meal whatever from this market.

Mixed feed trade had a surprising improvement the closing days last week. All sections bought increased quantities, excepting the South. Inquiries from Eastern states indicate that a big volume of business will be done with the large distributing centers during the winter. The low prices of alfalfa mixed feeds are helping sales to a large extent.

No quotable changes were recorded in values of mixed alfalfa feeds. The trade still shows a preference for molasses alfalfa mixed feeds, although grain mixed feeds were sold in increased volume last week. Top on grain mixed feeds was $24.50 for a dry mixture. Molasses mixed feed sold at a top of $21.50 per ton for choice, $19.50 to $20.50 for No. 1 and $18.50 to $19.50 for No. 2.

Southern states bought very sparingly during the past week. Cotton sections did not take any feed, while other sections bought less than half the volume sold a year ago. Mixers here are not expecting any very large volume of business with Southern states. Salesmen have been taken out of Southern states and are being placed in Eastern markets.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18; No. 1, $16@16.50; No. 2, $15@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21@21.50; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@23.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $23.50@24.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@15.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Construction work on the alfalfa mill and mixed feed plant of the Corn-Alfa Milling Co., recently organized in Omaha, Neb., is advancing rapidly. Present plans indicate that the mill will be in operation probably by Feb. 1, 1915.

Articles of incorporation were filed last week by the Belle Fourche Alfalfa Meal Co., Belle Fourche, S. D. Capital stock is placed at $20,000. Incorporators include: J. D. Arnold, James T. Craig, Thomas H. Gay, Fred S. Harris and L. M. Simons.

Exceedingly heavy receipts of alfalfa hay in the Kansas City market last week depressed values of the legume, but the snows and colder weather are expected to cause a reaction in quotations this week. However, there is a possibility that further heavy receipts may demoralize the market here.

The second annual convention of the South Dakota Corn and Alfalfa Growers will be held in Aberdeen Feb. 8 to 13. Discussion of alfalfa, its products and its various uses will be in order the entire second two days of the convention. Corn will be taken up the last two days, while the value of alfalfa and corn on live stock will be given consideration the opening days of the convention.

Omaha consumers of alfalfa and other kinds of hay are starting a movement to establish a hay market in the Nebraska center. Probably an organization similar to the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association will be organized, although the views of leaders in the movement indicate that the organization will be a branch of the Omaha Grain Exchange. The alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers in Omaha favor the plan for a hay market, which would standardize grades of hay sold in Omaha. At present there is no grading done by handlers of hay, but the organization of a hay exchange would be followed immediately by the adoption of inspection department.

Reasons why Omaha should be an important hay market are being given wide publicity by the agricultural committee of the Omaha Commercial Club. Nebraska is one of the largest hay producers in the United States. It ranks among the leaders in alfalfa production, its area to that legume amounting to more than 1,000,000 acres. Crop of alfalfa last year aggregated 3,000,000 tons. Omaha has favorable hay rates to Southeastern states, which in normal years are large buyers from the Southwest, but the absence of a grading system in Omaha has been the principal factor working against the development of an outside trade in hay. With this remedied, much Nebraska hay now moving to other markets will be shipped to Omaha.

Welcome snows to mixed feed manufacturers were reported in the Southwest and in some Eastern states during the past week. Immediately after snow started falling an increase in the alfalfa mixed feed demand was generally reported. Live stock feeders showed more activity in buying mixed alfalfa feeds during the past few days than at any time in the last six months. Not only did mixed alfalfa feed manufacturers do an increased business, but all handlers of feed reported better sales than in the preceding week. A decidedly optimistic tone now prevails in the mixed feed markets, sharp increases in volume of business being expected by feed manufacturers. The exceedingly low prices of mixed alfalfa feeds in comparison with the values of other feedstuffs is an important factor in times when feeders want the cheapest with quality.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14, 1914.

The St. Louis alfalfa meal market during the past week has been weak to a little easier, all grades except the extreme high qualities being freely offered and the demand limited. Prices were fairly well sustained up until Friday, when offerings became a little heavier and values suffered a slight decline in consequence. Alfalfa molasses mixed feeds, with and without grain, while nominally holding to the values of previous week, are weaker.

The setting in of cold weather throughout the country, with killing frosts at various points in the South, is expected to develop a much healthier demand in the near future, but at present the Eastern inquiry is very quiet for this season and the South shows no improvement whatsoever.

Track sales reported during the week were: No. 3 alfalfa hay at $10@11.50@12; No. 2 at $12@12.50 to $13@13.50@14; No. 1 at $14@14.50 to $15@16; choice at $16@17. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $15.50@16; No. 1 at $17.50@18, and choice at $19@20; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, without grain, $19.50@20; with grain, $25@27.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 14, 1914.

Alfalfa products displayed a firmer tone this week. The hay market was given a boost of 75 cents, owing to the extra heavy demand following the lifting of the quarantine, and alfalfa millers increased prices. There is a good demand noted for all descriptions of alfalfa products. The South has been the principal buyer here. Locally, the business has picked up considerably, and some large orders were executed. The total receipts of hay amounted to 192 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24.50@25.50; alfalfa meal, $25.50@26; molasses feed, $26.50@27.50.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 12, 1914.

No improvement in the demand for alfalfa hay and alfalfa molasses feeds developed the past week. Prices were unchanged all of the week, with fluctuations very limited. There was a fair inquiry for alfalfa molasses mixed feed for immediate shipment. The mixers and jobbers are not inclined to contract on alfalfa molasses feeds, in fact some of the mixers will not quote prices for longer than 60 days' shipment, consequently the trade generally are not inquiring for contracts.

There was no demand for alfalfa meal. Mixers have stock to cover requirements for the next few weeks, but supplies are running low and there should be a good demand within the next few weeks.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $17.50@18.50; strictly No. 1 alfalfa at $16@17; choice alfalfa meal at $21@22; No. 1 alfalfa meal at $19.50@21; alfalfa molasses grain feed at $27@29; alfalfa dairy feed at $27.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 14, 1914.

Little change was noted in the alfalfa hay or meal situation last week. Prices did not vary, except where small lots were asked, and the market was not particularly active either for export or for domestic shipments, with the exception of about 500 tons of hay placed aboard English and French mule ships at various wharves last week. Some good future business in alfalfa and lespedeza is promised at the race track when the winter meet opens Jan. 1. Good bookings of hay and mixed feeds have been made for this attraction, which will continue until after Mardi Gras. Quotations on alfalfa hay ruled as follows, basis f. o. b. New Orleans in carlots: Choice, $21@22 per ton; No. 1, $19@20; prime, $17@18; meal, $24@25 per ton; mixed feeds, molasses, $26@28 per ton; grain mixed, $30@34 per ton. Timothy hay was scarce on account of the hoof and mouth quarantine restricting the big timothy states from the Southern market. All hay arriving here is well fumigated.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

John Washburn, of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis, stopped over to Chicago Tuesday for the purpose of looking over the grain situation here. He says the export trade in flour is still liberal, with clear and patent the favorites. He declares the market generally healthy and in favor of millers.

Haven Mills Co., Haven, Kan.: "We are running full time. Flour business is fairly good. Fair locally and in South, but slow in East. Good for deferred shipment. Mill feed slow. About 30 per cent of wheat being held."

Lincoln Mills, Lincoln, Neb.: "We are running 15 hours. Business is good locally and fair in Eastern markets. Mill feed in good demand. About half the wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.
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THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO.
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Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

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MILLS FOR SALE.

Two-Unit Mill for Sale.

Located on two railroads in best soft wheat section of north central Ohio. The plant is now being operated full time and is doing a profitable business. Trade has been established for a number of years. Mill building is a five-story brick structure, 36x55 feet, five stories high. Power plant in adjoining brick building, equipped with 150-horsepower Hamilton Corliss steam engine, two boilers, two power pumps and two steam pumps. Also contains three dynamos for Alsop bleacher and electric lighting in mill.

The two units of the mill have capacity of 150 bbls. each, one Barnard & Leas machinery, the other Case rolls and Nordyke & Marmon sifters and packers. Units can be operated separately or together. The mill is modern throughout, with water and steam temperers, dust collectors on every floor, electric bag-sewing machine, automatic wheat scaler and flour laboratory. In addition to mill property are coal bins with storage capacity of 150 tons and sheds for salt, cement, fencing, etc.

Also has mill for grinding corn goods, including chop and meal, with kiln-drying process.

Invoiced at more than $50,000 by a Chicago firm. Can be bought at less than half this price. Write for further details. Address Jesse Parcher, 5210 St. John avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—One 75-bbl. mill in good running order with elevator in connection, at a bargain. Located in a town of 1,800 population in a good farming locality. For further particulars write Box 278, Genoa, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 175-bbl. steam power mill and elevator and storage capacity of 12,000 bus. Located in southeastern Nebraska in one of the best wheat sections. Main building three stories and basement, large warehouse. New and up-to-date machinery. Price right. For particulars write L. A. Hanks, Cook, Neb.

FOR SALE—For less than half its real value, a 100-bbl. flour mill in Southern Minnesota. All in good repair, running every day and making good money. Cash $1,500, balance easy terms. A. M. Record, Independence, Iowa.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a strictly high-class head miller and mechanic, over 20 years' practical experience on hard and soft wheat. Can give exceptionally good reasons for wanting change to 75 to 300 barrel mill. I do all repair work neatly. Do not use liquor or tobacco. Not out of a job. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska. Interested parties needing a steady man, please give full particulars in first letter. Address A. L. Hallam, Glen Elder, Kan.

WANTED—Right now, job as head or second miller, by married man with nine years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. State kind of mill and wages paid, in first letter. Address Box 213, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By a miller and engineer and a No. 1 flour packer, positions at once in any size mill anywhere at reasonable wages. Good letters and references for two brothers and son. Address A. W. Patrick, 1420 17th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

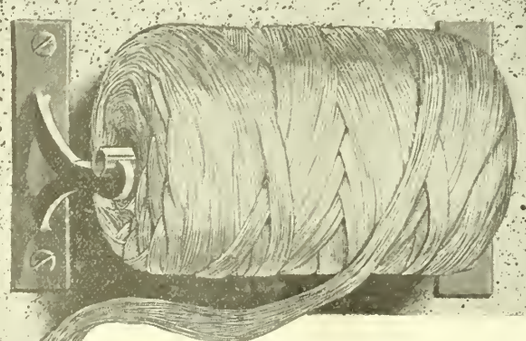
WANTED—Work in any capacity and at any price to start with as miller in mill of any capacity, the larger the better. Have had 20 years' experience in mills, large and small, on both hard and soft wheats. Have no pretensions, but you may give me the work that you have not been able to get done satisfactorily. Can also do millwright work, or fill position as salesman. Am now employed, but want change. Can go anywhere on short notice. Address J. Gomez, care No. 2403 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 to 150 bbl. capacity. Have had 30 years' experience and will guarantee best possible results. Would like eastern Nebraska or somewhere near. Speak German and will come on short notice. Address Box 251, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Engineer wants position in miller elevator; gas or steam; 23 years' experience as engineer and machinery; best of references; Iowa, Nebraska, or any Southern state. Lock Box 47, Sidney, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.



SAVE DOLLARS on TWINE

¶ You can now buy strong extra quality Cotton Twine for less than one half of what you pay for a good grade of flax or hemp twine.

¶ This Cotton Twine is put up on 12 or 50 lb. tubes --- 50 ends.

¶ Made in two sizes. Light for Cotton Bags --- Heavy for burlap bags.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Boston St. Louis New York Chicago Indianapolis
Minneapolis Omaha San Francisco New Orleans
Seattle Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

Opportunities

are of value only to those who take advantage of same.

Millers who have their plants equipped with the Alsop Electrical Process are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by discriminating buyers who demand pure white flour that has been properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

If you have not installed this wonderful process, you are working under a serious handicap.

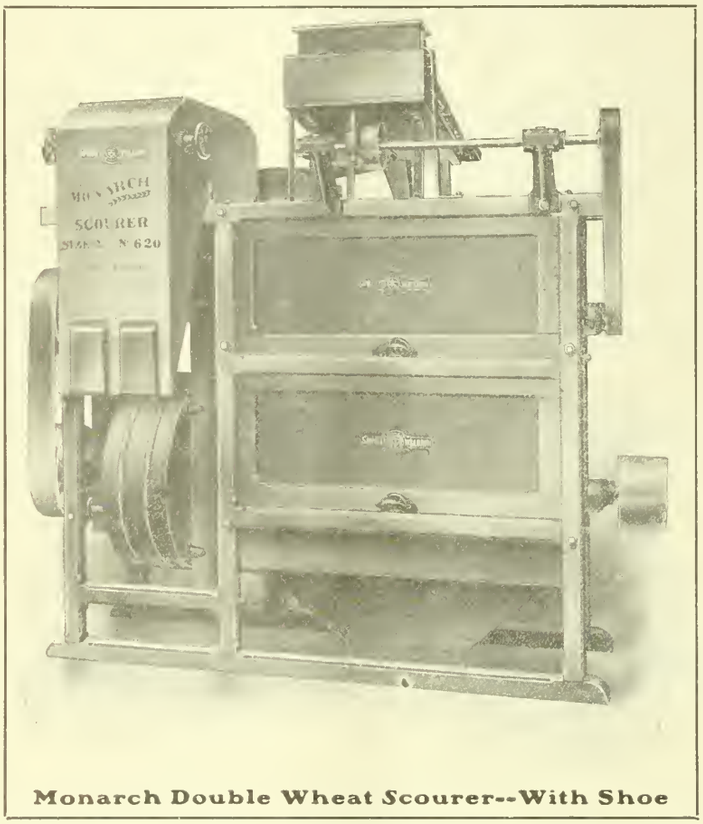
Write us for particulars.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILLING CLEAN WHEAT

And the necessity for cleaning it economically and thoroughly, are equally well recognized and were leading factors in the development of



Monarch Double Wheat Scourer--With Shoe

THE MONARCH WHEAT SCOURER

Built in five sizes, in single and double types, with or without shoe and with capacities ranging from 15 to 100 bushels per hour.

Design is such as insures satisfactory cleaning regardless of the nature of the wheat. Cylinders are the most efficient yet produced and plenty of fan power for separation of screenings and ample ventilation to the scouring chamber have been provided.

Construction is of durable materials throughout and workmanship first class.

For details of this machine, address

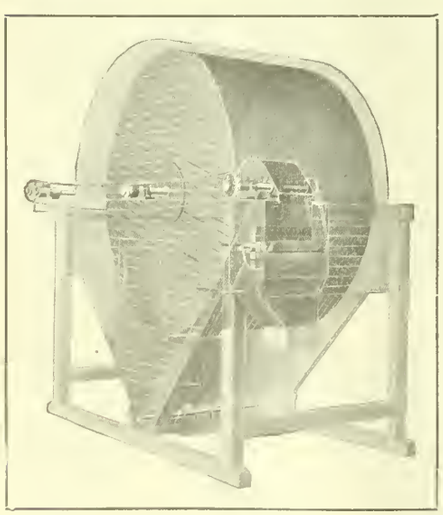
The Flour Milling Machinery Department,

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.



DO you realize what an important factor clean sacks are to the welfare of your business?

Clean sacks help make sales; and the Wolf Sack Cleaner makes clean sacks.

So naturally, then, the Wolf Sack Cleaner could be profitably added to your equipment.

A thousand sacks an hour is its capacity; and thorough work is its record.

Bulletin 92 gives the reasons why

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE:
203-4 Boston Building
Kansas City, - Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1914 | Number Four

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1, 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Largest Modern Warehouse
West of the Mississippi—
and the Finest

Nine Floors--over 500,000 square feet of absolute fireproof storage space.

Kansas City Terminal trackage entering building in rear--capacity forty-four cars daily.

City deliveries with our own auto trucks.

Centrally located---eight blocks from new station, in heart of all business districts, close to leading bakeries.

Something You Have Been Waiting for—

The Southwest Warehouse fills a long needed want of the flour miller and feed dealer in the West.

Kansas City's new warehouse, because of its location and large capacity, is particularly a flour and feed warehouse. The leading wholesale bakers are within a half-mile radius of the warehouse—the retail bakers are easily reached from it, better than any other location in the city.

Ship your cars to the Southwest Warehouse at Kansas City for storage and distribution. They will be unloaded promptly, cared for safely, and delivered the same day your orders are received.

You will find our facilities ample—our service perfect—and our rates fair. Because of the volume of our business, we can give you BETTER service, and make LOWER rates.

Write—Right away

The Southwest Warehouse Co.

19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS, 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined

The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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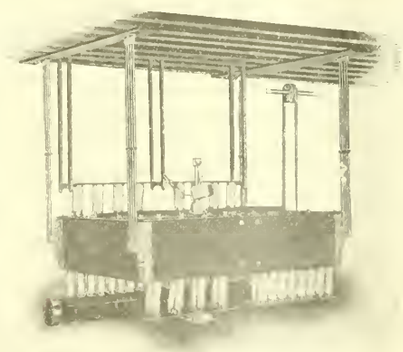
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

OXFORD, MICH.



MILL MACHINERY

Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

Unique Self Balancing Sifters

Unique Ball Bearing Double Roller Mills

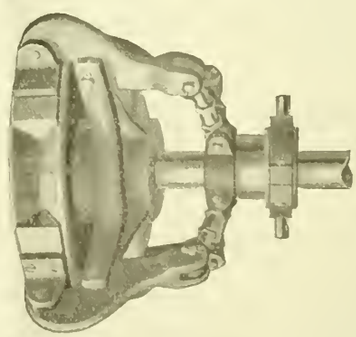
Southwestern Agents for
ROBINSON MFG. CO.
MUNCY, PA.

Unique Self Balancing Sifter — Roll Corrugating & Grinding

TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

NORTH POLE FLOUR

None better from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Sylvia Milling Co.

Sylvia, Kansas.

Border Queen Milling Co.

Located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.

CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY

Choice Turkey Hard Wheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guaranteed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,

"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.

Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"Telegram"

THE LYONS MILLING CO.

Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

TOPEKA, KANS.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

The New Era Milling Company

Arkansas City, Kansas.

POLAR BEAR FLOUR

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

TYLER & COMPANY,

Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob

The Vilm Milling Co.

Wichita, Kansas

N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

"TICK-TOCK" FLOUR
FOR THE TRADE DEMANDING QUALITY
We can supply more jobbers with this Business Building Patent
LEAVENWORTH MILLING CO.
Leavenworth, Kansas

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

SEMOLINO GOLDEN ROD
Turkey wheat, recognized superior to all other wheats, is used exclusively in making our flour. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
Hays City, Kansas
C. E. Williams, Manager.

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

We buy the pick of the wheat at our elevators.
Flour of Quality and Uniformity
Write for samples and prices.
EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
El Reno, Oklahoma.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Hard Wheat Flour That Satisfies
TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
El Reno, Oklahoma
DAILY CAPACITY EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS

Loomis Grain & Elevator Co.
Loomis, Nebr.
The Famous
"Monarch Flour"
For High Grade Trade.
TURKEY WHEAT FLOUR.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest
Made from Turkey Red Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.
Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oa

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour

"NEPTUNE"

Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

Bran

Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour

"STAR"

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER
FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo.

Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands
Lebanon Bell
Ethereal
Jewel
Member Millers' National Federation

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay
George Hay & Co.
FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cotton Grain
BAGS
BY THE BALE OR CARLOT
Grass and Field Seeds
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago Minneapolis

PHILADELPHIA.

Shane Bros & Wilson Co.
STRONG QUALITY FLOURS
308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.
ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE
Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.
Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,
F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

Use Good Sample Envelopes
We Print Them
MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS
Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal
As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.
WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.
Pine Bluff, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in
FLOUR
Write to the live wire Commission Merchants
JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.
Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } WANTED { CORN Bran Meal Chop
For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.
In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

CONSIGN TO US—WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS — NOT BUYERS.

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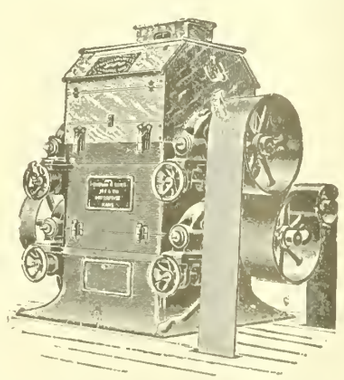

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Milling and Grain News

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OCEAN RATES HIGHER.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914. Ocean rates advanced sharply the st week, and in a great many inances freight brokers are quoting tes 300 per cent higher than a year o at this time. Few bookings were ade in the Southwest during the st week.

Advances of 10c per 100 lbs. were ted in freights to some points. Mills re somewhat handicapped by the eadily advancing tendency of eights. On one contract for the olland government, awarded last eek, ocean rates were quoted at 40c r 100 lbs. up to a few hours before e time for closing contract. An adnce of 10c was then asked. The olland government awarded contract r more than 100,000 bbls. to a Minapolis mill, which had contracted r freight at 40c and took their ances of getting the award.

December rates for Holland are at c per hundredweight. January eight is quoted 5 cents higher. This true of rates to most ports. Almost general increase of 5 cents is quoted r January over December.

War risks received an impetus last eek in the form of the German bomrdment of the three English coast wns. North Sea war risk rates are ohibitive, it being impossible in a eat many instances to secure insurnce.

Will Nominate President.

President Mennel, of the Millers' ational Federation, has appointed e following as a committee to place nomination for president the names two candidates: Charles B. Jenns, chairman, Noblesville, Ind.; hn S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn.; erd P. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.; L. R. urd, Wichita, Kan.; A. L. Goetzann, La Crosse, Wis.

No Report of Wheat Damage.

Winter wheat has been further elped by additional snowfall over ost of the growing belt, and correondents' reports indicate that the ndition of the crop now is slightly gher than the government's Dec. 1 gure of 88.3. No reports of winter illing have followed the recent low mperatures, and aside from the vissitudes of loss by freezing and awing there is every reason to beeve that the crop will start the acual growing season in good shape and ell supplied with moisture. Indicaons are for a material reduction in ne movement of wheat to market.

The Kansas State Committee for the elgian relief fund has shipped 67 ars of flour to date, each car averagig 209 bbls., making a total of 14,009 bls. donated by the state. Railroads st week advised the state committee hat no more flour would be carried ree by them. Chairman W. R. Stubbs f the committee says that more than 00 carloads of flour have been promsed by the various county committees.

E. C. Ginder, of the Canton Milling o., Canton, Kan., who was in Kanas City Saturday, stated that rebuildng plans of the company have not yet naterialized. As soon as insurance noney has been collected on the urned mill, it is likely, said Mr. Ginier, that probably a 300-bbl. mill vould be built at Canton on the same ite of the old structure. Mr. Ginder s now traveling for the Keystone Milling Co., Larned, Kan.

THE MILL THAT SOLD ITSELF

A Little Occurrence at the Gladstone Mill with Just Enough of a Touch of Christmas in It to Make It Seasonable.

IF you should happen to walk down the streets of Gladstone one of these fine days and should chance to ask one of the natives of the town what was the most prominent institution, it's a good bet that he would unhesitatingly point with straightened forefinger at a tall building down a side street near the railroad tracks.

"Thet thar, stranger," he would say with an easily discernible touch of pride in his voice, "is our main institution. It's the plant of the Gladstone Mill and Elevator Co."

Then if you had a little time to spare and were in the mood for a little chat, he would tell you an interesting story. You mustn't mind if he prefaces his remarks with the pertinent suggestion that "story telling is awtu' dry work, stranger" and look with a longing eye at a nearby tavern, but just take the hint and lead the way. And when the glasses are filled to the brim and geniality and good cheer begins, he will tell you how many years ago Theodore Gladstone, the deceased grandfather of the present owner had come to the little town of Gladstone long before the ruts of the settlers' wagons had disappeared and with his own hands had helped build the foundations of the present structure. He was of Teuton stock, this sturdy old pioneer miller and had learned the rudiments of the trade in his little home before he left to make his name and fortune in the New World. At first, it had been a very crude mill but forced gradually by the increasing trade to give way to a fine structure containing all the latest improvements.

And when the glasses had been refilled, you will probably hear how he prospered sufficiently enough to send for his sweetheart in the old country and how they lived in the little house by the side of the mill and raised a happy family who in turn set out to win their own fortunes or get married and settled down in the little home town.

Presently you will hear how the old miller died and was laid to rest beside his wife who had preceded him a few years, in the little cemetery beside the hill and how his son Paul Gladstone took charge of the mill and kept the family traditions in order.

Then if you are still thirsty and have the patience to listen further you will learn how he in turn grew grey haired in the business and in the course of time turned the business over to his son, the present part owner and manager, Daniel Gladstone.

And this is where our story begins.

Like all other sons of our forefathers, Daniel had progressed with the times. With the tidy competence that the business brought him he was able to make trips to the big cities where he often tarried longer than he should and came home plainly showing the wear and tear of the busy city life. He learned of many things, of new ways of making money and ways that were so much quicker than the old ways but far less safe.

* * * * *

With his head sunk deep in his hands, Daniel Gladstone, the part owner and manager of the Gladstone Mill & Elevator Co., sat before his desk in the private office. It was hours past quitting time but as yet he had made no effort to leave. Outside the wind was blowing and the thermometer registered some ten degrees below zero. Strewn all around on the desk and floor were books and papers with hastily scribbled figures on them.

"I guess this is the beginning of the end," he murmured as he lifted a haggard face to the light. "What will poor old dad say?"

His eye suddenly caught sight of a gaudy card from one of the firm's customers. "Wishing you a Merry Christmas" it read.

Daniel picked it up and tore it into pieces. "Merry Christmas," he sneered. "Oh, what a fool I've been. Christmas indeed."

Then the silence was broken by the noise of a key being inserted in the outside lock and a few moments more his father entered the office.

"My, this must be a busy office," he said as he removed his big fur coat and cap. Then catching sight of his son's face he started forward. "Why, what's the matter, my son?" he asked.

"Everything, father," was the reply. "I guess I might as well make a clean breast of it now as at any time. I am ruined. Clean busted," he said with a forced laugh.

"Ruined? Busted? I don't know what you mean," echoed the old man. "Why, you only told me the other day you were doing a nice business."

"But I lied," confessed the son. "It was a nice business—consigning flour to a firm who sold it way below the market. And I couldn't do anything. I was helpless."

The old man took the seat on the opposite side of the desk. "Suppose you begin at the beginning and tell me all," he said.

It was the old story of bright lights, the gay cafes, the sociable games in which he became deeply indebted to the owner of the brokerage firm in one of the big markets. "This man Smith kept pressing me for the money and when I had none to give him, he suggested that I consign my flour to him and pay him off in that way," continued the confession. "And now there's nothing left," he concluded with a sob.

"And have all our old customers quit you?" asked the old man.

The answer was a nod. "They said they could buy flour cheaper from others. There's not one of them left."

"Cheer up, son, there may be some way out," said the old man, "for I, too, have a confession to make. Listen to me. I saw some time ago how things were going and so I decided to take a hand in it myself. You know I am still a stockholder in the mill and you have to pay me a check each month. But by the way things were going, I realized that it would not be forthcoming very long if something wasn't done. So I went to New York and established the "Smith Flour Selling Agency."

"You—you are the Smith Selling Agency!" exclaimed Daniel Gladstone, springing to his feet.

"Yes, son, I am the Smith Flour Selling Agency and have been selling right along to all of our old customers, who were in on the deal," smiled the old man. "And the prices were in line, I assure you."

"But Smith—I owe him—"

"I am the real Smith—the man you owed was hired by me to take your money away. It was a cruel trick, I know, but it was the only thing I could think of."

"Father—oh, dad—" The rest of the sentence was drowned in a pool of huskiness.

"Let's forgive and forget," came the answer. "For it's high time we were at home, son. For don't you know it's Christmas eve?" he added as he looked at his watch, "and we've lots of things to do before Christmas."

W. W. W.

National Farm Labor Exchange.

A conference of state, federal and railroad labor commissioners in Kansas City last week resulted in the formation of the National Farm Labor Exchange, which has as its principal object expediting the movement of farm labor hands to the wheat districts. This will be the first work of the organization. Later its functions will be extended to the distribution of labor specializing in other farm work. The United States Commission of Industrial Relations is supporting the organization. Charles McCaffree, immigration commissioner of South Dakota, was elected president, and W. G. Ashton, labor commissioner of Oklahoma, secretary. Another meeting of the organization will be held in Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, when definite details as to the methods of distributing labor will be discussed.

Investigate Steamship Rates.

Doubling, and in many instances trebling, of ocean freight rates since the European war began is shown in reports received by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, who are investigating this subject by request of the Senate. Steamship lines, exporters and importers and others have given information about rates. This data, it is believed, will be used in reference to the proposed merchant marine under consideration by this government.

H. I. Baldwin, of Decatur, Ill., has purchased the mill and elevator at Champaign from A. D. Derrough, and is having the property overhauled. W. P. Foote, who has for four years had charge of the grain brokerage business of H. I. Baldwin & Co. at Champaign, will operate the mill and elevator under the firm name of W. P. Foote & Co. Mr. Foote will also continue the brokerage business.

The Graham Mill and Elevator Co., Graham, Tex.: "We are running 15 hours, and business is very good. Good demand for flour for deferred shipment, and mill feed in fair demand. About 15 per cent of the wheat is being held."

Harlan City Roller Mills, Harlan, Ia.: "We are running steady and doing a good business, locally and for deferred shipment. Mill feed is in good demand. About 25 per cent of the wheat crop is still held."

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The Spirit of Christmas.

The message from Bethlehem which has been ringing down the ages, "On Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men," is not this year the mockery it might seem with Mars, the God of War, ruling all of Europe. The necessity, the calamity and the terror of war in Europe is the privilege and the opportunity and pleasure of America. With all the suffering and misery of our own land to satisfy, as best poverty can be helped, the cry of the hungry and the cold of humanity in Europe is not unheeded in our doubly blest land of peace and plenty. It is the unfortunate condition of this generation, as in every other in the past, that our bounties are unevenly divided.

The milling industry of the United States has contributed largely to the great philanthropy which has and will continue to help Europe, particularly Belgium, which of all the nations deserved less and received more of the calamities of war. Flour, the chief ingredient of the staff of life, has never so well justified the claims made for its nutritious and life-giving qualities.

Millers have more cause than ever before to be proud of their honorable calling, when they consider what a factor in world's commerce and the relief of the world's distress they have become in this year of 1914. It is more than ever before a source of gratification that their Glad Tidings can be sent in such a form that the recipients may see some rays of Christmas Cheer shining through all the gloom and devastation which surrounds them.

A Feed Law for Missouri.

The Missouri Legislature, which convenes at Jefferson City in January, will probably follow the example of many other states and pass a law regulating the sale of all kinds of feedingstuffs. As far as Milling and Grain News has been able to ascertain, millers and feed manufacturers are not opposing such legislation and in many cases they are inclined to favor it in the interest of their business success. Pure, unadulterated feeds, with honest weights, are a benefit to any honest manufacturer of feeds. The price-cutter and profit-destroyer originate from another class which mix off-grade materal and short-weight the consumer, cheating both the animals and the dealers and feeders. The laws are meant to reach these parasites, and gradually they are eliminated.

But, while the honest manufacturer and dealer may receive an indirect benefit from the inspection and supervision features of such a law, the real reasons are to protect the consumers. The pure food law has the same purpose. The laws originating in the police powers conferred upon the states by the federal constitution all have the purpose of benefiting the general public. Yet but a few, if any, of these general laws carry with them provisions for their enforcement which provide for a special tax or revenue which is to be paid by one class and not by another. For some reason or other, the administration of the first feed laws passed in Southern states carried a revenue feature which was to be paid by the manufacturer as a penalty for doing business in the state, and not by the consumer, as the supposed direct beneficiary of the law.

How illogical and unreasonable is this revenue feature when it is analyzed. It is no more right to place a special tax, either in the form of a license fee or a tonnage tax upon feed, than upon shoes or clothing or groceries. There is just as much opportunity for fraud in these commodities as in feed. Why any special tax at all, except that the feed manufacturers are comparatively few and have made mild protests? Without consideration of the financial cost, which is largely passed along to the consumer anyway or taken from the price paid to the producer, there is always considerable red tape and detail connected with these tax tags or license fees. If the protection given the public is valuable and the strict inspection of feeds is of benefit, why not have the cost paid like any other function of government out of the general revenues of the state?

The state of Missouri is largely a producing state, although considerable feedstuffs are shipped into the state from Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. It is a state with a large number of flour millers selling mill feed, and also large interests manufacturing other mixed feeds. The millers in all these states will have to pay, directly or indirectly, to the administration of a Missouri law should a revenue feature be included in the law which will probaby pass the next legislature. The combined efforts of these millers should certainly be sufficient to impress the Missouri Legislature with the facts regarding the revenue-producing feature of these laws. It is time that the trade asserted itself, instead of allowing legislation of this character to pass, as it has in many states, without much consideration by the interests most interested. By supporting a measure which provides the necessary protection and eliminates the special taxes, a law may be secured in Missouri which will not only be a model for other states without feed laws, but establish a precedent which can be used in securing necessary amendments to the laws of states which have onerous and unnecessary tax provisions.

Fluctuations in Ocean Rates.

With the largely increased business in wheat and flour for export to Europe, an entirely new element has been introduced which adds to the uncertainty of merchandising flour in large quantities. The price of wheat and the value of mill feed resulting from the flour sold for export have been the principal factors of price determination. But with the European war the ocean freight rate and the insurance premium become the most uncertain elements.

There was, during the past week, a foreign government asking for offers on a round lot of flour. In these days a round lot of flour is not a parcel of 5,000 or 10,000 barrels, but 100,000 barrels or upward. Several of this size have been sold at one time, although denials of these sales are as frequently made as confirmations. But three milling centers were asked for offers on the last 100,000-barrel sale. The millers figured on basis of the wheat, the future price of feed and the ocean transportation. What the bids actually were probably no one knows but the purchasing agent of the government buying the flour. The price of wheat and feed is public property. Question: What was the ocean rate of the transportation? There were some rapid advances of the ocean rate just before the contract was awarded and the mill which secured the contract is stated to have made contract for the steamer space before the flour award was made. As their offer was made on a lower rate than was available to the other mills the next day, the contract was placed because of having the freight space bought, rather than the wheat or a fortunate sale of feed.

All the elements of flour sales have combined to keep sales managers of large mills from falling asleep these days.

An Editorial by Secretary Foltz.

Milling and Grain News is very willing to give credit and commendation to several of the secretaries of the millers' clubs for the suggestion or the inspiration of many an editorial on milling topics. In fact, the duties of a secretary and the editor in the line of admonition and advice often appear parallel. Frank Foltz, the secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, has had wide experience in selling flour and knows all the ins and outs of competition and selling methods. His words about salesmen contained in the two following paragraphs, taken from a recent report, have the right ring. They deserve wider publicity, and with the hope that many mill managers will give them careful consideration we quote verbatim:

"In comparing quotations on flour due allowance must be made for difference in quality, popularity of brands, etc. It's just as easy for some mills to get $5.60 as it is for some to get $5.40, or less, the difference being attributable to the fact that some mills furnish their trade an honest quality of high patent, which is always the same, while some mills make the quality to fit the price, which their customers dictate, or which their salesmen claim is the best price they can obtain. Some mills leave it entirely to their salesmen and their customers to tell them what their flour is worth. It's a poor excuse of a miller who doesn't know what his own stuff is worth. The price of an article invariably reflects the quality thereof. It does not require a salesman to sell goods at the price his customers are willing to pay, or at 20c to 40c less than competitors are asking for the same grade or quality of goods. A traveling man can do that.

"I have in my possession carbon copies of two orders which were booked by a salesman for a Kansas mill with a merchant in Oklahoma. The orders were taken at 20c below the price which the mill instructed their salesman to get. The salesman took the order subject to confirmation. The mill refused to confirm them, but the merchant had the carbon copies in his possession, and he took particular pains to show them to every flour salesman that called on him. What was the result? The mill which turned down the orders lost the customer. Another mill came along and sold the customer a car at 20c above the price at which the other two orders were booked. The proper way for a mill to handle a deal like this would be to take their medicine, fill the contract and fire the salesman. This shows the effect of allowing salesmen to take orders subject to confirmation and leave the duplicate orders with the buyer."

To every reader of Milling and Grain News
We Wish a Merry Happy Christmas and
a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Flour Relief of Belgium

The Hungry Are Being Fed, but More Flour Needed—America Must Help.

By Arno Dosch, an Eyewitness.

I have just made a two weeks' tour of Belgium to see how America's food was being distributed, and I can say it is going to the right mouths by the swiftest and surest means. Only hungry Belgians are getting it, and not one sack of flour has been taken by the German soldiers.

But if Belgium is not to starve this winter the United States must send a continuous string of ships loaded particularly with grain and flour. What has arrived already has been eaten at once. There is no surplus.

To give an idea of the scarcity of grain, it must be known that American wheat received in Belgium is being milled 90 per cent coarse. Only 250 grams, half a soldier's ration, is allowed to each person, and bread is really the staff of life there. It would do any American's heart good to see the canal boats, full of American wheat, coming through canals which hardly have been used since the war began. It is taken out of the boats and ground under the supervision of Americans, and it is under American protection until it is eaten. The work of distribution is being done under the protection of Minister Brand Whitlock.

Germans Help Relief Work.

Just before I left Brussels a freight rate from Brussels to Namur was worked out which was really the cost of operation. Whatever one may feel about Germany's treatment of the Belgians, it must be said, in farness, that they are doing everything possible to help the Americans at the relief work.

The success of the negotiations with the military authorities and the continuance of workable relations under trying circumstances are due to Whitlock. The slightest misunderstanding, even now, might upset everything. The relations between the Germans and the Belgians are strained and dangerous.

In Brussels I felt as if I were on the half-formed crust of a volcano. A single hasty action by an American might bring disaster. The 30 Americans in Belgium are in a trying position, and Whitlock is in the worst. He stands between the Germans and the Belgians, but his word is accepted by both sides. He has remarkable personal power and responsibility. The most difficult situation is due to the billeting of soldiers on Belgian families and the use of Belgian hotels.

Problem to Protect Neutral Food.

A quarter of a million soldiers are in the area which is being fed with American grain, and to keep these soldiers from eating the neutral food is Whitlock's task, and he does it by an exact computation of how much food the soldiers eat and that much food must be turned over to him by the Germans in advance. As this problem concerns chiefly bread, and the bakeries are practically communal institutions, exactness of information is possible. Whitlock's figures are accepted by the Germans without question.

I saw the Liege branch of the committee issue bread to 60,000 persons at one point. It took nearly three hours to do it, and, although the line was four deep and kept moving rapidly, the record of each recipient of every loaf of bread was kept. I was a quarter of a mile away in the narrow streets when the distribution began, and I was swept along in a great army of hungry people pouring through the streets. Anyone who saw that hungry throng would stop eating bread himself to see that these Belgians got it.

The Americans in Belgium who are looking after details of the food distribution and keeping careful watch are respected by everybody. The Germans respect the way we insist upon business methods and to the Belgians we are fairy godmothers. I came in for the same respect just because I was an American. One day in Brussels I was riding in a street car when an elderly Belgian gentleman, seeing the little flag pin in my coat lapel, said to me, bowing and taking off his hat, "Allow me to salute your flag. I want you to know that Belgium appreciates your generosity. To be an American is a great honor."

Large Numbers Are Fed.

To give some idea of the need of the Belgians, I saw 360 sacks of American flour which arrived at Verviers one day distributed in the form of bread the next morning to persons feeling the pinch of hunger. Fast as the flour is coming, it is not possible to get it in fast enough to even that accessible point. Brussels is feeding 280,000 persons twice a day with soup and bread. Antwerp has about the same number.

At least 4,000,000 in Belgium are getting their food through the National Committee. So far we Americans have been able to contribute only a fraction. The Belgians have been feeding themselves on what they had left, eked out with our flour, but the time is coming very soon when the Belgians will have nothing left. Now they have principally potatoes, but potatoes are getting scarce and the cattle and sheep are being killed because their winter feed has all been commandeered by the army within the last six weeks. Within six weeks the bulk of the food for Belgium will have to come from the United States. This means we will have milions of people on our hands and we will have to give more generally.

Three days ago, when I left Brussels to make my way by cart and on foot to the Dutch frontier, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was also begging Minister Whitlock to arrange for it to buy flour. Maubege and North France are also asking for help. Before anything can be done there, German consent must be obtained.

I was in Brussels and was not stopped once by a beggar. This could not happen in ordinary times.

Children Scramble for Food.

But in the smaller places, especially where the destruction has been great, it is another story. In Malines I was besieged by youngsters begging for money. I thought at first that they might not really be hungry, but their eyes were the proof. Finally, when I was stripped of coins, I thought of a sandwich in my pocket. I hardly got it out before it was pounced upon by a dozen children, who tore and clawed for it. In the scramble the sandwich was ripped to pieces. Some of the bits plunged into their eager little mouths. Others, falling to the street, were scrambled for again.

Thanks to the efficiency of the present distribution, scenes like that are now unusual, but if anything should happen to stop the food coming from the United States in two months all Belgium will be starving.

The Argentine Situation.

That exports of wheat from Argentine during January would be much less than now expected, and that the early movement will be a disappointment, is now indicated, according to a Broomhall cable. Foreigners continue to take an average of more than 1,000,000 bus. of wheat daily from this country, at least reports from exporters are to this effect Various governments have been in the market for large supplies. With the early January Argentine wheat movement light, Europe will be compelled to take larger supplies from this country, the heavy drain probably continuing for 30 days more than anticipated.

Winter Wheat Conditions

Acreage Large, but Decrease of Condition—Snows Benefit Wheat.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914.

A greatly increased acreage, but a condition more than nine points less than a year ago, is indicated in the first fall government report on winter wheat condition. The government report estimated the acreage to winter wheat at 41,263,000 acres, or an increase of 4,135,000 acres over the area sown a year ago, on which the record crop of 684,990,000 bus. was harvested. The area sown is 5,255,000 acres more than was harvested this year.

However, the condition does not show up as well as the acreage. Condition on Dec. 1 is estimated at 88.3 per cent of normal, compared with 97.2 last year on same day and a 10-year average of 90.3.

Kansas is the only winter wheat state showing any decrease in acreage from a year ago. Area sown in the state is two per cent less than last year; Missouri area, 10 per cent larger.

A feature of the planting of winter wheat this year is the greatly increased acreage in the Southern states, where farmers are devoting more land to the crop and less to cotton.

The government report says that the increased acreage is due to the influence of the prospective heavy demand for wheat by warring countries in Europe. That extremely higher prices will be general the coming year is the anticipation of wheat growers.

* * *

Moderate snows fell throughout the wheat belt of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri during the past week, affording the growing wheat plants sufficient protection against zero temperatures which followed the snowfall. Although the wheat plant has not made much headway, no fear is being felt in the Southwest. The snow covering is ample at this time, and the weather is not seriously cold. Of course, the growth of the wheat plant in the Southwest this fall was much less than a year ago at this time, when there was talk that the growth was too rank. This fall farmers have been complaining that much wheat did not even sprout, because of the comparatively dry autumn and the lack of rains at sowing.

The manager of a string of elevators in Kansas says of the wheat condition in the state: "We are not greatly worried over the wheat situation in our state, although germination has failed in a larger area than usual. The wheat may come up later and make a good crop. Coming as it did before a period of zero weather, snows in Kansas were a blessing to the wheat fields. Serious damage might have been accomplished by the zero weather if it had not been preceded by the snowfall."

Although Kansas has a slightly decreased area from a year ago, the acreage to wheat is larger than the average for the past five years. Private estimates indicate that the decrease in the area is less than 350,000 acres, but some crop reporters have stated that much unsprouted wheat might be abandoned.

A factor that is considered extremely favorable to wheat is the extremely dry condition of the soil at this time. Millers declare that the drouthy conditions before zero weather have minimized danger of winter freezing, and that this condition offsets the weak growth of the plant in many sections. However, there are many counties in Kansas reporting a heavy growth, better than normal in many instances.

* * *

The wheat movement in the Southwest is light, and farmers are holding from 35 to 55 per cent of last year's harvest. Farmers are generally holding back, although hardly a station in Kansas is paying less than $1 per bu. for wheat. Junction City, Kan., reported $1.03 per bu. being paid farmers, the highest price this year and a record for a number of years. Yet dollar wheat is not bringing the grain out of bins as expected. Millers' reports to Milling and Grain News indicate that wheat producers are now waiting for $1.25 per bu., and that many are likely to hold for this figure, even if they are compelled to carry their grain in May and early June.

Country elevators are cutting down their shipments of wheat to primary markets. The strong tone in the market last week is having an effect on farmers. It is estimated that country elevators are now holding more than half their actual capacity in wheat, and indications are that they will keep up this proportion.

* * *

Some disappointment was felt by the trade over the final estimates of the national Department of Agriculture on wheat. A decrease of almost 1,000,000 bus. is indicated in the final figures. However, this decrease represents an increase of more than 9,000,000 bus. in the winter wheat estimate and a reduction of more than 10,000,000 bus. in the final returns on the spring wheat harvest.

The final estimate on winter wheat is placed at 684,990,000 bus., compared with the opening crop estimate of 675,115,000 bus. Final figures on spring wheat are 206,027,000 bus., compared with the first estimate of 216,835,000 bus.

The average yield of winter wheat is placed at 19 bus., while spring wheat average was only 11.8 bus. Average yield of corn per acre was 25.8 bus. Total crop was 2,705,692,000, compared with 2,446,988,000 bus. last year. Average yield of oats is placed at 29.7 bus.; crop, 1,136,755,000 bus., compared with 1,121,768,000 bus. last year.

Exporters to Meet Soon.

The second national Foreign Trade Convention will be held in St. Louis Jan. 21 and 22. In a statement made by the National Foreign Trade Council, it is declared that the European war has demonstrated that our foreign trade, while small in comparison with domestic business, is a vital element in our national prosperity and, therefore, of immediate concern to every industry, whether it is an exporter or not.

The purpose of the convention, according to S. D. Capen, a member of the council, is "the practical and constructive discussion of problems in the foreign trade of the United States." W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, will address the meeting.

Frank G. Crowell, of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., Kansas City, will represent the grain exporters at the meeting. As yet no delegate has been chosen to represent exporting millers. The Millers' National Federation will probably be represented.

Railroad Problem Important.

Judge Prouty, director of valuation work for the Interstate Commerce Commission, says that probably the most important practical question before this country today is its treatment of our railroads, and that the final solution of railroad problems must wait for the completion of the valuation work. The total cost of ascertaning the valuation of all carriers' properties is estimated by Judge Prouty at more than $50,000,000, of which the railroads would spend about $35,000,000 in preparing maps and other data.

Fairview Milling Co., Fairview, Ok.: "We are running ten hours. Business very dull. Nothing in South or East. Mill feed in good demand. About 20 per cent of wheat still held."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914.

Further evidence of holiday stagnation in trade was apparent in the market of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. More than half the mills have taken their salesmen off the road, as all declare it is impossible to sell flour when dealers are talking holiday goods. However, the general report is heard that dealers will buy immediately after the New Year. Volume of sales made last week was much less than in the preceding week, mills hardly selling more than 45 per cent of their output. Most plants running full time are shipping half their output on old contracts.

Prices were strong all of the week, some mills quoting advances of 10c to 30c per bbl. Quotations on 95 per cent flour ranged from $4.65 to $5.15, in new jutes, Kansas City, 60-day shipment. One Kansas City baker purchased 1,000 bbls. of 30 per cent patent, 60-day shipment, at $5.15, bulk, Kansas City. Sales early in the week to another local baker were made at price 30c lower than the foregoing.

Directions on old contracts were heavy. A majority of the mills in the state operated principally on old contracts. The large amount of flour being taken out reflects the indisposition of buyers to take on new business. Directions were more liberal the past week than for some time. Instructions came principally from large bakers and jobbers. However, in certain sections the approach of inventory time is an untavorable factor.

Central and Southern states bought only small amounts of flour. Established trade in the Southwestern states have fair stocks of flour in their stores, and it was difficult to interest them in anything but holiday goods. Salesmen coming off the road declare that conditions are unusually bright for heavy business early in January.

Exporting was not large. Cabling was active, but only a tew sales of any importance resulted. One local mill sold 1,000 bbls. straight grade to London, shipment as soon as possible, on a basis of about $4.80, jutes, Kansas City.

Clears were very scarce the past week. Practically no clear was available in the Kansas City market. Low grade was good sale as feed. One Southwestern jobber had a standing offer out for the week of $4.45 per bbl., Kansas City, for a car of fancy clear. No one could be found who had the clear to fill this order. The jobber is still looking for the clear. Foreigners bid fancy prices for clear, but only occasional acceptances of cables were possible, as mills generally are sold up on their output.

Southern jobbers continue to keep out of the market as much as possible, according to statements of soft wheat flour millers. The sugar districts of Louisiana took more flour than any other section, while the cotton states were most backward. Soft wheat patents were held at a premium of about 15c to 25c over hard wheat patents. The South is carrying very light stocks of flour, and when financial conditions improve in the cotton states an exceptionally active revival in flour trade is anticipated.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for December-January shipment, $4.65@5.15 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.25@4.55 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.90@4.20.

Unsatisfactory Mill Feed Demand.

Narrow fluctuations in the mill feed market the past week reflected unsatisfactory trade in hran, a fair demand for shorts and a good request for middlings and red dog, which were scarce and available mostly in mixed cars only. Top price was at $1.01 per hundredweight, Kansas City, for spot offerings, while lowest level for the week was 98c. On Saturday three cars of spot bran sold at 99c.

Considering the heavy snows and lower temperatures, sharp advances in mill feed quotations were anticipated by most interior mills, and the disappointment of the barely steady tone made many hold back as much feed as possible. Stocks of bran at country points are large, many mills having their warehouses loaded. Shorts, on the other hand, are not in heavy supply, gray shorts selling up to $1.28 per 100 lbs., Kansas City. Brown shorts shared the poor demand with bran and were offered liberally by mills at $1.15 per 100 lbs.

Gray shorts brought a range of $1.20 to $1.28, while fancy white middlings sold at a premium of 12c to 15c over gray shorts. Low grade sold up to $1.70 per hundredweight in mixed cars of feed, but supply is limited. Most mills are running low grade into flour on foreign orders, consequently having none to offer for domestic trade.

There is still no apparent tendency on the part of mills to sell bran ahead. Jobbers in some instances are willing to pay a premium of five cents over present values, but mills refused to accept this figure. However, jobbers are pointing to the large supply of roughage and other feedstuffs throughout the Southwest and in Eastern states. A year ago, when bran reached a top of $1.54 per 100 lbs., all feedstuffs made a short crop in the Southwest. This year feedstuffs are in larger than normal supply, and live stock feeding operations are on a smaller scale than a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 98c@$1 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.15@1.28; white shorts, $1.30 @1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40 @1.45; red dog, $1.70.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5.25@5.70 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton of jute, $4.70@5.30; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.60 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.50@3 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.45@2.95; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.45 @2.95 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.40 @2.90; graham flour in small sacks, $2.50@2.80 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.70@2.90 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.65@2.80; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 98c@$1; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.70; white shorts, $1.28@1.32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.60 @5.80 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.40@5.60; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.20; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.90 @6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@6; bran, $1.10; mixed feed, $1.15@1.20; bran, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.25@1.30 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.90@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.60@6; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.30@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.80@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 65c per 35 lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills continue to maintain almost full-time operations. A slight decrease in production last week was accounted for by the holiday dullness. One local mill has operated Sundays for the past several weeks, and is so far behind on flour orders that there is every likelihood that it will not shut down on Christmas. Total production of mills last week was 57,700 bbls. of flour, compared with 60,800 bbls. in the preceding week, 58,100 bbls. two weeks ago and 32,400 bbls. corresponding week last year.

Government Estimate on Kansas.

The final government crop estimate makes the Kansas wheat yield 177,000,000 bus., 13,000,000 bus. more than the preliminary estimate of the national Department of Agriculture and 4,000,000 bus. less than the Kansas state board's figures.

Southwestern Grain Situation.

Several points in Kansas paid up to $1.03 per bu. for wheat delivered at elevators, while the top in Kansas City on cash wheat for the week was $1.16½ per bu., paid on Saturday. Another appreciable decrease in receipts at this market was noted. Arrivals aggregated only 768 cars, against 1,043 cars last week, 266 cars last year and 617 cars two years ago. There is a possibility that the unusually high prices being paid at country points will stimulate the movement, but indications are that the holiday season will materially decrease sales by farmers. Last Saturday, receipts in Kansas City were much heavier than on Friday, and about twice as heavy as expected.

Exporting of wheat from the Southwest is heavy. Omaha sold more than 1,000,000 bus. of wheat to seaboard exporters, while reported exports through the Gulf exceeded 3,000,000 bus. for the week. This heavy European drain on winter wheat supplies is having its effect on prices, which are now at the highest point of the year.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were only 133 cars, compared with 271 cars last week, 835 cars a year ago and 350 cars in 1912. Elevator stocks of corn increased 80,883 bus., aggregating 370,115 bus. at the close of the week.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City now total 9,502,726 bus., a decrease of 150,708 bus. being quoted for the past week. Stocks a year ago were 7,929,108 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Now that the Belgian relief campaign is over, interests representing the French government are trying to obtain the support of Kansas mills to a French relief fund.

A midget mill of 50 bbls. capacity will be installed at Albert, Kan. Harry Arnold has already let the contract for a small structure. Plant will be in operation within 60 days, if present plans of company materialize.

Farm reserves in Kansas are estimated at 57,000,000 bus. by Allen Logan. In a report issued last week, Mr. Logan says that his advices indicate that mills hold about 10,000,000 bus. of wheat in local elevators.

A report received in Kansas City early last week stated that the scarcity of boats at Galveston was the important restriction on shipments of wheat to Europe. Half a dozen ships due in November have not arrived yet.

J. E. Howard, formerly principal owner of the Howard Mills Co., now the Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., has opened a brokerage office at that point. Mr. Howard will pay particular attention to the needs of Kansas millers.

A news dispatch from Hutchinson states that one of the mills at that point completed a sale last week for more than 9,000,000 lbs. of flour, or about 46,000 bbls. London importers contracted for the flour, shipment as soon as possible.

The New Process Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan., plans to start up its mill full time the first week of the new year. George T. Smith purifying machines have been installed in the plant, and other late inventions of Mr. Smith will be used.

More than 20,000 bus. of wheat were taken in by three elevators at Protection, Kan., in one day recently. All three elevators were paying $1 per bu. Farmers brought wheat in loads ranging from 150 to 175 bus., many using six horses to haul their wagons.

The date of the vote of Kansas City Board of Trade members on the re-inspection rule has been changed from December 19 to December 28. The new amendment provides for a 48-hour limit for re-inspection, instead of the present five-day proposition, which has aroused considerable antagonism on the part of country shippers.

H. E. Hanna, of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., who was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, declared that farmers were showing a disposition to sell more of their grain, as a result of dollar wheat. However, the general report coming to this market indicates very light sales in the country.

Damages against the Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid, Ok., to the extent of $9,000 were awarded to Mrs. Ada Kester for the death of her husband, March 27, 1914. Attorneys for Mrs. Kester contended that Kester met his death because the machinery about which he worked was insufficiently protected. Kester was caught on a revolving shaft and was hurled to his death. The Enid mill contended that every possible, adequate precaution had been taken to prevent injuries to its employes.

Fred D. Larabee, president of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., purchased last week the membership of H. L. Stroud in the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Larabee paid $3,400 for the membership, this sum including the transfer fee of $500, paid to the secretary's office. Mr. Stroud just purchased his membership several months ago, and was never active in the Board of Trade. He operated a 300 bbl. flour mill at Rogers, Ark., which burned to the ground soon after he joined the local Board of Trade.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914.

The flour market here last week was considerably stronger, with better demand, both for export and domestic consumption. The output of local mills was the same as that of previous week, and low grades, clear and extra fancy flours were scarce and in good demand, offerings being far from adequate. A good domestic business was done, mostly in hard patent flour, although sales to the South continue to be very light and scattered. Prices at the close of the week were higher all around than for previous week, the increases running all the way from five cents on hard second clear to 20@30c on soft extra fancy, fancy and low grades, other descriptions showing increases of from 10c to 25c.

Although export business continues to be restricted by high ocean freights, inadequate tonnage, etc., a fair volume of sales was effected to the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, as well as scattering sales to non-European countries. It is reported that the best prices realized so far were those received on export trade last week.

The strength of the market last week was rather unexpected, the trade generally anticipating quiet conditions until after the holidays, but the rapid rise in wheat values was naturally reflected in the flour market. Although conditions are now too unsettled for predictions to be made with any degree of accuracy, it is probable that the higher prices will frighten the hitherto indifferent buyers into the market for the replenishment of their stocks, which are reported very low, and some brisk buying may be seen at an early date.

The following domestic sales were reported during the week: Soft low grade at $4.20 and clear at $4.25 jute; straight at $4.50@4.60 bulk and $4.65 jute; scant patent at $4.75 jute; patent at $4.65@4.85 bulk (on orders by local mills at $5.60@5.75 wood and special patent by a southern Illinois mill at $6.32 wood); Minnesota patent at $5.50 jute; hard clear at $4@4.20 jute; Nebraska 95 per cent patent at $4.80@4.90 jute and straight at $4.75 jute; direct sales of hard patent (part for export) at $5@5.10 bulk, and high patent up to $5 bulk.

The output of flour at the following mills was 91,200 bbls. last week, against 91,200 bbls. previous week: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.90@5.15; straight, $4.85@4.95; extra fancy, $4.70@4.90; fancy, $4.50@4.60; low grades, $4.10@4.30.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.15@5.25; straight, $4.90@5; first clear, $4.60@4.70; second clear, $4.15@4.25; low grades, $4@4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.50@5.60; clear, $4.90@5 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $5.45@5.65 jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.07@1.08; soft, $1.10; shorts, $1.25@1.26; middlings at $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed, $24.50 per ton; alfalfa meal, $15.75 for brown, $15.50@16 for No. 2, $17.50@18 for No. 1 and $19@20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12@1.15 and middlings $1.35@1.48.

Mill Feed Quiet.

The mill feed market here the past week has been very quiet, weakening a little early in the week but firming up Friday to close the week at practically the same range of values as for previous week. Offerings continue to be plentiful and the demand is very quiet, no buying being done except for the most immediate needs.

The trade generally do not anticipate any change in these conditions until after the first of the year, when a brisk busines will be done, judging from present indications. The upward tendency of wheat values may drive flour buyers into the market, increasing the output of mills and causing a considerable break in mill feed prices. As all buying for some time has been on a hand-to-mouth scale, stocks all over the feed-consuming portion of the country are greatly depleted, and will have to be replenished as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Receipts of wheat were moderately heavy last week, and offerings were actively taken care of, brisk buying being noted for all purposes—storage, milling, export and domestic shipping. Unsettled conditions and various conflicting reports from foreign sources, such as peace rumors, Argentine crop damage, etc., caused some slight fluctuations in prices, but values rose steadily throughout the week, closing Saturday at the high range for the week and 5@7½c over previous week.

Today, Monday, the market continued its climbing activities, effecting a further advance of 1@3¼c and closing strong at the high range.

Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.22@1.23¼; No. 3 red, $1.20½@1.22; No. 4 red, $1.19; No. 2 hard wheat, $1.22; No. 3 hard, $1.21; No. 4 hard, $1.19.

St. Louis Notes.

L. F. Brown, secretary of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, was in St. Louis Wednesday and Thursday to attend a meeting of feed handlers.

During the period of July 1, 1914, to Nov. 1, 1914, 113,981,000 bus. of wheat and flour were exported from the United States, as against 72,112,000 bus. during the same period last year.

A bid of $1.20 for 200,000 bus. of No. 2 red wheat, made Friday at a time when the market was at $1.19, was refused. The present range on that grain is $1.22@1.23¼, and "still going strong."

George M. Deibel, who has been selling automobile accessories for several years, will be connected, after the first of the year, with the Anchor Hay and Grain Co., of which his father, Fred Deibel, is president.

Further snowfall was noted in St. Louis territory last week, and reports on the winter wheat continue highly optimistic. No reports of winter killing followed the recent low temperatures, as the wheat plant was amply protected by snow.

Henry Reuter, a miller of Flat River, Mo., was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Reuter said that he thought better things were in store for the flour trade. He declared all reports indicated the Missouri wheat crop in good condition.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 68,410 bbls., against 79,970 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,396,530 bbls., against 3,181,275 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 103,340 bbls., against 104,760 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 4,148,405 bbls., against 3,791,510 bbls. last year.

Among other guesses which have been hazarded on export business, a rather startling one is now attributed to a certain prominent exporter, i. e., Taking into account the enormous quantities of wheat which have been sold, but not yet shipped, he figured that not more than 70,000,000 bus. is left for future uses.

Pit traders on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange cheered lustily last Saturday when figures posted on the blackboard showed Chicago May wheat at $1.25 per bu. It was the first time the option sold at that figure since the big bulge following the announcement of war in Europe. The high point then was $1.38, with a subsequent reaction to $1.10. Most of the best-posted traders predict much higher prices in the near future.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 559,200 bus., against 885,960 bus. the week before. Shipments were 584,960 bus., against 905,570 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,074,391 bus., against 1,658,226 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 25,111 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,258,661 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 4,127 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 62,691 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Arthur C. Petri, St. Louis representative of Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, last week took up a collection on the Merchants' Exchange floor to buy some flowers to send to two employes of the exchange who happened to be sick and in the same hospital. Finally Mr. Petri approached a member and asked for a small contribution. Imagine his surprise when he received the following reply: "No more charity for me. I've given to two hospital and one relief fund this week. You say these fellows are sick, and you want to send them flowers. Why not wait and see if they die?"

Export orders for wheat on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week amounted to nearly record figures for a six-day period since the war started, and as the week closed there was every indication that the buying will continue indefinitely. On one day the demand was so urgent that a local milier sold 20,000 bus. of No. 2 red wheat at $1.18½ per bu., after having bought the wheat for milling purposes the day before two cents cheaper. Langenburg Bros. Grain Co., the C. H. Albers Commission Co., the Orthwein Grain Co., Pendleton Grain Co., J. H. Teasdale Commission Co. and others reported unusually heavy cash wheat sales.

Frank P. McClellan, who was recently suspended from the Merchants' Exchange for a year for transacting business while insolvent, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the firm of J. S. McClellan & Son. Mr. McClellan lists his liabilities at $12,010.29 and his assets at $6,500. He claims an exemption of $3,300 because of a deed of trust on his home, in which his wife owns a half interest. He further asks in the petition that the papers in the case be served on his father, J. S. McClellan, describing him as "the non-consenting member of the firm."

The Oakdale Milling Co. has just completed extensive improvements in its mill at Oakdale, Neb.

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The two units of the mill have capacity of 150 bbls. each, one Barnard & Leas machinery, the other Case rolls and Nordyke & Marmon sifters and packers. Units can be operated separately or together. The mill is modern throughout, with water and steam temperers, dust collectors on every floor, electric bag-sewing machine, automatic wheat scaler and flour laboratory. In addition to mill property are coal bins with storage capacity of 150 tons and sheds for salt, cement, fencing, etc.
Also has mill for grinding corn goods, including chop and meal, with kiln-drying process.
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JESSE PARCHER
5210 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

New York

New York, Dec. 21, 1914.

With the stronger wheat markets prevailing during the entire week, all mills advanced prices and in most instances held very firm at the advance, although buyers showed very little inclination to maek purchases. It had been generally anticipated that in the event of the wheat market showing strength, buyers would become more clination to make purchases. It had so far this has failed to materialize, although the expected strength in the market has appeared. It has become rather a habit with the trade in this market to look for a slump of some proportion to occur right around the holidays and even though conditions throughout the world this year are not favorable to such a slump, still buyers feel that a reaction might take place as in previous years. If the market maintains its strong tone and shows further advances, a good voiume of business will probably be turned over during the holiday season, as the trade are not by any means stocked up at the present time, and any improvement in the outside trade, which will naturally come about if the market continues to advance, would soon be reflected in a marked increase in sales by the mills. Business during the past week was very light on patent grades and what few transactions were put over were either a case of certain of the trade requiring a specific brand or where some mill was willing to slash prices.

Spring patent was generally held at $5.50@5.75 in jute for December, January and February shipment, although there were a few odd cars disposed of as low as $5.40 jute. The best bids which the trade were willing to make ranged from $5.30@5.40 jute and consequently the sales of spring patent was of very small proportions.

Kansas straight was generally held from $5.35@5.50 in jute for 90 days' shipment, but about the best the trade would consider offering was $5.25 jute. Some spot cars were disposed of during the week as low as $5.20 in jute.

On spring clear there was a very active demand and sales were practically limited only by the amount of flour which was offered for sale. Toward the latter end of the week offerings practically dried up and prices on this grade showed a rather radical advance for the week and fancy brands were quoted at $5.25@5.35 in jutes.

Kansas clear was also in rather good demand and offerings on this grade were not very free. Prices were held at $4.90@5.15 in sacks.

There was a fair amount of business turned over on winter wheat flour and mills held their prices very firm, some mills advising their representatives that they had no more to offer at the present time. There has been a very steady demand on this flour for export during the past few weeks which apparently has absorbed about all that the mills could offer and indications are that this demand will continue. Straight was held at $5.35@5.50 in barrels.

Mill feed prices held steady during the week, with only a very light demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the price at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.75@6 in bbls.; straight, $5.60@5.70 in bbls.; clears, $5.50@5.60 in bbls.; low grades, $4.30@4.60.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.70 5.90 in bbls.; straights, $5.35@5.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.85@5.10 in bbls.; low grades, $4.30@4.60.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.90; straights, $5.35@5.50; clears, $4.90@5.15; low grades or low clears, $4.30@4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.00; standard midlling, $25.00; flour middlings, $30.50; red dog, to arrive, $34; oil meal, $34.50@35; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50; 100-lb. sacks, $26; middlings, $24.50@34.50; red dog flour, $34.50.

Notes.

H. F. Freeman left for the South last week on a vacation to his home over the holidays.

A. C. Von Hagen, president of the United Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., spent several days in this market during the past week.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 19, 1914.

The demand in this territory the past week for Missouri soft wheat flour, also hard wheat flour, has been very light. Salesmen for various mills in the territory report conditions very quiet. There is no disposition on the part of the jobbers to contract on flour at this time. The volume of new business was very light, sales being scattered, and only to buyers with depleted stocks. Generally, stocks are running low. With such conditions existing, there should be a good demand for flour early in the New Year.

Prices have not fluctuated very much. The light bookings to established trade have been generally at unchanged prices from last week.

Colorado mills have had better business in this market the past week than mills in other sections. Some of the jobbers have been placing contracts for 60 and 90 days' shipment and others have been increasing their bookings. Prices have advanced 10 cents per bbl. over last week and there has been a good demand at the advance.

The mill feed situation improved some during the past week. Feeders have been buying freely. Mills have been offering bran quite freely, with prices unchanged. Gray shorts have been scarce with advance in prices.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, wood basis, at $6.30@6.50; standard patent, 40@50c per bbl. less; extra fancy patent at 70@80c per bbl. less; Colorado high patent, 48-lb. sacks basis, at $5.35; standard patent at $5.15; hard wheat high patent, 48-lb. sacsk basis at $5.50@5.60 per bbl.; standard patent at $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Plain hard wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, at $1.13; soft wheat mill run bran at $1.25; brown shorts at $1.30@1.32; gray shorts at $1.34@1.39.

Notes.

C. E. Munn, of the Munn Brokerage Co., Little Rock, is in Oklahoma City for a few days' visit.

Kramer Darragh, of the Darragh Co., Little Rock, has been away from his office several days this week on account of illness.

J. H. Yore, of the Bemis Bag Co,. St. Louis, and John H. Peek of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, St. Louis, were in the city last week, calling on grain and feed dealers in the interest of their respective firms.

Robt. M. Peek, with Kuhlman & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., who makes his headquarters in Little Rock, left this week for St. Louis. Mr. Peek was accompanied by his wife and daughter and will remain in St. Louis through the holidays with relatives.

J. Allen Smith & Co., millers of Knoxville, Tenn., recently donated 2,000 sacks of Lily White flour to a girl's club of Atlanta, Ga. The sacks of flour, weighing about two pounds each, were piled on a motor truck and driven through the streets of Atlanta, with the young ladies standing on the truck and selling the flour for 10 cents a sack. The proceeds of this novel sale were devoted to charity.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21, 1914.

Our wheat market is still on the advance, No. 2 hard closing at $1.15½ on Saturday, an advance of 5 cents for the week. While no advance in flour prices have been advised, an advance can confidently be assured, as wheat is in a very strong position here. A sale of a large quantity on the best basis on which any as yet has been sold, was made today by the Updike Grain Co. to the English government, shipment to be made between Jan. 26 and Feb. 5.

The Flanley Grain Co. also sold a car of durum wheat at $1.30, which is far and away above any price ever paid for this kind of wheat on this market.

The general condition of the flour trade is reported good, and while the majority of the mills are running 12 hours, many are running 18 hours to full time. Millers and jobbers are quoting their trade here at $5.80, the larger retail dealers, however, are still advertising $1.40@1.45 per sack for the best, and one merchant in competing against the well known brand of "Sun Kist" patent, said his must be better because it was kissed by the sun, moon and stars.

General quotations through the state are $5.60@6, this in l. c. l. lots, carlots in most cases being 20 cents per barrel less.

Mill feed during the past week has been disappointing and of small volume, jobbers and dealers bidding $19.60@20 for bran, carlots f. o. b. Omaha; $23@24 for shorts. Interior mills are asking $22 for bran, $26 for shorts at mill door or in mixed carlots.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Nebraska has an acreage of 3,637,000 acres in winter wheat; condition 90, as against 86 this time last year.

The Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb., is erecting an addition to its corn mill in which will be housed a hominy plant.

Contract for the excavation of the new Grain Exchange building here has been let and work will commence next Tuesday.

P. O. Anderson has obtained the head miller's place at the Papillion Roller Mills, Papillion, Neb., recently purchased by Amos E. Westover.

Insurance carried on the plant of the Loomis Milling & Grain Co., Loomis, Neb., amounted to $23,000, but loss on building was in excess of this figure.

The T. B. Hord Grain Elevator at Monroe was burned down on the night of the 16th; origin of fire unknown; loss about 2,300 bus. of wheat, 1,600 bus. of corn and some oats.

Durum wheat sold up to a top of $1.27 per bushel in the Omaha market last week. Receivers are showing little disposition to sell the grain, as further advences are expected.

Aurora, in Hamilton county, reports the purchase of over 200,000 bns. of wheat in one day this week, with large quantities being disposed of daily. In some parts of the state it is reported that only 15 to 20 per cent of wheat is left in farmers' hands.

A jury in the federal court returned instructed verdict of $3,554.85 in favor of the Merriam & Holnquist Grain Co. against the Union Pacific. Merriam & Hlnquist Co. sued for $83,967.37 elevator charges alleged to be made in discrimination against them.

Rebuilding plans for the new plant of the Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., have been completed. The building will be entirely of reinforced concrete, and will be fireproof throughout. A concrete elevator will be erected adjoining the mill.

The wheel house of the De Witt Mills, De Witt, Neb., collapsed last week, causing the mill to be shut down. The plant is operated altogether by water power. Temporary repairs are being made. A concrete wheel house will be erected in the summer.

Farmers in Nebraska are holding more than 40 per cent of this year's harvest, although elevator points which have paid $1 per bushel at different times declare that less than 30 per cent of the wheat is being held. In some sections more than half the crop is owned by farmers. Mill elevator stocks are heavy.

The Farmers' Alfalfa Milling Co. of North Platte, whose plant was entirely destroyed by fire in November, 1910, has just obtained judgment against Harry E. Worrell, the agent who placed the insurance for this amount with three Philadelphia concerns which were defunct and had no authority to do business in this state.

The South Platte Millers' Club will hold its thirteenth annual meeting early in January. Secretary Don McKay is asking members of the organization for suggestions on the meeting. A central point will be named for the place of the convention, and it is expected that the largest attendance in the history of the organization will attend. The South Platte Millers' Club is now accomplishing more good for the Nebraska millers than at any time since its organization.

Winter wheat conditions in Nebraska are very bright. Most of the state reported snows the past week, affording the growing plant sufficient protection from the low temperatures. The Western counties of the state report some unsprouted wheat, as a result of the dry fall, but this condition is not as serious as newspaper reports would indicate. The percentage of unsprouted fields is very small, and the chance for these fields to make a crop next year has not altogether passed. In the central and eastern portions of the state, wheat is in almost as good condition as a year ago. Mill reports indicate that the acreage is slightly larger than last year, due principally to the anticipation of high-priced wheat next year.

The Hurst Feed & Grain Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., will discontinue business as soon as its present stock is closed out. This is due to the sudden disappearance of George Hurst, a member of the firm, about a month ago, shortly after the company opened for business. He has not been heard from since his disappearance.

Samuel L. Goodwin, a produce commission merchant of Waterloo, Ind., has bought a one-third interest in the firm of Phillips & Sprague, grain brokers, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and will become a member of the firm, effective Jan. 1.

A fire in the hay and grain warehonse of Tierney & Co., St. Paul, Minn., recently, resulted in a loss of from $10,000 to $15,000. This is the third fire in the Tierney plant in the past three months, all of them being of indeterminable origin.

Webb & Maury, grain dealers of Memphis, Tenn., will discontinne the grain business on Jan. 1 and enter the warehouse and elevator business. They will also manufacture grain products on orders.

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Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 21, 1914.

Stagnation in flour trade during the past week throughout Iowa indicated the effect of holiday business. Salesmen had considerable difficulty in interesting dealers in flour, although stocks are not heavy and the strengthening tendency of the market would have been a stimulating factor in normal times. Shipping instructions were difficult to obtain in some instances, but most bakers in the state are only carrying light stocks of flour, and they are ordering supplies out on contract time.

Flour prices were strong all of the week, and generally advances of 10 to 20 cents were quoted by mills on carlots, prompt shipment. Northwestern mills are asking a top of $6.60 for extreme short patents, advertised brands. Kansas mills quoted up to a top of $6.30 for established brands.

Contract business was entirely out of the question. Jobbers seem to hold the opinion that the effect of the first movement of the Argentine crop in January will have a bearish effect on wheat, and that this movement will be reflected in sharp declines in flour quotations. This, together with the holiday dullness, made jobbers defer all purchases.

Iowa mills are operating generally about half time. Quite a few mills in the state with old contracts on their books are running full. Business is limited mostly to local demand, although nearby states are taking flour in fair lots. Iowa mills are on a price parity with the Northwest and Southwest.

Kansas mills quoted established patents up to $6.50 in 48s cotton. Mixed car buyers took about half feed and half flour, lower temperatures increasing demand for feed. In some instances bakers bought carlots of 95 per cent flour at $5.50 per bbl. Nebraska mills quoted on same basis as Kansas, asking up to $6.50 for patents.

Snows and lower temperatures increased demand for mill feeds in the state the past week, but heavy offerings offset this, and prices were just steady. Bran was quoted at $22.50 to $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks. Standard middlings were held $1 higher. Best demand for feed is in mixed cars with flour. Straight carlot buyers were not very active buyers, although their stocks moved into consumptive channels at a faster rate than for some time.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5 90; straight, $5.20@5.70; fancy clear, $4.60; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.60@6; clear, $5.10; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50@24 per ton; standard middlings, $23.50@25; flour middlings, $26.50@27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

Reports from various sections of the state indicate that yields of more than 50 bus. of corn to the acre were common this year. Prize fields in some sections had yields exceeding 70 bus. to the acre.

The interest of J. H. Boggess in the Lewis Milling Co., Lewis, Ia., has been sold to O. O. Little. Mr. Little, it is understood, will have no active connection with the mill, but will leave its operation in the hands of the present manager.

The Iowa corn movement is gaining in volume, but unlike conditions a year ago, the trend of the movement is eastward. The Southwest is getting very little corn from this state, although there is expectation that the reduced estimate on Kansas will result in large shipments to the Southwest later in the season. Chicago is obtaining a large part of the Iowa movement. Exporting of corn has not been an important factor thus far, but the needs of the belligerents will be felt soon in this country.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1914.

Contrary to general expectations flour trade has been fairly active in Southeastern territory the past week. The upward trend of wheat, which gained 3 cents per bu., was largely responsible for the awakening of interest on the part of buyers. Wheat is quoted on the local market at $1.18 and flour was advanced 10 cents per bbl., nearly as high as the highest mark reached shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe. The market rules firm at the advance. Commission men handling Western flour report an advance of 20 cents in prices, with some interest being shown on account of the higher level, and a few small sales being made. Buyers are somewhat nervous on account of the advance, wanting to book contracts, but fearing that prices may not be permanently maintained. Some members of the trade express confidence in stronger prices for 1915.

The mill feed situation has shown no material change the past week, prices ruling steady and demand reported good.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.80; standard, $5.60; family, $5.30; low grades, $4.80; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.40@6.65 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.30 per bbl.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $24@25 per ton; middlings, $27@28 per ton.

Notes.

W. C. Hicks has installed a 12-bbl. flour mill near Morristown, Tenn.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Dec. 19 were 50,300 bbls., an increase of 2,500 bbls. for the week.

The City Mills, which bought out the Read Milling Co. at Morristown, Tenn., last summer, reports satisfactory business, having lost little day time since the change.

At the recent corn show held at Cookeville, Carman Pippin took the first prize offered to the Putnam County Boys' Club for the best yield of corn to the acre. Young Pippin produced 91 bus. on an acre at a cost of 17 cents per bushel. There were nine competitors, who averaged about 65 bushels to the acre. The Boys' Corn Clubs, with the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture, have been doing much to increase the yield of corn in Tennessee.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling against reshipping grain at Nashville continues to be the matter of principal interest to the local shippers. Efforts will be made to get a rehearing, and also to induce the commission to grant a respite in order to permit dealers to clean up old contracts. It is understood the commission will grant a hearing on the application for time before entering a final order. Local grain men are speculating as to the full effect of the decision, which, according to local views, appears to be based on illegality of reshipping. If this is true the doctrine promulgated may be of vast concern to the shipping interests of the country, as well as to Nashville. No statements have come from the railroads interested as to what course they will pursue.

Harry Arnold, a grain dealer of Albert, Kan., has let the contract for a 50-bbl. flour mill to be built at that point.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1914.

There have been some very large lots of Kansas flour booked this week by the larger and smaller bakers. Also round lots of spring flour for shipment up to June, 1915. The bakers are using anywhere from 75 to 90 per cent Kansas flour now in their mix. Several large bakers were heard to say this week that the Kansas flour was better than the spring flour in every way except that it would not stay moist in the bread as long as the spring flour, but the taste, color, gluten and outside color or crust and brittleness had the spring beaten to death. Some of the bakers are using Kansas exclusively. More Kansas flour has been sold in Pennsylvania this year than ever before. The wholesale grocers also are selling it very largely. It is not a matter of price, as the spring flour can be bought as cheapiy.

The feed demand has been very limited, as the farmers have so much fly-eaten wheat that they have been feeding that. Rye is very high and about cleaned up, while buckwheat is in the same boat.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.75@6; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.40; low grade, in sacks, $3.50@3.70.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.85; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.85@5; extra, $4.20@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.25@5.75; clear, $5@5.25.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $6@6.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6@6.50. Buckwheat, $3.95@4.35 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@33.75; flour middlings, $28.50@30.25; middlings, $26@27; bran, $12.50@26.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $30.50@31.50; bran, $26.25@27.25; winter middlings, bulk, $28.25@29.75; bran, $25.75@26.75.

Notes.

Wheat is bringing $1.10@1.18 at mill doors, according to locality.

William W. Null, a flour miller of Chester, Pa., died, aged 67 years.

W. G. Murray sold his flour and feed business at Sewickly, Pa., to J. S. Malone.

The flour and feed mill belonging to Amos K. Ashby, of Burlington, N. Y., was burnt with a loss of $25,000.

The new floating elevator "Commonwealth," belonging to the Philadelphia Harbor Transfer Co., is in use and has a capacity of 12,000 bus. an hour. It has a cleaner.

H. Fessenden, who has traveled a great many years for the Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm, Minn., through Western Pennsylvania and New York, has given up his position and is selling stone crushers. A great many spring mills have changed their representatives lately.

Hutton, Collins & Frenzel, grain brokers, with offices in Clinton, Davenport and Muscatine, Ia., have opened another branch in Washington, Ia. P. E. Collins, who has had charge of the Clinton branch, will assume charge of the new office, and V. F. Fischer, formerly with Lamson Bros. & Co., Dixon, Ill., will have charge of the Clinton office.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914.

Prospects for the new year in corn products trade are very bright, but the volume of new business transacted by Kansas City and Missouri River millers the past week was very light, limited almost altogether to local sales. Southern and Southeastern states took practically no corn meal from this section, while holiday dullness in Eastern markets and cheaper corn goods offered by Southern Illinois and Iowa mills shut off business to this section.

Prices of all corn products were steady the entire week. Business was of such light volume that millers hardly established quotations. Buyers were not desirous enough to take on supplies to the extent they asked for lower prices.

A small carlot demand from Arkansas was the feature of business during the week. Arkansas took more corn meal and other corn goods from this section than any other state. Texas is obtaining all of her needs from local mills and from Oklahoma at 10c better quotations. Oklahoma is not in the market, local mills with cheap corn getting most of the business.

Southern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska mills are in control of Southeastern business, but even they are not selling much in that section, because of the stringent financial conditions.

Corn meal sold in Kansas City last week at $1.55 per 100 lbs. in small bags, prompt shipment. Standard meal sold at 25c per bbl. lower values. Brewers' grits were offered at $1.55, but no sales were made.

Chop was slow sale, with most trade limited to less than carlot business and mixed car trade. Carlot buyers of chop were scarce the past week. Mills quoted new corn chop at $1.18 per 100 lbs., while old chop sold five cents higher.

Quality of new corn coming to this market and other points on the Missouri River is unusually good. Moisture content is at least three per cent less than a year ago on an average, and mills report that in many instances they are not kiln-drying. Receipts, however, have been disappointing.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.50@1.55 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.18@1.25 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914.

The situation in the corn products market here remains unchanged, no improvement being shown in the demand from the East or the South. No marked change is looked for by the trade here until after the first of the year, except a possible weakening of values through oversupply. Receipts of corn are coming in pretty heavily, as is usual just before Christmas. No change in the prices for corn goods was effected last week, the following quotations, basis wood: Standard meal, $3.55; cream meal, $3.55; pearl meal, $3.65; grits, $3.65; hominy, $3.65.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 21, 1914.

The cash corn market displayed an easier tone this week, and corn products declined. The market is now being liberally spplied with good quality of new corn, and the corn mills are taking hold freely. Corn products are off five cents, and the buyers here are taking advantage of the easier tone. There is also a good outside demand noted, and in some instances the trade is making shipments in carlots. Corn millers are taking the bulk of the arrivals of corn, and grinding it as fast as it arrives. The total receipts of corn aggregated 172 cars this week. Quotations of corn products are: Corn meal, $1.25@1.30; corn chop, $1.20@1.25.

Little Rock Ark., Nov. 21, 1914.

Trade in corn meal the past week has been very light. Business is expected to show considerable improvement soon. Stocks are being depleted and will have to be replenished early after the new year. Stocks in the territory are lighter than at this time a year ago, yet there is not much tendency on the part of the jobbers to contract on meal. There were slight fluctuations in prices last week. Generally, sales have been made at prices the same as last week and purchases are for immediate shipment. Usually at this season, there is a good demand for meal for deferred shipment, but this year neither the mills or the jobbers are inclined toward contracts. While a few of the mills are offering meal on contract, the demand has been extremely light.

The demand for corn chops has been very quiet and the dealers report conditions unsatisfactory. Prices have advanced some on account of the advance in corn. There is no demand for contracts and the few sales reported were for immediate shipment.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn at 71¼c; No. 2 yellow corn at 72¼c; No. 2 white corn at 72¾c; No. 3 corn at 70c; No. 3 yellow corn at 71½c; No. 3 white corn at 72¼c; No. 3 white oats at 51½@51¾c; standard meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $2.80 per bbl.; pearl meal at $2.95 per bbl.; cream meal at $3.10 per bbl.; corn chops, 100-lb. new bags, at $1.34@1.36.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1914.

The demand for corn products has eased off somewhat, along with that in other feeds, and trade is expected to be easy from now until after the start of the new year. Prices show little change, being nominally the same as a week ago.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $27.50 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $28.20; cracked corn, $29.20; granulated corn meal, $1.65 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted yellow meal, $1.65; white corn flour, $1.92.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1914.

As the movement of new corn gets under way more activity is noted in corn goods, and values have shown a steadier tone the past week. Farmers are selling corn in this territory at 65 @70c per bu. Bolted meal is quoted $1.65 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits are quoted $1.75 per bag.

New York, Dec. 21, 1914.

Corn goods prices were firmly held and only a routine demand was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.55 @1.60; hominy, $3.65@3.75; granulated yellow, $3.65@3.75; corn flour, $1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.58 @1.59; grits, $1.57@1.60; flakes, $1.90.

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.: "We are running full time. Flour business fair locally, but dead as a doornail in East and South. Mill feed slow."

K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.: "We are running full time. Flour business dull; mill feed fair. About 40 per cent of crop being held."

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1914.

Flour and feed business has been much better for the past few days and there are reasons to believe that it will continue to improve right along, with the exception of a few days during the holidays. Most old contracts have been cleaned up and there have been very good orders placed with quite a few of the mills recently. One thing that has been peculiar is that the jobbers are sticking very close to their old and tried mills and do not seem to be inclined right now to buy goods from mills that they have not been trading with. The feed business has been way above what it was a few weeks back, but this is largely on account of the bad weather.

Prices are somewhat unsettled and it is hard to give figures that will be fair to all. However, it seems that the following are just about right: Best Illinois patent, wood basis, $6.20; fancy patent, $5.70; best Indiana patent, $5.95; straight, $5.55; best Colorado, $5.60; cream meal, basis 38-lb. bags, $2.95; standard, $2.75; soft wheat bran, $22.50; shorts, $25.25@26.50; 35 per cent grain alfalfa mixed feed, $24; 65 per cent grain alfalfa mixed feed, $27.50; No. 2 white oats, bulk, 50½c; No. 3, ½c less.

Memphis Notes.

S. F. Guggenheimer, with the Queen Bee Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis, spent several days calling on the big bakers.

L. C. Mays, of the L. C. Mays Co., Inc., New Orleans, was a visitor in Memphis recently in the interest of his firm.

Garner Ransom, formerly with the Goyer Grocery Co., Greenville, Miss., is now connected with Lee D. Jones, of Memphis.

Webb & Maury, one of the oldest and best-known firms in the grain, feed and hay business in the South, are to retire from the business the first of the year.

Mr. Whitney, of the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., spent a day or two in Memphis recently, and reports business as being very good—in fact, above the average.

H. E. Kelly, manager of the Loveland, Colo., mill, was a visitor here this week. He and Eugene Grissom, their Southern representative, were making the territory, and both report business as being very good.

H. W. Moffett, representing the H. L. Halliday Milling Co., manufacturers of alfalfa mixed feeds, and the Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers, of Cairo, Ill., spent several days here looking after the business of his firm.

The Memphis Hay and Grain Association held its annual meeting Friday night and elected the following officers for the coming year: J. B. Edgar, president; Robert B. Buchannan, vice-president; C. B. Stafford, re-elected secretary and treasurer. Four directors were chosen—T. B. Andrews, J. S. Denyven, Lee D. Jones and G. E. Patterson.

Ernest Wheeler, merchandise broker, has just returned from making some of the better jobbing points in Mississippi and Arkansas, where he went to look after the business of the American Hominy Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Wheeler is very much impressed with the outlook for business for the coming season.

Oxford Mill & Elevator Co., Oxford, Kan.: "We are running ten hours, and doing a good local business, but Eastern markes are taking nothing and Southern markets taking clear only. Deferred shipments only fair. Mill feed brisk. About 45 per cent of wheat being held."

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Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1914.

The nearness to the holiday and inventory time has interfered with sales of flour. Other lines of business are naturally most in the public attention. Stocks carried by both grocers and bakers are not considered heavy, and early replenishment seems probable in fair quantity. The market holds steady and those who have counted on declines have been disappointed for some weeks.

The feed trade has picked up a little with the cold and snowy weather of the past week, though here, too, the influence of holidays and inventorying is retarding sales. Now that the lake trade is ended, the stocks of feed will probably be only fairly plentiful and higher prices are counted on within the next few weeks.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best spring patent, $6@6.50 in wood; clear, $5.25; low grade, $4.

Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.75@6 in wood; pastry, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; standard middlings, $24.75; red dog flour, $34.

Notes.

Dudley M. Irwin has been spending some days in New York on a business and pleasure trip.

H. C. Veatch, representing the Kansas Milling Co., with office in Ellicott Square, has returned from a business trip to Virginia.

S. O. Hall, of the Hall Feed and Grain Co., left last Thursday for a holiday visit to his mother in San Francisco, Cal.

Frank W. Fiske, who was in former years a well-known grain man and connected with the firm of G. S. Hazard & Co., died on Dec. 17.

Registered at the Corn Exchange during the past week were the following: H. M. Whitmore, Bath, N. Y.; E. J. Mitchell, Hartford, Conn.; George B. Emerson, Troy, N. Y.; B. M. Hess, Chicago; W. S. Sees, Asbury Park, N. J.

An effort is being made here by Polish citizens to raise funds for their suffering countrymen abroad. One of those making the appeal to the milling trade and other interests is M. M. Nowak, of the feed firm of A. Nowak & Son.

The three-story feed and coal elevator of Clarence A. Ingalsbee, at Oakfield, N. Y., was burned Dec. 16, with its contents. Many tons of feed and grain, besides 50 barrels of flour, were destroyed. The loss is $10,000, partly covered by insurance.

In the United States District Court, Judge Hazel this week handed down an opinion granting a decree for the full amount in the suit of the Whitney Grain Line against the Great Lakes Construction Co. A boulder on the bottom of the Erie Canal damaged the plaintiff's canal boat to the extent of $9,000, due, it was alleged, to the defendant's carelessness.

A number of milling and grain men from this city, members of the Chamber of Commerce and Corn Exchange, were in Washington last week as witnesses at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The subject was the alleged discrimination in the rates prevailing on grain and grain products from Buffalo to Eastern seaports. Millers in attendance included F. J. Lingham, G. W. Olmsted and C. H. Cochrane.

The Harlan City Roller Mill, Harlan, Ia., has just installed a 9x18 three-pair high Allis feed roll mill and an ear cob crusher.

The mill of the Blair Milling and Grain Co., Harlan, Ia., is being remodeled and an oil engine is being installed.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Dec. 19, 1914.

United States Farm Demonstration Farm Agent John Blake estimates that the counties comprising the Selma territory will harvest several hundred thousand bushels more oats the coming spring and summer than will be required for home consumption. This, Dallas county, is said to have over 20,000 acres already planted to oats and some of the better lands produce as high as 75 bus. to the acre. Mr. Blake thinks this county will produce fully 600,000 bus. of oats. With the largest supply of corn in cribs in this section now and with such a large crop of oats in prospect it will be seen that there will be a very small demand for corn, oats and feed stuffs during the next 12 months on this market.

At present there is a very limited demand for flour, meal and feedstuffs on this market. Jobbers state that the usual pre-Christmas demand for flour is lacking and trade in general disappointing.

The following prices obtain here: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, superlative patent, $6.40@6.50; fancy patent, $6.00@6.15, wood; standard patent, $5.50@5.65; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, at $1.42; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.60.

Notes.

F. F. Patterson, special representative in the feed department of The Quaker Oats Co., is in Selma to spend the holidays with his family. Mr. Patterson believes that feed will be much higher after the new year.

C. L. Brown, representing the Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., was in Selma this week mixing with the trade. Mr. Brown looks for much higher wheat and believes business will improve in the South after the new year.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 19, 1914.

There has been quite a noticeable improvement in the flour business here in the past few weeks. Jobbers, although bullish in their ideas as to prices, had expected to wait until after the first of the year to make new bookings, but the early advance has caused some buying. The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. securing a big order for coal, and the reopening of the rail mill at Ensley, has caused commissaries in this section to buy more freely. All mills are holding firm to their quotations and short-time bookings.

Quotations are, 196-lb. wood basis: Better known fancy patent, $6@6.70; standard, 60c less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.60@5.80, cloth basis.

The legislative council of New South Wales, Australia, has ratified the bill empowering the government to purchase the whole of this year's wheat crop at 5s, $1.22 per bu. A normal crop in New South Wales is 35,000,000 bus., but that country harvested such a short crop this year that it has been compelled to import from the United States, which has never been the case before, New South Wales generally shipping several million bus. to Great Britain.

Exports of breadstuffs from the United States and Canada from July 1, 1914, to Dec. 5, 1914, aggregate 187,748,000 bus., compared with 141,474,000 bus. in the same period last year and 112,080,000 bus. two years ago. The increase this year has been principally in this country, Canadian exports being practically the same as a year ago.

Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb.: "We are running full time. Good local flour business and fair to East. None in South or for deferred shipment. Mill feed in good demand. Thirty per cent of wheat held, our estimate."

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Dec. 19, 1914.

There has been a little more life manifested in the buying of flour the past week, on account of the 20-cent advance in the market. As stock-taking time is near, jobbers are buying only as trade demands, yet the early advance has caused some small bookings to be made for January shipment. Most mills are holding their buyers to 30 days' shipment and are refusing to book for a longer period.

Quotations, wood basis, are: Patent, $6@6.70; standard, 60c less; Colorado soft wheat, $5.60@5.70, cloth basis. There is an increasing demand for Colorado flour in this market.

H. E. Kelly, manager of the Loveland Milling and Elevator Co., Loveland, Colo., is visiting the Southeastern trade, and reports conditions rapidly improving. Mr. Kelly is bullish in his ideas as to prices.

George Irwiu, manager of Fort Collins Milling and Elevator Co., Fort Collins, Colo., was in Memphis during the week, en route to Georgia territory in the interest of the mills.

It is generally conceded that millers are nearer to draft terms than in years, says a report of W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' Club. There are none but who have curtailed credit terms severely, and in many cases all terms other than draft terms have been abandoned. It is said by those who have made a complete change that a little business was lost, but they are perfectly satisfied with the way things are now going, as compared with the old regime.

The recent freight rate increase of approximately 10 per cent on wheat and flour, made by the Colorado & Southern Railway to Galveston, New Orleans and other Gulf ports, was suspended Dec. 7 by the Interstate Commerce Commission until June 26.

Spring View Flour & Grain Co., Spring View, Neb.—"We are running half time, and doing a good business, although mill feed is slow. Not over 25 per cent of wheat being held."

Miesenhelder Bros., Palestine, Ill.: "We are running half time, and our output is sold ahead locally. Mill feed good demand. About 20 per cent of wheat still being held."

The Gem Mill Co., Sumner, Ill.: "We are running 11 hours, doing a good local flour business. Mill feed dull. About half the wheat crop is being held."

The Wellington Milling Co., Anderson, Ind., have shipped 50 bbls. of flour, packed in 49-lb. sacks, to the Belgian Relief Committee in New York. The cost of the flour was subscribed by the citizens of Anderson.

Spring Creek Mills, Hurley, Mo.: "We are running 10 hours, doing a good flour business locally. Mill feed also good. Farmers are holding about ten per cent of the wheat."

It is reported that if a sufficient amount of wheat is raised in Crawford County, Ark., a 25-bbl. mill will be built in Van Buren.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1914.

That long-expected rise in flour values predicted by local flour jobbers showed marked signs of arriving last week, when quotations on all grades began to jump over values of the previous week. Monday they were 10 cents per barrel up; by Wednesday the rise was 20 cents per barrel, and by Saturday it had gone to 30@35 cents per barrel for Kansas flour, with others in proportion. Local stocks were comparatively light, and there was a rush on the part of large flour users to put in orders before Jan. 1, as it was reported that prices would go up 50 cents per barrel after the first of the year. Spring wheat and soft winter were irregular in values.

Kansas mills did the bulk of the business and orders were restricted to immediate delivery, because mills were declining to contract for shipments 30 days in advance. Country trade is dull on account of the stagnation in the sugar and cotton districts, and merchants are holding off on account of the uncertainty of credits. Wholesale grocers are also chary of extending credits in the country for a similar reason. About the only business done was exports to Cuba and Latin America, outside of the exports to the United Kingdom and continental Europe. Prices were $5.35@5.60 for patent, with straight 15@20 cents less and no clear quoted.

Spring wheat flour had a good demand in the fancy grocery trade and for export, but country trade was nil. Prices were up 30 cents per bbl. on Saturday over the previous week. Sales were mostly in low straight to the bakery and confectionery trade. Quotations for patent ranged from $5.40@5.80 in cotton sacks with 95 per cent straight 15 cents under.

Soft winter flour did a good local business, especially in extra fancy to the confectionery trade. Prices were irregular and mills were not eager for business even at advanced prices. Patent was quoted at $5.70@6 per bbl., with straight at $5.40@5.60, and extra fancy at $5.10@5.20.

Mill feed was up 3 to 5 cents per 100 lbs. in sympathy with flour. The demand was fair as stocks were low. Orders were limited to prompt shipment. Hard and soft wheat bran were quoted at $1.20@1.22, with shorts at $1.35@1.40 per 100 lbs. in cottons and jutes.

New Orleans Notes.

Captain H. T. Lawler, one of the pioneers in the flour business in the South, is reported to be ailing somewhat at his home in Bryan, Tex.

Work on the Texas & Pacific and Iron Mountain freight and passenger terminals will commence after Jan. 1. This will mean greatly improved flour and hay storage facilities for the line here.

E. F. Kohncke, a veteran flour jobber of New Orleans, will be re-appointed as a member of the flour committee of the Board of Trade, rounding out more than a quarter of a century in that capacity.

Crawford H. Ellis, manager of the United Fruit Co., has been elected vice president of the company in charge of domestic divisions. He will have jurisdiction over Charleston, Mobile, Galveston and New Orleans. P. D. Parks will probably succeed him here as manager at New Orleans.

Statistics are being compiled by flour jobbers to ascertain how the flour exports from New Orleans for the year 1914 compare with other years. It is claimed that up to date they are far ahead of any previous year and that more full cargoes of flour have been dispatched than ever known before.

The flour and grain committee of the New Orleans Board of Trade is co-operating with the Joint Freight Traffic Bureau in the furnishing of data on which the traffic bureau will present its case to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Santa Fe railroad. The traffic bureau has intervened in the case in behalf of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, which is trying to force the Santa Fe to put in export rates on cotton, grain, flour and other commodities for New Orleans on a parity with Galveston. The case comes up in Oklahoma City early in January.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 21, 1914.

Kansas flour is slightly firmer. There is a good demand noted for large lots, which is coming from local buyers. The large concerns which laid in big supplies some months ago are running short, and they are entering the market again.

Spring wheat flour is steady. Agents report that numerous big orders are coming, but in most instances the prospective buyers are bidding 10 cents below present values. Agents refuse to shade prices, as they declare supplies on hand are not very large.

The cash rye market tumbled, after soaring skyward. Prices dropped off 4 cents, and rye flour was lowered in sympathy. There is a better inquiry for all grades of rye flour, since the break, as the buyers fear that the market will likely react again, as soon as rye receipts fall off. The Northwestern grades of rye flour are in good demand. City grades are moving fairly well.

Mill feed prices are a little firmer, owing to the better demand. There is a good demand, principally for bran and mixed feed, while middlings are just selling on a light scale. Locally the trade is taking hold on a larger scale, and with the outside demand also good, indications are for a higher market.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.45; fancy, $4.90@5.15; family, $4.50@4.65; extra, $4.05@4.25; low grade, $3.85@4.05.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.95@6.35; stralght, $5.50@5.75; clear, $4.50@4.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.85@6.35; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $4.30@4.75.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.10@5.20; city pure, $5.20@5.45; city blended, $5.20@5.45.

Ohio Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 25,872 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week, and 22,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,762 bbls., compared with 20,010 bbls. last week and 21,982 a year ago.

The nominating committee of the Chamber of Commerce met this week and selected the regular ticket for the annual election of the 'Change to be held in January.

The flour mill at Wyauwega, Wis., which was built in 1855 by Weed, Gumaer & Co., and is now owned by D. E. Reese, has just been overhauled and machinery for the grinding of rye, feed and buckwheat installed. A demonstration was given at which 200 pounds of feed were ground free of charge and three prizes of five dollars each were given for the largest loads of rye, feed and buckwheat.

It is reported that the Grand Trunk Railway will rebuild the 1,000,000-bu. elevator at Point Edward, Mich., which burned about a year ago.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 21, 1914.

Inquiries have been sufficiently frequent to satisfy millers during the last week, but the gradual increase in wheat has made flour prices shifty and has been bad for sales. As a result many mills report only a moderate number of actual transactions, although the inquiries have been the source of much expectation and some real satisfaction. Indiana soft winter wheat patent shows an increase of 10 cents.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills during the past week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 13,693 bbls., compared with 18,621 bbls. in the preceding week, 6,524 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913, and 11,132 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Feed shows a fair demand and prices have stiffened considerably, with a rise of $3 in the last few days. In bulk at mills feed is selling at $26.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.60@5.70; straight, $5.10@5.20; clear, $1.90@5.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$6@6.15.

Mill Feed—$26 a ton f. o. b., bulk, Indianapolis, in 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $26.

Indiana Notes.

William M. Curtis, who built one of the oldest flour mills at Bloomington and also owned mills at Ellettsvile and Matthews, is dead. He was 77 years od.

W. H. Polly and Charles Schumacher have bought the W. M. Holton elevator, at Courtenay, N. D.

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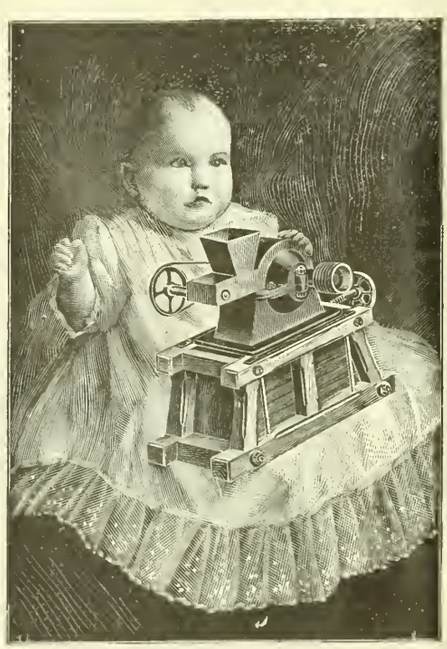

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914.

The usual holiday dullness began to have its effect on the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade last week, although slight improvement was apparent over the preceding week. However, considering the almost general snows in consumptive sections and lower temperatures, mixed feed manufacturers anticipated a large amount of new business, but buyers were cautious and only a slight improvement in volume of new business was reported.

Almost all reports to Milling and Grain News indicate that stocks carried by mixed feed dealers are unusually light. Demand from live stock feeders increased last week, this phase of business being the most encouraging one. With stocks of dealers moving into consuming channels at a faster rate than for some time, mixed feed orders will begin to increase. January is expected to be the best trade month of the last half year.

Alfalfa meal was in fair supply the past week, Colorado and other states sending about normal amounts to this market. Eastern mixers bought somewhat more freely, but they took principally the better grades. In consequence, choice and No 1 meal was sold at same quotations prevailing a week ago, while the small demand for No. 2 and the increased supply of that grade caused prices to show declines of 50c per ton. No. 2 meal in 100-lb. bags, f. o. b. Kansas City, was freely offered at $14.50 per ton, prompt shipment. Jobbers are showing no disposition to book for the future on this basis, although mills are taking some business at this price, shipment January-February-March, the new year.

Choice meal held up the entire week, sales of good quality meal being mostly at $18 per ton. No. 1 meal sold at $15.50 to $16, the latter price being paid at the close of the week, when temperatures moderated to a large extent.

Eastern states were the principal buyers of meal. Nothing is being sent to Southern markets, stagnant conditions continuing throughout the cotton states.

Mixed feed manufacturers report a somewhat better inquiry for molasses alfalfa feed and grain mixed feeds from Southeastern states, but not much business is resulting from the inquiries. Georgia and Florida bought some molasses alfalfa feed the past week on a basis of $19.50 per ton, Kansas City. Alabama and Mississippi bought little or no mixed feed, present stocks of dealers in those sections sufficing for the retail demand.

Pennsylvania and Atlantic Coast states took increased amounts of grain mixed feeds. Southwestern mixers quoted this product at a top of $24.50 per ton, Kansas City basis, in 100-lb. bags. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds sold at $1 per ton under this figure.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18; No. 1, $15.50@16; No. 2, $14.50 @15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)— No. 1, $21@21.50; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@23.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $23.50@24.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@15.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Mitchell Alfalfa Milling and Light Co., Mitchell, Neb., is operating full time and reports a good demand for its meal. The plant is making about 80 tons of meal daily.

The Shelton Alfalfa Milling Co., Shelton, Neb., is operating full time, after a shutdown of several weeks. Indications are, according to the management, that the mill will be in operation the entire winter.

C. J. Arnold is investigating conditions at Minatare, Neb., relative to the establishment of an alfalfa meal plant. Minatare is the center of a large alfalfa-growing country, and farmers have a large annual surplus over their own needs. It is planned to interest the farmers in the new venture.

Further declines in alfalfa meal quotations brought the low point of the market down to $14.50 per ton for No. 2 meal, packed in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City. This is the lowest price that meal has sold at for several years. One large jobber here declared that "pretty fair meal can be easily obtained at $14.50 per ton."

Interests at Fredonia, Kan., are planning to erect an alfalfa meal mill at that point. Considerable surplus alfalfa hay is produced annually within a radius of 30 mies of Fredonia, and farmers are anxious to secure a local outlet for their hay. If plans materialize a 50-ton plant and a large warehouse will probably be erected.

The officers of the Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Atwood, Kan., have sent out notices to the members of the organization that they will start handling new crop alfalfa seed Jan. 1. The notice says: "We handled last season over $10,000 worth of seed without drawing on the banks for a single penny. We have realized about $1 per bu. more than we could have gotten through the seed houses by selling direct to the planter, thereby saving the consumer a large amount."

That California meal and alfalfa mixed feeds will finally displace the Southwestern product in Atlantic Coast states is the opinion of one large alfalfa feed mixer, but he appears to be alone in his view. It is true that large shipments of California meal have been made via the Panama Canal this year, but this is due to a large extent to the unusually large crop in California and the light demand for meal there. There is no doubt that California meal will always be shipped to the Atlantic Coast states via the Panama Canal, but there is little danger in the complete displacement of Central states and Western meal and mixed feeds, in the opinion of a prominent Southwestern alfalfa feed manufacturer.

Record-breaking receipts of alfalfa hay did not have any general bearish effect on prices in the Kansas City hay market the past week. Choice grades of hay were quoted steady, but the lower grades, which predominated, lost 50c per ton. Demand for alfalfa from this market is heavy, and there is some indication that the Southern and Southeastern shipping demand is increasing in volume. Eastern centers are taking some hay, but not in volume expected at beginning of season. Alfalfa hay prices are low, Colorado reporting unbaled alfalfa seling at $6 to $7 per ton deivered at meal mills, compared with a range of $10 to $11 a year ago. Low prices are due more to the large surplus and the large quantity of spoiled hay as a result of harvest rains than to any other factors.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914.

The alfalfa market here the past week has been fairly steady, with good offerings and a fair demand. All grades of alfalfa meal continued firm on closing prices of previous week, although the market for these goods was very quiet. Alfalfa hay, however, showed a little more life than the finished products, but not so much strength. The early part of the week offerings of hay were rather scant, with a fair inquiry for outside account only. High grades continued scarce throughout the week, and prices on these grades were well maintained. The local inquiry picked up toward the end of the week, but was only for high-quality hay. Offerings of all grades fell off Thursday and the market Friday showed a strong undertone all around at ruling prices, the heaviest inquiry being for shipping account.

The Southern demand shows little, if any, improvement, and the East is rather apathetic as well. Although all conditions are favorable for a good business right now, the trade seems to be holding off until after the first of the year.

Track sales reported during the week were: No. 3 alfalfa hay at $11 @11.50; No. 2 at $12@13 to $13.50@ 14; No. 1 at $14.50@15 to $15.50@16. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $15.50@ 16; No. 1 at $17.50@18; choice at $19.50@20; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, without grain, $19.50@20; with grain, $24@27.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 21, 1914.

The cold weather which settled throughout this section during the past week brought about sharp increases in all grades of alfalfa products. The trade here declared that they were kept busy filling orders which came from nearby points. Locally, the buyers are taking hold on a larger scale also. All products were lifted 50 to 75 cents this week. The trade declares that indications are that prices will go still higher, owing to the light receipts. Hay prices are up 50 cents, as the big buyers have been taking hold in large lots following the lifting of the quarantine. The South was the principal factor on this market. The total receipts of hay amounted to 182 cars. Quotations of alfalfa products are: Grain mixed feed, $25@25.50; alfalfa meal, $26@ 26.50; molasses feed, $27@27.50.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1914.

Several ships loaded with mules and horses for the allies cleared last week and each took about 20 carloads of hay and five to 10 carloads of mixed feeds. This movement is now quite heavy and dealers are counting on 250 to 500 tons of hay sales per steamer every week. Mixed grain and molasses feeds are also in good demand from this source. There was also some hay exported to railroad construction camps of the United Fruit Co. in Honduras and some to Cuba, Costa Rica and Mexico. Ruling quotations were: Choice alfalfa, $21@22 per ton; No. 1, $19@20 per ton; primes, $17@18.50 per ton; mixed feed, molasses, $24@28 per ton; grain, $26@32 per ton; No. 1, $22@23 per ton; primes, $19@20 per ton.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 21, 1914.

On account of weather conditions, produced by snow a week ago Saturday, the demand for alfalfa molasses mixed feeds has improved some during the past week. Feeders have been buying considerably more alfalfa feeds than for several weeks past. An optimistic feeling prevails among the mixers of alfalfa feeds and considerable increase in demand is anticipated by the feed manufacturers. With continued cold weather, the mixers consider the low prices of alfalfa mixed feeds as compared with other feeds, will be an important factor with the feeders, consequently the demand should be good for the next few months.

Prices have advanced on alfalfa meal, but as the mixers have contracts for immediate needs, there has not been very much demand in this market the past week. Contracts will be exhausted soon and the mixers will be in the market for a good deal of meal within the next few weeks.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $18 @18.50 per ton; strictly No. 1 alfalfa at $16.50@17.50; choice alfalfa meal at $21.50@22; No. 1 alfalfa meal at $20@21 per ton; alfalfa molasses grain feed at $27@29 per ton; alfalfa dairy feed at $25 per ton.

Peter S. McTague, E. M. Morgan and M. I. Pritchard, incorporators of the Baker Commissin Co., a grain firm of Duluth, Minn., have filed a petition with the court for dissolution of the firm.

The Waterville Farmers' Grain & Live Stock Co., Waterville, Kan., has bought the Strohm elevator at that point, and will commence operations as soon as a manager is secured for the elevator.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.
Ask
THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

The Bulk Department
PENICK & FORD, Ltd.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—One 75-bbl. mill in good running order with elevator in connection, at a bargain. Located in a town of 1,800 population in a good farming locality. For further particulars write Box 728, Genoa, Neb.

FOR SALE—One 175-bbl. steam power mill and elevator and storage capacity of 12,000 bus. Located in southeastern Nebraska in one of the best wheat sections. Main building three stories and basement, large warehouse. New and up-to-date machinery. Price right. For particulars write L. A. Hanks, Cook, Neb.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—For less than half its real value, a 100-bbl. flour mill in Southern Minnesota. All in good repair, running every day and making good money. Cash $1,500, balance easy terms. A. M. Record, Independence, Iowa.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by an engineer of 2 years' experience. Strictly sober, age 37 years. Will take either head or second engineer's place in mill or elevator using 50 to 200 H. P. References furnished. State wages, size and make of engine. Box 77, R. R. No. 1, Opdyke, Ill.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 to 150 bbl. capacity. Have had 30 years' experience and will guarantee best possible results. Would like eastern Nebraska or somewhere near. Speak German and will come on short notice. Address Box 251, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Right now, job as head or second miller, by married man with nine years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. State kind of mill and wages paid, in first letter. Address Box 213, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By a miller and engineer and a No. 1 flour packer, positions at once in any size mill anywhere at reasonable wages. Good letters and references for two brothers and son. Address A. W. Patrick, 1420 17th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—Work in any capacity and at any price to start with as miller in mill of any capacity, the larger the better. Have had 20 years' experience in mills, large and small, on both hard and soft wheats. Have no pretensions, but you may give me the work that you have not been able to get done satisfactorily. Can also do millwright work, or fill position as salesman. Am now employed, but want change. Can go anywhere on short notice. Address J. Gomez, care No. 2403 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

The old Hannah-Leonard elevator, at Galveston, Tex., leased by the Wisrodt Grain Co., was totally destroyed by fire recently, together with about 150,000 bus. of grain. The fire is thought to have been caused by lightning. The loss is estimated at $300,000, covered by insurance.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Willow Lakes, Ia., has purchased the Jones elevator at that point, which has been idle for three years. The company will operate this elevator in addition to one previously owned.

Fifty thousand bbls. of flour have been purchased in Minneapolis by the New York branch of the Belgian Relief Fund Association. It is expected that a large part of the funds collected will be spent for flour.

The Lyman Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has leased the 300,000-bu. elevator formerly used by the American Malting Co., but which has been idle for the past seven years.

The Washtenaw Huron Mill, at Ypsilanti, Mich., was destroyed by fire recently, with a loss of about $20,000. The mill was an old landmark on the Huron River.

Purity Brand Boiler Graphite

The Finest Air-Floated Boiler Graphite Made. Does Your Work Perfectly. Fully Guaranteed to be the best on the Market or no pay. Ample time to try it, and prove what we say.

MISSOURI BOILER CLEANER CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

GUARANTEED

The "BEMIS A" Seamless bag is woven in our own mills.

Made uniform in size, of superior strength and full 16 oz. in weight.

If you want a bag to give you good service,—order the "BEMIS A."

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

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Opportunities

are of value only to those who take advantage of same.

Millers who have their plants equipped with the Alsop Electrical Process are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by discriminating buyers who demand pure white flour that has been properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

If you have not installed this wonderful process, you are working under a serious handicap.

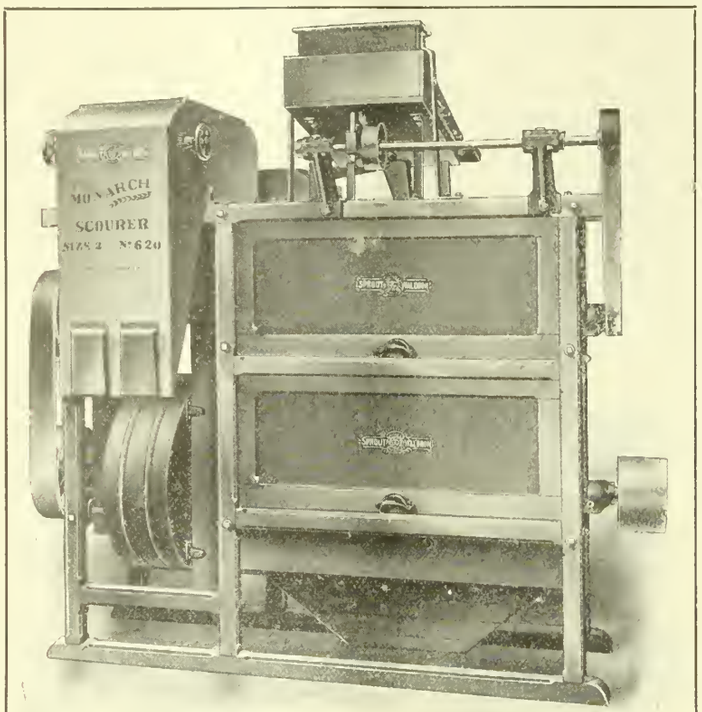
Write us for particulars.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILLING CLEAN WHEAT

And the necessity for cleaning it economically and thoroughly, are equally well recognized and were leading factors in the development of



Monarch Double Wheat Scourer--With Shoe

THE MONARCH WHEAT SCOURER

Built in five sizes, in single and double types, with or without shoe and with capacities ranging from 15 to 100 bushels per hour.

Design is such as insures satisfactory cleaning regardless of the nature of the wheat. Cylinders are the most efficient yet produced and plenty of fan power for separation of screenings and ample ventilation to the scouring chamber have been provided.

Construction is of durable materials throughout and workmanship first class.

For details of this machine, address

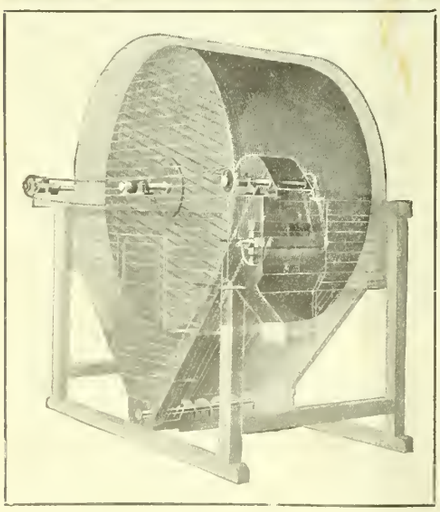
The Flour Milling Machinery Department,

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.



WHEN you dump a bunch of dirty, dust-laden cloth sacks into the Wolf Sack Cleaner you can safely bet a double-eagle that something *good* is due to happen.

Those sacks are going to be cleaned *right.* When they come out of the cleaner they'll remind you of a fellow all dressed up in a brand new suit. No dust, no dirt, nothing at all left to discolor or contaminate the flour.

Capacity—a thousand sacks an hour.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1914 | Number Five

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Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth. BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

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Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

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Kansas City, Missouri

Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1, 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

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CAN DRIVE THESE
PRIZE WINNERS

IF YOU HITCH UP WITH
THE QUALITY HOUSE
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ALFALFA FEEDS
FOR HORSES—MULES—COWS
CATTLE—HOGS—SHEEP
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M. C. PETERS MILL CO.
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FREE TO DEALERS—Our live wire monthly publication—ORACLE OF THE ARAB—keeps you in touch with our products and service. Send for it.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT
WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

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Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

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DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

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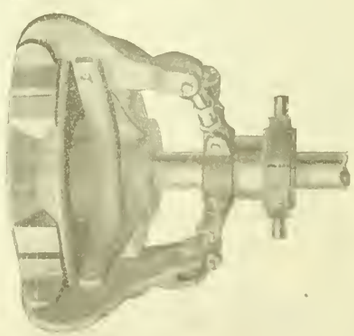

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

NORTH POLE FLOUR

None better from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Sylvia Milling Co.

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located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.

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Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

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HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

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WE GRIND ONLY

Choice Turkey Hard Wheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

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Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

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"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys It again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

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Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

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Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

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"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

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Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

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"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

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"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

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for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

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Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

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Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
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STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
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If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

"TICK-TOCK" FLOUR
FOR THE TRADE DEMANDING QUALITY
We can supply more jobbers with this Business Building Patent
LEAVENWORTH MILLING CO.
Leavenworth, Kansas

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
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Maney Milling Company
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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
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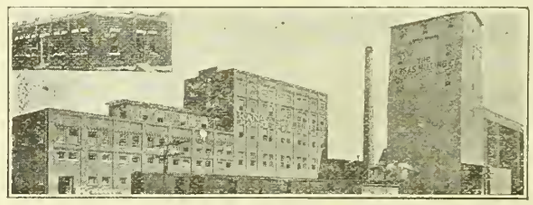
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

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HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

We buy the pick of the wheat at our elevators.
Flour of Quality and Uniformity
Write for samples and prices.
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"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
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3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Willis Norton & Company,
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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
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Hard Wheat Flour That Satisfies
TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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DAILY CAPACITY EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS

Loomis Grain & Elevator Co.
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The Famous
"Monarch Flour"
For High Grade Trade.
TURKEY WHEAT FLOUR.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"STAR FLOUR."
Let us quote you on either straight cars of flour—guaranteed flour—or mixed cars, flour and feed, corn meal, graham and pancake flour.
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GAYLORD, KANS.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour — **"NEPTUNE"** — Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

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Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour — **"STAR"** — Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres. E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from — **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. — Manufacturers of **High Grade** Winter Wheat Flour

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls. Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus. Cable Address "Pfeffer" Correspondence Solicited

Member Millers' National Federation

LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
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BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
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Cotton Grain
BAGS
BY THE BALE OR CARLOT
Grass and Field Seeds
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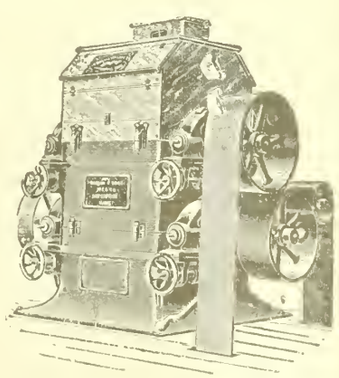

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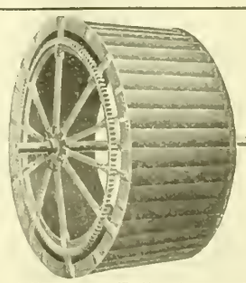

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Flour Via Panama Canal

Minneapolis to Los Angeles via New York—Rates Lower by Water.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28, 1914.

Kansas millers who have an extensive trade on the Pacific Coast are wondering what the developments in flour business in Oregon, Washington and California have in store for them. So far, the effects of the opening of the Panama Canal have had no material influence on their trade in these states, which is of large volume and has in the past proven very stable. Yet, propective rate changes by trans-continental carriers, who are being compelled to meet competition of the Panama Canal, is beginning to arouse some attention of the mills in the Southwest. Reports from Minneapolis have been current that railroads from that section to the Pacific Coast are planning a reduction of 10 in flour rates, so that the volume of business they are moving will continue to be handled by rail.

But Southwestern trans-continental carriers are asking for higher rates, and although some private views have been expressed indicating that ultimately flour rates to the Pacific Coast will be reduced, propective changes apparent now indicate advances. The attitude of the carriers in not taking into consideration that the large movement of flour westward from Kansas will be almost totally shut off, should their rates be advanced to 75c per hundredweight, or 10c higher than the present charge.

An indication of how the Panama Canal will influence the trend of business to the Pacific Coast is contained in the records of a steamer, which a fortnight ago landed a cargo at Los Angeles. Two large shipments of flour from Minneapolis, each of more than 1,000 bbls., were unloaded at this port from the steamer. The Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, shipped this flour by rail to Albany, and then by an all-water route to the Pacific Coast. The shipment was carried by coast-wise steamer from New York to the Panama Canal, through the canal, and then to Los Angeles, the total freight cost from Minneapolis being just 20c per 100 lbs. or 40c per bbl. less than the all-rail route from Minneapolis to that point.

The flour arrived at Los Angeles in good shape. Although it was a long time in transit, the saving of 40c per bbl., it was said by the receivers, was a big inducement and they declared there was no doubt at all but that further large shipments would be made. Also, when regular sailings were adopted by steamship lines plying between the Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, flour would be a part of the cargo of almost every vessel.

As yet, few shipments have been made by Minneapolis mills to the Pacific Coast via the Panama Canal route, but even the small number made has proven that they are entirely practicable. The shipment made by the Washburn-Crosby Co., at a saving of 40c per bbl., and which eliminated the advantages of Kansas mills in the Los Angeles market because of better freight rates, has turned the attention of Turkey wheat millers doing a business on the coast as to the possibilities of shipping flour by rail to New Orleans and then by water to Los Angeles and other Pacific Coast ports. Probably it would be possible to make a saving of more than 30c per bbl. under the present Pacific Coast rate of 65c per 100 lbs., which would still leave Kansas with a small advantage in freight cost to the Pacific Coast, as compared with the Minneapolis rates.

In the opinion of millers doing business on the Pacific Coast, it is likely that much more hard wheat flour will be shipped to the three Pacific Coast states from the hard wheat belts during 1915 than in the past few years. That much of this flour will move via the Panama Canal is anticipated, but Kansas millers are hopeful that trans-continental carriers will reduce rates to Pacific Coast points in order to meet competition offered by the Panama Canal. Rate experts are pointing to the petition of roads for higher rates to Arizona, claiming that should these increases be granted, reductions in flour and wheat rates to the Pacific Coast would follow immediately.

That more hard wheat flour will be sold on the coast is almost generally recognized, but the question now facing Kansas millers is whether or not rate changes will make possible the same proportionate consumption of spring wheat and hard wheat flour, or whether rate changes will give Minneapolis and other Northwestern mills a big advantage.

* * *

Pacific Coast mills should not be considered losers by the opening of the canal. They have benefited as much as any other section of the United States. Their business to South America has been on the increase, while their export sales of flour to European countries was stimulated to a large extent by the opening of the canal.

Another change resulting from the opening of the canal is the Pacific Coast flour being sold in New York City and other Atlantic Coast points. Before the opening of the Panama Canal, shipments by all water around South America were not feasible, because of the long period it took to make the trip, while shipments by all-rail to Eastern points were out of the question, as rates were prohibitive.

* * *

Changes in flour trade channels will be more marked on the Pacific Coast during the year 1915 than in any other section of the United States, at least present indications point in that direction. But Southwestern interests will of a necessity be compelled to watch all rate changes with more care than usual, less they prove to be to the detriment of their trade on the coast.

Farmers Are Holding Wheat.

Weather over the winter wheat belt developed nothing of an unfavorable character last week, and correspondents' reports indicate little if any winter-killing to the present date. The wheat plant over the entire growing belt is well protected with snow, which will provide ample moisture in the early growing season. Farmers show a decided tendency to hold their wheat, despite the recent sharp advance in prices.

The Commander Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased the Elysian elevator at Morristown, Minn., from G. S. Warburton, the consideration being $1,500.

Illinois Millers Meet

President A. J. Meek Resigns—Weights, Differentials and Carrying Charges Discussed.

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association was largely attended by millers in the territory at the Illmo Hotel, East St. Louis, on Dec. 23.

The resignation of President A. J. Meek was accepted with regret, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the appreciation of the membership for the 25 years of active valuable service he has given the organization.

The following committee was appointed to report to another meeting regarding the employment of a traffic manager for the association and the probable cost of a traffic bureau: H. C. Cole, C. H. Heligenstein, Julius Huegely, K. Coerver and G. E. Carter.

In the absence of President Meek, Vice-President H. C. Cole, of Chester, presided, and at the morning session the report of Secretary-Treasurer J. L. Grigg was read, which showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer of $553.17 in the general fund and a balance of $74.50 for the railroad committee. The following committees were appointed: Resolutions, E. P. Bronson, G. N. Sauer, G. A. Carter; auditing, Peter Haupt, W. E. Meek, Julius Hahn; condolence, P. S. Wilson, J. J. Koenigsmark, K. Coerver; membership, Harry Woolcott, Elmer G. Smith, A. B. Hammel.

An exceilent paper was read by P. S. Wilson, of the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, on the net weight law. He gave the conditions which now confront millers on weighing of packages.

J. C. Adderly, secretary of the Millers' Mutual Insurance Co., of Chicago, in a brief address, brought out some of the most recent developments in the field of casualty insurance, calling attention to the "first aid" cabinets which his company is ready to distribute to millers. He also referred to the prospects for changes in the Illinois law regarding employers' liability.

"Package Differentials" was the subject assigned to Elmer G. Smith, of Murphysboro, who gave good reasons why there should be no changes in package differentials, stating that the shifting of values of raw material adjusted the changes in the prices of materials. This recommendation was adopted by the meeting.

In the discussion of "carrying charges" attention was called to the fact that members of the Southeastern Millers' Association were making a charge for carrying flour on deferred contracts, but members of the Illinois association had found that in attempting to collect carrying charges contracts were canceled.

The following resolution was adopted in memory of Fred L. Baltz, of the Millstadt Milling Co., Millstadt, Ill.:

"Whereas, the Southern Illinois Millers' Association has lost a faithful and valuable member in the death of Fred L. Baltz, of Millstadt, who was one of the pioneers of the organization and whose counsel and advice have always been of value to the association; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Southern Illinois Millers' Association extend its heartfelt sympathy in the loss of an affectionate and generous husband and father to the family, whose sense of loss must always be tempered by the memory of a life full of good deeds in the interest of his fellowmen, and whose loss, although not lightened thereby, is shared by every citizen of his home city and by everyone with whom he came in contact.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the records of the association and that a copy thereof be furnished to his family."

The following millers were in attendance at the meeting:

H. C. Cole, Chester; J. L. Grigg, Sparta; P. Haupt, New Athens; C. Heligenstein, Freeburg; W. E. Meek, Marissa; Martin Huber, Highland; H. M. Glenn, Marissa; Julius Postel, Mascoutah; Julius Huegeley, Nashville; K. Coerver, F. Coerver, Prairie du Rocher; G. N. Sauer, Evansville; A. H. Gilster, Adolph Gilster, P. S. Wilson, Steeleville; Julius Hahn, Percy; E. P. Bronson, Chester; G. E. Carter, Baldwin; Carl Hezel, East St. Louis; A. J. Koenigsmark, J. J. Koenigsmark, George C. Ziebold, Waterloo; M. Mohlenbrock, Campbell Hill; M. D. King, Pittsfield; George Schoening, Columbia; Ed. Schaaf, St. Marys, Mo.; E. F. Melzer, Effingham; Elmer G. Smith, Murphysboro; E. Vilm, Jonesboro; S. E. Grigg, Jr., Sparta; Ed. Schurmann, Germantown; George Teidemann, O'Fallon; William Bruchhaser, Anna.

F. O. M. A. Meeting at Cincinnati.

The annual convention of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America will be held at Cincinnati on May 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1915. These dates were decided upon at a meeting of the convention committee which was held at Cincinnati last week. The committee conferred with a similar committee from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the meeting being held in the office of Carl Dehoney, manager of the bureau of publicity and conventions.

Mr. George H. Lewis, of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mill Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., a member of the Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed chairman of the entertainment committee. Mr. Lewis is a member of the F. O. M. A. and also a former president of the fraternity. Those who know him are assured of the success of the convention as far as it may be secured by his efforts.

Secretary Dedrick, in making the announcement of the dates of the meeting, states that Monday, May 24, will be informal reception day, and a concert will be given in the evening at the New Gibson Hotel, which has been selected for the official headquarters. This is one of the finest hotels in the country, and probably the best and most conveniently arranged for holding conventions. The large assembly hall has rooms adjoining which can be utilized for committee rooms, or exhibits, also a large room back of the platform, in which a laboratory can be installed for the purpose of demonstrations and lectures on testing flour, with bake ovens also installed. It is the purpose to have such a laboratory and exhibits of cereals and mill products. It is intended to make this one of the most instructive conventions ever held, as well as the most entertaining.

Full arrangements have not been completed. Information will be given later, with plans of hotel, assembly hall, halftone cuts of buildings, parks, etc.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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War and Milling in 1914.

All events of 1914 have been overshadowed by the European war, involving all the great Powers of Europe in a struggle which has in the five months since July, been the more stupendous and costiy of any war in history. Comparatively, all other events of the year are insignificant and have, during the latter half of the year, revolved about the European situation. How or wheu the end will come, no man knows and at the close of the year, there are no indications pointing to the close of the war for another six months and probably for a year or more.

This great war found the milling and grain trades both prepared and unprepared for the unprecendented demand immediately made for foodstuffs. Europe had a short crop of wheat and the United States a very large one and without the war, a largely increased export business was expected. Added to the shortage in Europe was the loss from allowing crops to remain unharvested and the waste of war. For a time, sales and shipments of wheat and flour were more limited by transportation facilities and difficulties regarding finances and insurance than by the willingness to purchase on the part of Europe. Entirely new conditions had to be met and have been met. The lack of American ships has resulted in a situation which proved the most difficult. Ocean transportation rates and insurance have been abnormally ligh but nothing has prevented a steady and urgent demand for wheat and flour from the United States. The necessity of an American merchant marine has been impressed upon both the commercial world and President Wilson is urging Congress to provide means of adding to our shipping that future needs may be better provided for.

At the outbreak of the war, it was anticipated that serious difficulty would be experienced in adjusting the contracts for flour made before the war started. To a large extent, this apprehension was ungrounded for after insisting on a change of terms of payment and insurance, American millers showed a commendable willingness to ship flour to all countries where there were any means of transportation by foregoing the greatly increased profits which they would have made by cancellations and re-sales at the higher prices which immediately followed the war. By securing reinbursement at New York and buyers assuming the war risks, business was resumed in a remarkably short time and has continued in large volume, although the conditions have been abnormal and some of the difficulties unprecedented. Business with the United Kingdom, France and Mediterranean ports, except for high freights and insurance, has been restored to something approaching normal conditions. Great Britain and France have patrolled the North Atlantic and kept Germany and Austria from molesting mercantile vessels. In doing this, business to the North Sea and Baltic ports has been under the closest supervision of English cruisers and the result has been increased difficulty in exporting flour to Norway, Sweden and Holland. Finally, shipments to Holland were prohibited unless consigned direct to the Holland government. The government of the Netherlands has therefore taken over the flour contracts of the Dutch merchants and assumed what amounts to a governmental monopoly in flour. The purpose was to prevent shipments to Holland from reaching Germany and Austria. The Holland government has been buying large amounts of flour, single lots of over 100,000 barrels at one purchase for prompt shipment breaking records of sales for different milling centers. French and Italian governments have also made large purchases for their armies. A continuation of this business throughout the remainder of this crop season and into another crop is expected or until world's production and consumption can be adjusted by a return to normal conditions. Argentine will produce less than a normal crop and Australia is importing rather than exporting wheat. Russia has prohibited exporting of foodstuffs. The armies and citizens of Europe, except Russia, Germany and Austria, must be largely fed by America. While we had a large crop, world's conditions have steadily advanced prices and wheat at $1.50 at central markets is freely predicted within a few months in 1915.

To the United States has largely rested the responsibility of providing for Belgium. The country has been devastated, crops and industry destroyed and millions would starve but for outside assistance. Ship loads of flour have been taken to Belgium from the United States and more will follow. This has been largely donated by citizens in different cities and towns and to the contributions of millers has also been added their efforts in promoting the gathering of funds and shipment of the flour. The Rockefeller Foundation has provided the transportation and with the Red Cross Society has attended to the distribution in Belgium. Large amounts of flour have also been purchased by the Rockefeller Foundation in furnishing supplies and food to Belgium refugees. Millers have had praiseworthy part in doing their share in relieving the distress and suffering of Belgium.

How closely the international fabric in knit, it best illustrated by the dilemma of the Southern cotton growing states since the European outlet for cotton was stopped. The South had raised a record-breaking crop of cotton and expected to market it in the ordinary way at about 12 cents a pound. The stagnation which followed the war has not been overcome by all the means taken to relieve financial conditions in the South. Cotton is worth about six cents a pound when sold and only the wealthy planters can arrange to hold their crop. Conditions are improving but Southern prosperity has been sorely interrupted and the limited purchasing power of the merchants has been reflected in the business conditions in the flour trade to the South. But of recent weeks, there has been a marked improvement as financial means of moving the crop have been provided, the export movement has started and business in general is reported as much improved in Southern states. There are two facts which give assurance for future months. Europe and America both will need the Southern cotton as stocks must be replenished and as mills re-open. Native grown foodstuffs are not sufficient for the year and flour stocks are abnormally low and must be replaced soon. Surely there are better times ahead for the South and the North which supplies so much of the foodstuffs.

The first half of this crop season has been a period when flour millers and flour merchants have had conditions which should have made their business highly profitable. With few exceptions, the large output, plentiful supply of wheat and ready sale for the products combined to make the milling business more prosperous than for a long time. Conditions brought about by necessity made insistence on business-like terms in selling their products and millers found themselves, for once, in the enviable position of being nearly able to decide both the terms and at times the prices at which they would sell. While all these favorable circumstances will not continue, the balance of the crop year should be profitable. Conditions are favorable for an unusual foreign business, which will relieve the domestic markets of the stress of competition when sales are made to keep plants operating; regardless of price or profit. Millers have sufficient stocks of wheat and the amount back in farmers' hands is larger than usual, especially in the winter wheat states which raised exceptionally large stocks. The balance of the year will be largely what the trade itself decides it will be. If all mills are not too ambitious to run full time and engage in unwarranted scrambles for wheat which creates a premium, flour and feed prices can be maintained at figures which will more than maintain the profits already made by half of the crop season.

Other Events of 1914.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in March ended, it is believed, what is known as the Bleached Flour Case. There has never been a trade contention in the milling business which excited the interest and commanded as much attention from the public. The Wilson ruling prohibited bleached flour in interstate commerce. Dr. Wiley was then at the head of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture and was largely responsible for the ruling. It was contested for six years by millers before final and complete victory was secured. While the present administration has not rescinded the ruling, there is no effort being made to enforce it and 1914 has apparently finished the controversy. "Let the dead past bury its dead."

Railroads have had their troubles in 1914 and some of them have ended in receiverships. Millers, like many other important shippers, have come to recognize that transportation concerns are justly entitled to higher rates in many instanes and have not opposed the rate advances asked for when they did not create discrimination. Millers have vigorously opposed and will continue to protest against any curtailment of the milling-in transit privilege, any increase of minimum carloads or the addition of special charges, in addition to the freight rate, such as "spotting" of cars, for "cooperage" or for services which are not a part of the transportation.

The opening of the Panama Canal was an event which would have attracted more general attention during the year if European affairs were not so prominent. The effect of the Canal on transportation has been shown in shipments from the western coast to eastern sea ports at lower rates than the all-rail charge. The canal should increase the ocean shipping interests of the United States. That the large amount of money was wisely expended cannot be denied when its usefulness is considered in the light of current international events.

The United States was guided through a period of uncertainty arising from the Mexican situation without necessity of doing more than supervising a change of government

How valuable this may become to Mexico remains to be seen. Surrounded by international complications, a straight course of neutrality has been firmly held. The isolation and resources and lack of alliances has kept the United States free from disaster and is a better defense and assurance of continued peace than the armaments of war-stricken Europe. Nineteen hundred and fourteen has indeed been a year to prove the wisdom of this policy which may be extended to other nations when the present conflict of arms is ended.

Nominations in Kansas City.

Candidates for president of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1915, nominated last week by a special committee, are D. F. Piazzek, now first vice-president, and R. T. Morrison. The annual election of the organization will be held on Jan. 5. A. L. Ernst is the retiring president. George S. Carkener, now second vice-president, will automatically become first vice-president. His successor as second vice-president, as named by the nominating committee, will be either R. E. Kidder, of the R. E. Kidder Flour Mills, or J. R. Tomlin.

Candidates for directors, six of which are to be elected, include the following: C. M. Hardenbergh, manager of the Southwestern Milling Co.; H. P. Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.; Stanley Christopher, W. A. Croysdale, L. A. Fuller, F. C. Hoose, W. B. Lathrop, J. A. McLiney, G. A. Moore, C. P. Moss, William Murphy and H. J. Schilling. Nominees for five members of the arbitration committee are: C. Fred Aylsworth, F. B. Clay, Tracy L. Cockle, W. G. Hoover, P. A. Murphy, H. J. Smith and H. F. Spencer.

Holds Up Export Shipment.

A shipment of flour by the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., destined for Gothenburg, Sweden, will not be loaded on board ship at New Orleans, where it is stored on the docks, until payment for the flour is made or insured. The Maney Milling Co. filed a petition in the district court at New Orleans last week, asking the court for a writ of attachment, ordering the sheriff to seize and attach the 2,000 sacks of Sovereign Brand flour, valued at $14,540. The flour is on the docks ready for shipment to the purchasers, Linden & Lindstrom. Each sack contains 220 lbs.

The flour was purchased by the Swedish importers Sept. 12, 1914, a previous shipment of like amount having been purchased Sept. 7, 1914, and paid for as per contract. The Maney Milling Co., like most mills in the Southwest, is demanding of foreign buyers that they guarantee payment for export flour in this country before it is loaded on board vessels.

A Judgment for Two Cents.

A judgment for two cents was paid by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., through its attorney last week in the Independence, Mo., division of the circuit court. The costs of the case, amounting to $22.60 and judgment were included in the same voucher, making the total paid to the court $22.62. The judgment was in favor of the Wabasso Milling Co., Wabasso, Minn., which recently sued the railroad for an alleged shortage of 161 bus. of grain in a shipment of wheat originating in Kansas City. Judge Kimbrough Stone awarded the judgment.

Oscar Jones, of Chrisman, Ill., has organized a company to build a 50,000-bu. elevator at Newellton, La. There are about 10,000 acres planted to oats in that section. The work of construction is expected to start about Jan. 15.

Summary of Events, Interesting and Important, of 1914

JANUARY.

Mill feed imported from Japan to California for the first time.

New Era Mills at Arkansas City, Kansas, taken over by A. J. Hunt and associates.

A. L. Ernest elected president Kansas City Board of Trade.

Frank Folts elected as secretary Oklahoma Millers' Association.

Nebraska millers hold 11th Annual Meeting at Lincoln.

Resignation of F. D. Coburn, secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., awards contract to Otto J. Lehrack for new mill.

Indiana Millers' Association semi-annual meeting at Indianapolis.

Canadian Parliament rejects reciprocity proposal for free wheat from United States.

FEBRUARY.

Millers protest against five per cent advanced freight rates.

Contracts let for new 3,000-bbl. Southwestern mill at Kansas City.

Wichita refused proportional grain rates by I. C. C.

A mill in Ediburgh, Scotland, sells flour in United States.

Death of George J. Gibbs, secretary Texas Grain Dealers' Association.

Milling and Grain News opens new office in St. Louis.

Memphis rate hearing held at Kansas City.

Arizona rate case decided in favor of millers.

MARCH.

Final decision of Supreme Court in Bleached Flour Case announced.

California flour rates not to be advanced, says I. C. C.

Short line allowances decision announced by I. C. C.

Missouri Athletic Club fire at St. Louis.

Millers and grain dealers oppose charges for "spotting" cars.

Death of Governor Edwin O. Stanard, pioneer St. Louis miller.

Missouri River boat line files interstate tariffs on flour shipments.

Third annual meeting of Southwestern Millers' League, Kansas City.

APRIL.

T. F. Blake, Omaha, buys Edwardsville, Ill., flour mill.

K. C. Southern wheat export rate suspended.

Shipments of flour on Missouri River boats commence.

Standards for feed in Southwestern states adopted.

Annual meeting of Millers' National Federation at Chicago.

Strikes commence among west side mills at Kansas City.

Nebraska millers hold state meeting at Omaha.

Death of Judge John Huegely, Nashville, Ill., miller.

MAY.

Lever grain inspection bill approved by house committee in Congress.

Arrangements for mass convention of Millers at Old Point Comfort.

H. C. Cowgill, Carthage, Mo., miller dies.

Oklahoma state millers and grain dealers meeting.

Suicide of Harry Fonda, Genoa, Neb., miller.

Department of Agriculture abolish guarantee legend on food packages.

Federation mass convention at Old Point Comfort.

JUNE.

F. O. M. A. annual convention and exposition at Buffalo.

Harvest started for record-breaking winter wheat crop.

Annual boat excursion and meeting Illinois Millers' Association.

Lower flour rates to East asked by Kansas Public Utilities Commission.

Southwestern Millers' League hold special export meeting at Kansas City.

Ohio Millers' Association hold their annual meeting.

JULY.

Barge Line St. Paul to New Orleans starts operations.

Early wheat movement very large in Kansas.

Goodlander mill at Ft. Scott, Kan., bought by Kansas Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis re shipping case reopened by I. C. C.

Charges in Congress of grain trust in Kansas to be investigated.

I. C. C. sustains railroads in withdrawing "elevation" allowance.

War declared by Austria against Servia. Europe in turmoil.

AUGUST.

Germany, France, Russia and England all declare war.

Embargo on export wheat at Galveston.

Southwestern millers adopt declaration regarding export shipments.

Decision in five per cent advance case in C. A. A. territory.

Export embargoes at all ports because of congestion.

Meetings of exporting millers to adopt terms.

Abnormal conditions create unparalleled demand for flour.

Arkansas Railroad Commission grants millers' protests regarding rates and rules.

Means of exporting secured by government and bankers' assistance.

Gulf ports opened for export late in August.

SEPTEMBER.

Embargoes are raised in nearly all export ports.

Large export business in flour for European countries.

Hampton Mills, Hampton, Neb., burn.

Farmers hold back wheat for higher prices.

War tax measures considered by Congress.

Jute bagging scarce and prices go higher.

Larger business with South America predicted.

Record breaking production of flour by nearly all mills.

Black Bros. mill at Beatrice, Neb., wrecked by dust explosion.

Lexington Mill & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., mill burned.

OCTOBER.

Cotton loan pool fund proposed by St. Louis bankers.

Record flour sale made by Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

1915 wheat acreage very largely increased.

Annual meeting National Grain Dealers' Association.

New Export flour trade rules proposed.

K. C. Southern put in variable proportional wheat rate.

Flour rate case hearing by I. C. C. at St. Louis.

Death of General Brayton Ives at New York.

Semi annual meeting Federation at Chicago.

Death of Roy A. Davis, Gibbon, Neb.

NOVEMBER.

W. B. Sheardown killed in accident at New York.

Contract awarded for new mill at Lexington, Neb.

Canton Milling Co., Canton, Kan., burned.

Restrictions on shipments to Holland difficult.

Proposed rate advances and transit charges protested.

Federal Reserve Banks open.

Death of William Smiley, Le Mars, Iowa.

Southwestern millers meet railroad officials regarding rates.

Storage charges advanced in eastern markets.

DECEMBER.

I. C. C. suspends advanced rates and minimum weights.

Holland government takes charge of flour business.

New revenue taxes go into effect December 1.

Nashville re-shipping grain rate case decided.

Annual meeting S. W. Missouri Millers' Club at Springfield.

President Wilson urges merchant marine in annual message.

General snows greatly benefit winter wheat.

This remarkable photograph was taken of the fire which destroyed the mill and elevator of the Loomis Grain and Milling Co., of Loomis, Neb. The office and warehouse was saved, with about $3,000 stock of flour and feed. The milling plant and grain storage, valued at about $28,000, was insured for $22,000, and wheat and other property amounting to about $14,000 carried $12,200 insurance, with salvage which will about make up the loss on stock. The cause of the fire is not known, but one theory is defective electric wiring in basement. The night force had been on duty about an hour when the fire started at 7 p. m.

The Argentine Movement.

Extreme shortage of freight room in Argentine will militate against shipments of wheat from the South American republic, according to a cable from Buenos Ayres last week. The cable says: "The freight room situation is very bullish, as actual tonnage is scarce even for corn shipments, and now that oats, wheat and linseed are awaiting shipment, the situation is further embarrassed. This condition is likely to interfere seriously with the movement of wheat from Argentine to European countries.

Weisheimer Bros., Columbus, O.: "We are running 10 hours, doing a good business locally and in the East. Mill feed in good demand. About 40 per cent of wheat crop still in farmers' hands."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28, 1914.

The combination of higher prices in the wheat market and holiday dullness was the factor that tended to make last week's volume of business one of the lightest of the past twelvemonth. On established business mills are asking up to $5.90 per bbl. for patent, delivered Kansas City and southwestern Missouri points. The few sales made of straight in the Southwest the past week were mostly on a basis of $5.40@5.50 per bbl. in jutes, prompt shipment. A few quotations sent out by mills were as low as $5.25 per bbl., but, on the other hand, most of the big country mills wanted up to $5.75 per bbl. for straight grade flour in jutes, basis delivered this market the next 30 days.

Although some buyers were inclined to contract for long-time delivery, it is believed that there is hardly a single mill in the Southwest willing to take on flour contracts for more than 60 days. The tendency to limit bookings to 30 days is more pronounced at this time than in the past five years, as millers everywhere declare that it is only a matter of time before flour values will be based on $1.50 per bu. wheat. Most mills advised their trade that they would not book more than 1,000-bbl. lots for long-time shipment, and that business of this sort must bring a premium of at least 10c over prompt shipment.

Again the scarcity of clear was pronounced. The output of clear at this time is rather light, as most mills are operating on straight grade flour. Fancy clear was quoted up to $4.80 per bbl., Kansas City, in jute, but there was none to be had at this figure. Other grades sold down to $4 per bbl. Low grade is selling around $3.75.

Not much improvement in business is anticipated until after the New Year. Shipping instructions were light the past week, but mills report jobbers ordering out flour in unusually heavy volume for the first half of January shipment.

Eastern markets were light buyers, the trade in New York City and other large distributing points holding the opinion that the first two weeks in January will witness depressed wheat values. However, much of the Eastern trade is booked up for long-time shipment, and jobbers want to contract for season shipment—that is, until June 30. Only a few Southwestern mills have previously booked on this basis, while all are refusing this business now.

Eastern trade bid around $5, Kansas City, for 95 per cent flour, or about 20c below views of mills. Some sales were made early in the week at $5.15 jute, Kansas City.

* * *

The Southern situation is showing steady improvement. The financial condition of the South is being relieved gradually and a better tone is apparent in soft wheat flour trade. Sales the past week were exceptionally light, but indications are for better business in the new year. Soft wheat patents are quoted up to $6.40 per bbl., Kansas Sity, in cotton. The South is making purchases from Missouri River mills at $6 per bbl., prompt shipment.

Eastern demand for soft wheat flour is light. Many of the large cracker bakers have contracted for all of their supplies.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for January-February shipment, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.45@4.80 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $4.10@4.25.

Steady Market in Mill Feeds.

Snows and lower temperatures did not stimulate demand for feedstuffs in the Southwest to the extent anticipated by local jobbers. Mills offered bran liberally in Kansas City the past week at $1 per 100 lbs., prompt shipment. Spot bran sold at $1 here on consignment. Quotations were steady all of the week, fluctuations being within a one-cent range.

Immediate Southwestern states were the principal buyers of feed. Texas trade took a large amount of the bran offered, but the remaining Southern states were out of the market—at least, local jobbers reported no demand from the other cotton states.

Shorts were in better request than bran. Prices were firm all of the week, and in some instances advances of one to three cents per 100 lbs. were recorded. Gray shorts sold at a range of $1.20@1.25, while brown shorts sold at $1.15. White shorts were extremely scarce, and brought a premium of five cents per 100 lbs. ovr gray shorts. Fancy white middlings were scarce and available only in mixed cars. Prices range from $1.40 to $1.45 per 100 lbs.

Probably the most adverse factor in the feed market at this time is the large supply of roughage and coarse cereals in the Southwest. Demand was only slightly stimulated by the colder weather in the consuming territory, as farmers are drawing on their silage and stock of roughage, which they have been keeping in reserve.

Mills were unwilling to book for future shipment, notwithstanding the disappointing trend of the market. Millers still anticipate a $1.25 bran market. Jobbers have shown some disposition to book for 60 days and even longer at present level of prices, but mills are asking premiums of five to seven cents for deferred delivery.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.15@1.28; white shorts, $1.30@1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $1.75.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5.50@5.90 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.25@5.70; first clears, $4.40@4.80; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.80@6 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.75; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.50@3 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.45@2.95; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.45@2.95 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.40@2.90; graham flour in small sacks, $2.50@2.80 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.70@2.90 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.65@2.80; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.75; white shorts, $1.35@1.37.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.90@6; per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.70@5.80; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.20; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6@6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.80@6; bran, $1.10; mixed feed, $1.15@1.20; standard shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.80@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.50@6.70 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6@6.20 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Several Kansas City mills were too busy to shut down on Christmas the past week, with the result that the output for the week showed a reduction of only approximately 2,000 bbls. Total production for the week was 55,300 bbls., compared with 57,700 bbls. in the preceding week and 33,750 bbls. the corresponding week a year ago. Mills are now operating more than 80 per cent of full capacity.

Millers Hold Considerable Wheat.

Thousands of bushels of unhedged wheat are being held by Kansas millers who anticipate much higher prices. Millers are more friendly to wheat now than at any time on this crop. A good many mills in the state have from 25,000 to 75,000 bu. of wheat in their elevators, which was purchased at from 95c to $1 per bu., and which is not held to cover flour sales. Many figure that this wheat will bring $1.50 per bu. in the form of flour 60 days from now. The same attitude towards wheat applies to country elevators and some of the large operators in the terminal markets. Wheat growers, too, are imbued with the spirit of higher prices, accounting for the light country marketings.

Southwestern Wheat Situation.

Wheat receipts increased sharply the past week, a total of 1,111 cars arriving in the Kansas City market. Country marketings were light late in the week, however, the condition of roads interfering with the movement. Prices in Kansas City market showed a net gain of two to four cents per bu. Stocks of wheat in Kansas City now total 9,530,873 bu., compared with stocks aggregating 7,940,098 bu. a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Kingman Mills, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kingman, Kan., were given the verdict in a suit brought by Frank Pierson, an old employe of the mill, who alleged breach of contract, following an injury he had suffered in the mill.

Secretray Topping, of the South western Millers' League, is gathering information from millers in the Southwest relative to the average weight of carlots of flour sold in interstate commerce west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River.

Secretary Foltz, of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, is a believer in $1.50 wheat. He says Oklahoma millers are limiting new business to 10 to 15-day shipment and 30 days at the outside limit. He reports the prevailing price in Oklahoma on hard wheat flour at $6 per bbl., delivered.

The Kansas Public Utilities Commission met with railroad representatives at Topeka, December 23, and talked over rate differences. The proposed increase in grain and grain products rates to Eastern points from Kansas and the increase in the carload minimum were the principal topics discussed.

The New Era Milling Co., Kansas City, Kan., last week purchased a piece of ground 100 by 350 feet, on which will be erected an elevator of probably 100,000-bu. capacity and a new office building. Work on the improvements will not be started until late in the spring, but they will be completed before the 1915 crop movement.

The purchase of the plant of the Burrton Milling Co., Burrton, Kan., last week by the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., was the result of a deal taking more than three months to complete. The Burrton mill will be operated in conjunction with the Lyons Milling Co., the two plants being under the management of Malcolm B. McNair.

S. P. Wallingford, of Wichita, who returned last week from a trip to Galveston, stated that prospects were that the Galveston embargo on wheat would be raised in the near future. He says there is still quite a congestion of grain at the Gulf port, but the railroads are working night and day to relieve this. The embargo on export wheat by the Santa Fe has worked considerably to the disadvantage of millers located on the Union Pacific and Rock Island in the state. Exporters anxious to get wheat for export contracts and being unable to move any originating on the Santa Fe have been compelled to bid premiums of several cents per bu. for wheat on the Union Pacific and Rock Island. Consequently, mills located on these two roads have been paying a premium of several cents over Kansas City prices less freight cost, while prices at points on the Santa Fe have been in line with Kansas City values, and in some instances a cent or two less.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1914.

The flour market here continued stronger, with rapidly increasing values, the mills advancing prices steadily and holding their flour firmly, so that the volume of new business was comparatively light, although a good demand was in evidence, both for foreign and domestic consumption. The market was practically bare of all grades below straight, and the offerings of patent and straight were very limited, and generally at prices above the buyers' views.

Prices rose steadily throughout the week on all grades, the most rapid advances being effected on spring wheat flour. The close of the market Saturday showed advances of 40@50c per bbl. on spring patent and clear; 25@35c on hard patent; 30c on hard straight; 25@30c on first clear and soft patent, and increases on other descriptions ranging from 5 to 15@25c.

Fresh export business last week amounted to practically nothing, although the inquiry from that quarter was good, the only sales reported being one of 500 bbls. hard to non-European port on p. t. basis, and one of 1,60 bbls. hard 97 per cent patent to a Baltic port which netted $5.28 bulk. The export business was not only restricted, as heretofore, by high ocean freights and scarcity of tonnage, but the extreme stiffness of millers in adhering to their advances also caused the buyers to hold off.

The following domestic sales were reported during the week: Soft extra fancy (early) at $4.50 bulk and $4.55 jute; straight at $5.10 jute; patent at $5 to 5.15 bulk; and on orders by local and Southern Illinois mills, patent at $5.65@6 wood and extra fancy at $5.10 wood; Kansas 95 per cent (early) at $5.10 jute ($5.40@5.50 asked later) and hard patent on orders at $5.16@5 27 bulk for 95 per cent and up to $5.50 bulk and $5.75 wood for high patent.

The output of flour at the following mills was 71,400 bbls. last week, against 91,200 bbls. previous week: J. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 12,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 12,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 18,000; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Hoffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.20@5.40; straight, $5@5.10; extra fancy, $4.75@4.85; fancy, $4.50@4.65; low grades, $4.10@4.30.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.30; first clear, $4.85@5; second clear, $4.30@4.50; low grades, $4.10@4.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.90@6.10; clear, $5.40@5.50 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $5.60@5.70 jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.18; soft, $1.10; shorts, $1.25; middlings at $1.30@1.55; white hominy feed, $25 per ton, alfalfa meal, $15.80 for No. 2, $17.50@18 for No. 1 and $19@20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12@1.15 and middlings $1.35@1.48.

Mill Feed Notes.

The mill feed market here the past week has been firm, but quiet, the demand being very light and movement slow. Offerings continue to be plentiful, and buying is still done on a limited scale. Prices, with the exception of a few slight fluctuations, were steady throughout the week, the only changes of moment noted at the close Saturday being increases of 5c per 100 lbs. on middlings and 50c per ton on white hominy feed.

With the holiday spirit pervading all lines of business, no change in the present system of buying-for-immediate needs-only is expected until about the middle of January, and the present stagnant conditions will probably prevail until that time, unless the continued advancing wheat values should force mill feed prices down, in which event buyers would probably surge into the market to replenish their stocks.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The cash wheat market here has continued strong, with a steady upward tendency throughout the week, and all offerings were fairly well taken. The offerings from day to day were only moderate, and there was some brisk competition between millers and shippers, and local elevator buyers, as well as some export business which was consummated.

The market opened strong Monday, but the demand was a little easier Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, notwithstanding the continued advances. Saturday, however, the buyers exhibited more interest, taking all offerings at the highest range of the season.

Today, Monday, the cash wheat market continued to advance, and closed at the highest range, unshaken by a sharp break in futures late in the day and a recession in future values of from three to four cents.

Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.25@1.26; No. 3 red, $1.24@1.24½; No. 4 red, $1.22½; No. 2 hard wheat, $1.25@1.26; No. 3 hard, $1.25@1.26; No. 4 hard, $1.23.

St. Louis Notes.

Trade in corn is growing in the St. Louis market, and the high price of wheat is driving much business into the coarse grain. May corn at 75 cents is only five cents higher than a year ago.

A caucus of the members of the Merchants' Exchange has been called by President Marshall Hall for 3 o'clock Tuesday, Dec. 29, for the purpose of nominating officers for the coming election, which will be held Jan. 6, 1915.

Mrs. Marie Fusz, mother of Louis Fusz, president of the Regina Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday at her son's home on Christmas Day. Mr. Fusz is 75 years of age himself, and this was his mother's sixty-first celebration in St. Louis.

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. and the Sparks Milling Co. mills in Alton, Ill., are breaking all previous records for the output of flour for the month of December, which is usually a dull milling month. Both mills have been kept running to capacity, mostly on export orders.

T. E. Price, of the T. E. Price Commission Co., St. Louis, returned last Saturday from a 10 days' hunting trip in the Ozarks. Mr. Price got much game while away, but missed the "big game" in the wheat market, which was over 10 cents higher the day he returned than on the day he left.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 61,620 bbls., against 68,140 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,458,150 bbls., against 3,238,505 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 85,610 bbls., against 103,340 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 4,234,015 bbls., against 3,857,190 bbls. last year.

J. H. Yore, representing the H. & L. Chase Bag Co., of St. Louis, in Southwestern territory for many years, is still with that company. An item in our Arkansas department last week referred to him as being in the employ of another company, and this opportunity is taken to correct the mistake.

The Ralston Purina Co. "put one over" on the "boys" on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Nicely wrapped Christmas packages were presented to many members, and they contained a necktie. The tie, however, was made of the checkered jute which the Ralston company uses so extensively in sacks.

Members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange raised a Christmas fund of $250 and sent toys, baskets of groceries and provisions and 25 bus. of coal to 22 needy and destitute families. George Harsh, James D. Parrott and Carl Wright had charge of collecting the fund and distributing the baskets.

Allen Logan, well-known grain man and statistician of Kansas City, was on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Logan says business conditions in Kansas are improving, and attributes considerable of the betterment to the prosperous position of the farmers in that state following the record-breaking wheat crop of last year.

There was an insistent demand in the St. Louis wheat market last week from exporters, and all the leading houses did a good business. The rise in futures seemed to stimulate rather than slacken the buying, and the week closed with no indications of a let-up in the foreign purchases. Millers and elevators also were good buyers of cash wheat.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 583,200 bus., against 559,200 bus. the week before. Shipments were 508,330 bus., against 584,960 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 2,970,937 bus., against 1,810,019 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 25,211 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,179,194 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 4,127 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 62,956 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

The winter wheat crop in Missouri is making seasonable progress, according to reports received by commission houses on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Additional snow fell over the state during last week, and the plant not only is well protected from low temperatures, but has ample moisture to assure a perfect start when the actual growing season arrives.

There was a strong market in St. Louis for flour at the close of last week. The advance in futures and cash wheat caused millers to ask stiff prices. A feature of the market was the scarcity of most desirable grades. The market was almost bare of grades below straights. A sale of 500 bbls. hard was reported for export, not to Europe, on p. t., and 660 bbls. hard 97 per cent netting $5.28 bulk was shipped to a Baltic port.

Eugene Smith, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, was in Chicago last week to attend a meeting of the secretaries of the Chicago Board of Trade and other exchanges, looking to an adjustment of the war tax on grain contracts. Considerable difficulty has arisen in arriving at a basis of charges which will grant equal rights in all markets, but it is thought that a satisfactory understanding with the government will shortly be reached.

Wheat futures touched the high point of the year in the St. Louis market last week, with the top figures recorded on Saturday, when the May option closed strong and 1½ cents higher for the day, at $1.28. A year ago at this season the price was 90¼c and the trade was bearish. Now, with the price 38 cents higher and the domestic visible supply 10,000,000 bus. over that of a year ago, speculative sentiment is all on the bull side, and predictions are for $1.50 or $2 wheat. Truly, the psychological side of the grain market is something to be wondered at.

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New York

New York, Dec. 28, 1914.

Continuation of stronger wheat markets caused the trade to take a little more notice and buyers were willing to make offers quite freely at prices materially above their offers of the previous week. Under these conditions there was some improvement shown in the volume of business, still the total of sales were not very large, as mills were compelled to advance their prices. There was a very much better tone in evidence and it is quite apparent that if the market continues to hold strong, that a good business will be possible.

Spring patent was held at $5 75 to $6 in jutes for January-February and March shipment and a fairly good volume of business was secured around the $5.75 jute price. Of course, most of this business at the lower figure was during the first part of the week before the market touched its high level. Toward the latter end of the week there were numerous offers from buyers at $5.70 to $5.75 jute which were accepted by some of the mills, most of them turned it down, some of them holding very firm at $6 jute.

Kansas mills showed about the most radical advance in prices, in fact prices were quoted so high as to make it almost impossible to get any business at all. Ninety-five per cent straight was held at from $5.65 to $5.85 in jute and these prices being practically on a par with spring patents, naturally threw the business to the Northwestern mills. However, there was quite a little stuff to be had at prices much under the millis which no doubt represented purchases by receivers at lower levels and some sales were effected at around $5 50 jute of this flour for immediate shipment or spot stuff.

Spring clear was in very active demand and decidedly scarce. Buyers seemed very anxious to obtain flour of this nature and were practically willing to pay mill limits to get it when they could and prices ranged from $5.25 to $5.40 in jute. There was also a fairly good demand for Kansas clear and offerings from the mills on this grade were also rather light. Prices were held at $4.95 to $5.30 in jute.

Winter wheat flour was also very firmly held and showed quite an advance over prices of the previous week. There was rather an active demand and in quite a few cases mills advised that they were sold up for some time. A rather active demand continues also for export for this flour. Soft winter wheat straight was held at $5 50 to $5.75 in wood. There was also a rather active demand on low grades of all descriptions and offerings were very scarce. Winter wheat low grade was held at $4.60 to $4.75 in jute and spring second clear was held at $4.60 to $4.80 in jute.

Mill feed continued to be firmly held, although demand was rather quiet again during the past week. City bran in bulk was held at $25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the price at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6@6.25 in bbls.; straight, $5.75@5.90 in bbls.; clears, $5.50@5.65 in bbls.; low grades, $.60@4.80.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.75@6 in bbls.; straights, $5.50@5.75 in bbls; clears, $4.90@5.20 in bbls.; low grades, $4.60@4.70.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.85@6; straights, $5.65@5.85; clears, $4.95@5.30; low grades or low clears, $4.50@4.60.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.75; standard middlings, $25.75; flour middlings, $3.20; red dog, to arrive, $35; oil meal, $38.50@39; city feed, bulk bran, $25; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $25@35.50; red dog flour, $35.50.

Notes.

W. A. Brady is confined to his home through illness.

William Rogers left last week to sepnd the holidays in Virginia.

L. E. Broenniman and E. G. Broenniman are spending the holidays at their old home town, Watertown, Wis.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 28, 1914.

Winter wheat flour advanced 25 cents this week, as a result of the higher cash wheat market. Local buyers took hold readily, as the talk is general that still higher prices will prevail. The heavy foreign demand is responsible for the firmness. Some thousand barrel lots changed hands during the week.

Spring wheat flour is up 20 to 25 cents. Most large buyers report that their supplies are fast diminishing, and they all seem to be anxious to take hold at the present time, owing to predictions of still higher prices.

Kansas flour was 25 cents higher. The demand is good, principally for the better grades. Nearby points bought freely from this market. Locally, the demand has picked up fully 25 per cent.

Rye flour prices were lifted 15 to 20 cents, as a result of the firmer tone of the cash rye market. The rye mills here are kept busy filling large orders arriving each day. The local agents of Northwestern rye mills also report the demand exceptionally good.

The heavy snowfall with colder weather throughout this section brought an advance of 50 cents in mill feed prices this week. Mills are kept busy filling big orders both for local and shipping trade.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.70; fancy, $5.15@5.40; family, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.30@4.50; low grade, $4.10@4.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.15@6.70; straight, $5.75@6; clear, $4.70@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.05@6.50; straight, $5.75@5.95; clear, $4.50@4.95.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.25@5.45; city pure, $5.45@5.75; city blended, $5.40@5.60.

Notes.

Two grain and flour merchants were named by the nominating committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the regular ticket. They are Henry Brouse, for secretary, connected with the Gale Bros. Co., and Frank Currus, with McQuillan & Co.

The receipts of flour this week at Cincinnati aggregated 25,762 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 22,982 bbls. a year ago. Shipments this week were 21,982 bbls., compared with 20,982 bbls. last week and 20,223 bbls. a year ago.

William H. Kramer, of the firm of W. H. Kramer & Co., one of the prominent grain merchants of the Chamber of Commerce, was taken suddenly ill on the 'Change floor this week, and was hurriedly removed to the Bethesda Hospital, where he is to undergo an operation.

The Hall feed mill, at Nevada, Mo., was recently destroyed by fire.

For Thirty-eight Years the "Plymouth" Millers have shipped mixed car loads

There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

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BREAKFAST FOOD
HEALTH FOOD
GRAHAM FLOUR
DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 26, 1914.

Trade in the Chicago flour market this week was very moderate in the aggregate, and the situation generally was reported as quiet, but firm in tone. Domestic demand was only fair, and bookings in most instances were for prompt or nearby shipment, suggesting that stocks are becoming depleted. There was less doing in flour for export, although occasional small lots could have been booked but for the shortage in ocean tonnage. Locally, the bakery and jobbing trade was rather quiet, and is expected to continue so until the advent of the new year. Retailers, too, purchased more conservatively. Although the market was quiet and production curtailed, the prevailing feeling was firm and prices on certain grades were advanced. Shipping directions on old contracts came in more liberally, and flour is now going forward in larger quantities.

The wheat market was inclined to be rather panicky during the week, and prices have risen from two to five cents a day. This rather sudden upturn has served so far only to unsettle the market. It has caught buyers with little flour coming to them and with stocks somewhat moderate. The fact that it is the holiday period, however, with its general tendency toward trade apathy, will likely keep the demand down to a minimum unless the bakers and jobbers are seized with another buying panic, as they were the latter part of July and the early part of August. A rising market is, however, more stimulating to the flour trade than a declining one. In the former case there is always the advantage of buying today what will be dearer tomorrow, whereas in the latter case there is the very discouraging contracting for today what can be bought more cheaply the following day. There was no fixed basis upon which business in flour could be done during the week, with the wheat market running away, no haggling over prices for concessions with the cost of the raw material on the rise, and until the market becomes more settled little in the way of new commitments can be expected.

Most mills selling to this market withdrew their quotations in the last week, due to the fact that they do not appear to be in position to buy cash wheat, claiming that the foreigners are outbidding them on practically all lots on which they were bidding. Patent prices have advanced from 50 to 75 cents a barrel and this grade seems to be in fair demand at the advanced price.

Clears are still very scarce, both first and second, while the demand is good. There is an occasional round lot offered which is grabbed up immediately at within a few cents of straight values.

Rye flour has been easier the last week, and mills are selling rather freely. There is practically no change in values, however.

The mill feed situation remains firm. The offerings are but fair, and, while the demand was light early in the week, considerable improvement was shown later.

Export Trade.

Importing countries have continued as heavy buyers of flour and wheat this week, with Italy probably taking more than any other country. It is impossible to make quick shipments abroad, because of the inadequate supply of tonnage on the ocean, coupled with the small offerings of spot wheat at times. The price of wheat and flour from this time forward will depend wholly upon the war situation. In case strong peace rumors should come to the front there would be a general unloading of long breadstuffs. Any action of this kind would cause sharp price recessions and heavy losses to holders. The best judges of conditions, not only in the importing countries, but on this side of the water as well, believe that the war will be a long drawn out affair, and that the bull side of the market is the one to adhere to at the present time. Speculation has broadened greatly in this market during the past week, and it is likely to increase, as under present conditions the matter of manipulation is difficult. The public is in wheat on a larger scale than for some time past, and the public is always a buyer of any commodity and sticks to the long side for profits. The Board of Trade rules have accomplished great good in the matter of outside speculation, as those who might be inclined to send out sensational market letters are now kept within bounds and are obliged to advise customers in a conservative and proper manner.

Farmers are refusing to dispose of their surplus around present price levels and have moved their ideas higher and higher. Word comes to this market from Kansas City and St. Louis that bids sent to the producers of Kansas and other states have in hundreds of instances been completely ignored. Those who are in a position to know say that the holdings of wheat on the farms and in country elevators of the Southwest are much smaller than generally credited. This is probably one of the reasons for the tight grip of farmers on the wheat in their hands. A few weeks ago farmers were very well satisfied when they were paid $1.05 on the farm for their grain, but they are now refusing to let go at $1.10 and $1.15, and some of them are asking as high as $1.25. The durum wheat in the Northwest has been well cleaned up and shipped to the Old World—largely to Italy.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.60; standard patents (basis jute), $5.75@6; first clears (basis jute), $4.90@5.30; second clears (basis jute), $4.20@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.60@5.90; straights, $5.45@5.65; clears, $4.85@5.25; low grades, $4@4.20.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.40@5.80; straights, $5.10@5.40; clears, $4.75@5; low grades, $4@4.20.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22.75@23; middlings, $22.75@23; red dog, $32@32.50.

Rye Flour (jute)—White, $5.50@5.75; dark, $4.75@5; blended rye, $5.25@5.35.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.50@5.75.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks, in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Logan & Bryan, of Chicago, have opened an office at Des Moines, Ia., with A. M. Croneberg in charge.

The sale last week of 1,900,000 bus. of wheat to a foreign government is now confirmed as a purchase made from the Armour Grain Co. by Greece, and shipments will be begun at once.

A. D. Peters, of the M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb.; E. W. Shields, of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, and E. W. Wyatt, of Memphis, Tenn., were visitors on the Chicago Board of Trade during the week.

Eugene Smith, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., and Harry A. Plumb, secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, were in conference with Secretary Merrill, of the Chicago Board of Trade, on Tuesday of this week.

The elevator at Brady's Spur, near Egeland, N. D., was recenty destroyed by fire, together with about 1,200 bus. of barley and 400 bus. of wheat.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1914.

The holidays have interfered with buying this week, and about the only sales made were in one to two car lots to keep up stocks. This applies to all lines in the flour and feed business.

Farmers are holding their wheat, as they look for much higher prices. It is fairly well cleaned up, and, although the winter wheat millers have at the present time a surplus of flour, this will not last long. This applies to both wheat and rye, also buckwheat, although the open winter until now has interfered with its sale. As we have had very cold weather this week and it is always cold from Jan. 1 until April, the buckwheat season has really just begun.

The Western millers have advanced prices on flour, but the prices on feed have been rather easy. The whole state is covered with snow.

Bakeries complain of business being the worst they have ever had at this time of the year. The dullness generally starts after Christmas, but this year it started about three weeks before. This also applies to the general jobbing business. Collections are better and a great many mills and factories will start up now that have been shut down for a year or two.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $6.05@6.30; straight, $5.65@6.10; clear, $5.40@5.60; low grade, in sacks, $3.50@3.70.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.65@6.05; straight, $5.25@5.65; clear, $4.95@5.10; extra, $4.20@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.85@6.20; traight, $5.35@5.95; clear, $5.20@5.45.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $6@6.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6@6.50. Buckwheat, $4.15@4.55 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@33.75; flour middlings, $28.50@30.25; middlings, $26@27; bran, $25.50@26.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $30.50@31.50; bran, $26.25@27.25; winter middlings, bulk, $28.25@29.75; bran, $26.25@26.75.

Notes.

A. L. Oberholtzer is remodeling his flour mill at Iron Bridge, Pa., into a 50-bbl. mill.

The old flour mill owned by H. C. & Allison De France, at McConnell's Mills, Pa., is being torn down. Built in 1847.

George Webster, who operated the flour mill near Avondale, Pa., was found dead, wrapped around one of the shafts. He was 55 years old.

C. G. Corbin's flour mill, near Lewistown, Pa., was burned, with a loss of about $6,000, and also the H. J. McCreery flour mill, at West Nottingham, Pa., was burned, with loss of $16,000.

The following were visitors to the trade lately: H. S. Barber and E. P. Sandford, of Minneapolis; M. C. Peters, of Omaha; E. D. W. Pogue and C. E. Clapp, of Chicago; W. H. Small, of Evansville, Ind.; W. H. Jasspon, of Charlotte, N. C.; John W. Chambers, of San Francisco; Charles W. Laquan, of St. Louis; I. A. Bullock, of Buffalo Springs, N. D., and Lars Peterson, of Bergen, Norway.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28, 1914.

Corn millers referred last week to the promising Southern and Southeastern situation. Business prospects in the cotton states are beginning to show a much improved tone and indications are that there will be a revival of buying soon after the New Year. Quite a few interior corn mills have booked large lots with the South for deferred shipment, and instructions on this business are beginning to come in.

In the opinion of one large corn miller, consumption of corn goods in the South will be heavier this year. Early last season, when contracting of corn goods by the South was under way, flour prices were practically on a parity with corn goods values. This had the natural teudency to decrease corn meal consumption and increase flour sales. But today corn meal is selling at a discount under flour of about $2 per bbl. in most Southern states. This discount, especially with present rather stringent financial conditions, is expected to be a factor in corn meal sales.

Corn meal sold at $1.55 to $1.60 per 100 lbs., Kansas City, in small sacks, last week. A small carlot demand from Arkansas and other Southern states was reported, but the holidays made business dull and only a little business was done. Most interior corn mills report trade in corn products limited to mixed cars of flour, feed and corn goods. Some inquiries were received from the South for deferred business, but few new contracts are being made.

The movement of corn to the Kansas City market is still light and disappointing. The holding tendency in corn is more pronounced than on wheat, as present low prices are not at all profitable in the eyes of growers. Receipts in Kansas City last week amounted to 174 cars, compared with 133 cars in the preceding week, 1,073 cars last year and 458 cars two years ago.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.50@1.55 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.18@1.25 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1914.

The corn products market here remains unchanged, with no improvement in the demand and continued heavy receipts of corn. The habit of the trade during the holidays, and for a while previous, to refrain from doing any more business than is necessary, has prevailed again this year, and the market is quiet aud easy. Prices of corn goods, however, were forced up 10c per bbl. in sympathy with other markets. Offerings free at the following prices: Standard meal, $3.35; cream meal, $3.55; pearl meal, $3.65; grits, $3.65; hominy, $3.65.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 26, 1914.

Corn products were up 10c to 15c per bbl. last week. Reports from all parts of the South received by local brokers indicated that the South was strongly in the market for corn goods and the demand was increasing. Corn flour and high-grade meal were especially good sellers. Many firms began restocking and predictions were made that corn goods business would continue good throughout the country, as many persons are using meal as a substitute for flour. Ruling prices at New Orleans were as follows, basis f. o. b. New Orleans, in cotton or jute sacks, carload lots: Cream meal, $3.60 @3.70 per bbl.; grits, $3.75@3.85; pearl meal, $3.65@3.75; standard meal, $3.50@3.60; corn flour, $3.40@ 3.50; chops, $1.40@1.42 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27@28 per ton.

Little Rock Ark., Dec. 26, 1914.

The demand for corn meal the past week has not shown any improvement over previous week, and the mills report business unsatisfactory. On account of the advance in prices on corn the past few days, the mills have been advancing prices on corn meal, but the jobbers have not been inclined to buy large stocks and scattered sales for immediate shipment have been the basis upon which all orders have been placed.

At this time last year there had been considerable meal bought on contract, but the jobbers are not inclined toward contracts this season, and the mills report only an occasional iuquiry for meal for deferred shipment.

The severe weather in this territory the past two weeks has created quite an improvement in the demand for corn chops and the mills and jobbers report a nice business and they have been buying corn freely to cover their requirements. While prices have advanced, the demand will continue good, even at the advance, especially if the severe weather continues, as stocks have run low.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn at 75½c; No. 2 yellow corn at 76½c; No. 2 white corn at 77c; No. 2 corn at 75c; No. 3 yellow corn at 76c; No. 3 white corn at 76½c; No. 3 white oats at 54¼c; No. 3 red oats at 48c; standard meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $2.90 per bbl.; pearl meal at $3; cream meal at $3.20 @3.25; corn chops, 100-lb new bags, at $1.38.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1914.

Demand for corn products has been fair in this market the past week, and prices have ruled steady to a shade firmer, due to the strong tone of wheat. Bolted meal is quoted $1.65 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits $1.75. Corn is one cent higher at 71@73c. Bad weather has interfered with the movement of corn by farmers.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1914.

The inquiry for corn has been light for the past week, and buyers have been unwilling to pay the prices quoted. Receipts early last week were on a good scale, the inspection showing 22 cars of No. 3 yellow one day, with a total of about 80 cars received altogether. Little change has occurred in the quotations for corn products and trade has been light for the week.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $27.75 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $28.20; cracked corn, $29.20; granulated corn meal, $1.60 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted yellow meal, $1.65; white corn flour, $1.92.

New York, Dec. 28, 1914

Corn goods prices for the week did not show any change of note, and only a fair business was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.55 @1.60; hominy, $3.65@3.75; granulated yellow, $3.65@3.75; corn flour, $1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.61@ 1.64; grits, $1.62@1.65; flakes, $1.90.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 28. 1914.

The cash corn market advanced three cents this week, and corn products advanced in sympathy. Corn products are up from five to ten cents. There is a good demand noted, both locally and for shipping purposes. Some of the Southern points took hold in carlots this week. The firmness of the cash corn market resulted in corn millers taking hold in large lots, as the heavy export demand has caused the trade to predict still further higher prices. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 182 cars. Many of the farmers throughout this section are holding back, owing to the continued advance. Quotations are as follows: Corn meal, $1.40 @1.45; corn chop, $1.13@1.35.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1914.

The past week has been a quiet one in the flour trade. Most is to cover immediate requirements, though the strong market has led buyers to seek the opportunity to get under cover at lower prices. It is still hard to convince the average buyer that within a short time a sharp break must come, but this holding-off policy has lasted so long that many are likely to come in at prices much above what they counted on paying.

The feed trade has been on a steady basis and the cold, stormy weather has helped business to a fair degree. It is expected that the volume of business will show improvement soon after January begins.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best spring patent, $6.50@7 in wood; clear, $5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $6@6.25; low grade, $4.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; standard middlings, $24.50; red dog flour, $34.

Buffalo Notes.

The Thornton & Chester Milling Co. has lately added to its sales force in the New England territory, having placed men in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The feed receipts by lake during the past season of navigation amounted to 2,364,027 sacks. This is a slight falling off from 1913, when they were 2,638,406 sacks.

S. F. Dudley, of the Frontier Elevator and Mill Co., is taking a short respite from flour selling through the state and has gone to Omaha with his family for a holiday trip.

The Boston representative of one New York state mill has no cause for complaint as to business of late, as he reports having sold 16 cars of various grades of feed in his territory during one day.

Jacob Witmer, a former miller and banker at Niagara Falls, died at his brother's home in that city on Dec. 19, after a long illness ending in pneumonia. He was 79 years old and a widower.

Visitors to the floor of the Corn Exchange during the past week included: LeRoy Urmston, Indianapolis; Charles Young, Mohawk, N. Y.; E. G. Cramer, Tiffin, O.; J. Lerchenfeld, Detroit.

Representatives of the local grain trade have again been in Washington during the week to testify as to alleged grain rate discrimination against Buffalo. George E. Pierce is one of those expected to testify.

W. L. Clute, a member of the large flour and feed firm bearing his name at Albany, has been confined to his bed by severe illness during the past three weeks.

J. N. Hukill, representing the National Milling Co. in Pennsylvania, has resigned his position to take up similar sales work in territory west of Denver. His friends regret the change, but wish him success in the West.

The Washburn-Crosby mills will start the winter season with about 6,000,000 bus. of wheat from lake cargoes. This is about the usual amount and is to keep the mills running until the first grain comes in, about May 1.

H. L. Kunce, of the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City early last week, believes that the Southern states are beginning to see normal conditions. "Buying throughout the South has improved of late," said Mr. Kunce, "and indications are that conditions there will be about normal in the course of the next 30 or 60 days. Purchases of corn goods in the South have been large so far this year, and prospects are that they will be larger than a year ago, because of the large discount at which corn meal is now selling under wheat flour. A year ago, the two were being sold at practically the same prices in most Southern distributing centers."

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., will increase its flour capacity from 500 to 1,000 bbls. before the 1915 crop of wheat is harvested in Kansas. The increasing business of the mill warrants doubling the capacity. An elevator of about 15,000 bu. capacity will also be erected in conjuction with improvements in the mill building. This will give the Lee-Warren mill a total elevator capacity of 130,000 bu.

Granger's Elevator and Supply Co., Elk City, Kan., incorporated for $5,000.

B B

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The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.

H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 28, 1914.

The holiday season is with us and the millers' contribution is a substantial increase in the price of flour, not that the millers are responsible for this state of affairs; rather blame it on the war now raging in Europe, which has caused wheat to advance by leaps and bounds. A year ago wheat was around 81 cents, while Saturday No. 2 hard closed on this market at $1.20½, the advance for the week being 6½ cents.

Durum still keeps skyrocketing. Market is now $1.36, but the Italian must have his spaghetti. It is thought there is considerable yet to come forward from the West, but that growers are holding.

Quotations on patent flour in l. c. l. lots are ranging from $5.80@6.60; car lots, 20 cents per bbl. less. This may seem considerable variation in these present quotations, but wheat in farmers' hands in some parts of the state is getting scarce and millers are therefore having to pay above market price for their supplies, as what wheat is left farmers are well able to hold. Conditions generally surrounding the trade can be said to be satisfactory for the time of year, but collections are reported slow.

The market for mill feed is stronger and there has been an advance of two cents at wholesale. Bran ranges from $20 to $20.40 carlots, f. o. b. Omaha; shorts, $24 to $26, according to quality. Interior mills quote at mill door or in mixed carlots: Bran, $22; shorts, $26.

Nebraska Notes.

The Farmers' Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. was incorporated in Bladen, Neb., last week, with capital stock of $25,000.

Omaha topped all markets except Chicago in receipts for grain on Thursday last. Reports show wheat 152 cars, corn 231 cars, oats 35 cars.

About 150 attended the convention of the Nebraska Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Shipping Association, held in Omaha on Dec. 16, 17 and 18.

Food commission fees in Nebraska during November totalled $8,689. These fees came from four sources, feedingstuffs tags, seed analyses and two others.

H. Vanderheiden, owner of the Elgin, Neb., mills, who is now residing at O'Neill, will return to Elgin and start operating the mill soon after the new year.

Week ending Dec. 19 in Omaha witnessed the sale of more than 1,000,000 bus. of wheat in that market for export. The United Kingdom was the principal buyer.

The Farmers' Grain & Milling Co. was incorporated in Stoddard, Neb., last week, with capital stock of $125,000. Incorporators include N. H. Broelstrup, Fred Wiekhorst and others.

Ernst Meyer, operating the Oak and Superior, Neb., mills, recently made a large sale for foreign account, prompt shipment. The two mills are now running full time, and they are behind on orders from local trade.

Present plans indicate that the new mill of the Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., will not be ready for operation until about July 1. It is planned to start the mill on new wheat. Construction work has already started on the mill building.

J. C. Hedge, president of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., has been under the doctor's care for several weeks with a case of blood poisoning. In order to save his hand he submitted to the amputation of the middle finger of his left hand. Physicians now anticipate a rapid recovery.

Don McKay, secretary of the South Platte Millers' Club, is advising several mills in the state that flour shipped in 140-lb. bags to Eastern markets, but not containing statement of net weight, is in violation of the net weight amendment to the pure food and drugs act. Flour shipped in second-hand sacks must also contain statement of net weight.

The Employers' Mutual Liability Association, organized in conformity with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, has received its license to commence business. Twenty concerns are interested in the company, having a total of 5,000 employes. A. J. Love is president of the association and J. W. Grace, secretary.

Construction work on the new plant of the Amboy Milling & Elevator Co., Amboy, Neb., is progressing rapidly. Indications are that the mill will be ready for operation in the first three months of the new year. The mill building will be reinforced concrete. A concrete elevator of more than 50,000 bus. is being built adjacent to the mill.

Mills in Nebraska are holding more wheat at this time than at any new year in the past five year. The opinion of many millers and grain dealers in the state is that wheat will go to the $2 mark, and that at least present prices are low. Many elevator operators in the state have large quantities of wheat in their bins, which has not been hedged and which was bought at around 90c per bushel. Huge profits are expected from this grain, and it will be held as long as the market shows any signs of bullishness.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 26, 1914.

The volume of flour sales in this territory the past week was light, as jobbers were reducing stocks before inventories are taken. Reports from over the territory indicate there will be active buying immediately after the New Year. The scattered orders placed during the week were generally for shipment after the first of January. Prices were strong all of the week, and the few orders placed were on established brands at practically unchanged prices.

Jobbers all over this territory are very optimistic over prospects, reports being to the effect that general conditions are improving, and they are anticipating quite an increased demand for flour within the near future.

Prices on mill feed have advanced over quotations of the previous week. Some of the mills are quoting for only prompt shipment, while others are offering both bran and shorts for January and February shipment. The demand has been light, as most of the jobbers have sufficient stocks for the present.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, wood basis, at $6.30@6.50; standard patent, 40@50c per bbl. less; extra fancy patent at 70@80c per bbl. less. Colorado high patent at $5.35, basis 48-lb. sacks; standard patent at $5.15; hard wheat high patent at $5.50@5.60 per bbl., basis 48-lb. sacks; standard patent at $5.20@5.30 per bbl. Plain hard wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, at $1.18; mill-run soft wheat bran at $1.28; brown shorts at $1.32; gray shorts at $1.36@1.40.

More than 175,000 bus. of wheat and corn were destroyed in the fire at the elevator at Rolfe, Ia. Spontaneous combustion in the coal bins at the elevator is supposed to have started the fire, which completely destroyed the grain elevator and the railroad depot.

The Hadley Milling Co., of Olathe, Kan., recently filled an order from the Johnson County Belgian Relief Committee for $1,800 worth of flour.

New Orleans

New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1914.

Unsettled conditions were the feature of the flour market at New Orleans last week. Quotations were irregular, being up from 25 to 30 cents per barrel and mills appeared to be afraid to make quotations except for immediate shipment. Kansas mills were especially wary, but mills in the Northwest were willing to quote for January-February delivery. Inquiry was brisk, but comparatively little selling resulted.

Considerable Kansas spot flour was on the market and most of the sales made were by jobbers. Almost all the available spot Kansas flour has been disposed of and it is said that the mills will be able to do a good business locally in restoring stocks. Until the views of the mills and buyers are more in accord, sales will be limited, as many bakers and confectioners say they are willing to take their chances for getting favorable quotations through January.

Kansas patent reached very high value by the middle of the week and by Saturday high patent was quoted at $5.80 to $6, with minimum prices being $5.50 to $5.60. Straight was quoted at $5.40 to $5.60 in limited quantities, with clears at $4.80 to $5. Offerings were limited.

Minneapolis mills did very little business either in the city or country, except to the fancy grocery trade and some few bakers who mixed spring flour with Kansas. Values were irregular and very high, patents being quoted at $5.90 to $6.10 in cotton. Some country mills and those in the Dakotas were asking as high as $6.25 for patent. Business was out of the question at these figures, as the local trade refused to pay more than $5.50 to $5.60 in cotton.

Business in soft wheat flour was fairly good in spite of the advance in quotations. Prices ranged from $5.60 to $5.85 in cotton for patent, with straight 15c lower. Mills were sold ahead on clear and extra fancy and these grades were scarce. The only sales made in them were at second-hand from spot stocks. Country business was very slow on account of the slump in the sugar market and the trust's refusal to buy the Louisiana product. Holiday trade in the city was fairly good, but bakers and confectioners reported a falling off in sales all along the line.

Mill feed values were in line with the quotations of the previous week, with both hard and soft wheat brans quoted at $1.18 to $1.20 and shorts at $1.32 to $1.35. The demand for bran and shorts was stronger on account of cooler weather.

The Sunset elevator, at Galveston, Tex., which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt by the Southern Pacific. The elevator is to be of concrete fireproof construction throughout, and will have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., the same as the old elevator. The company is building the foundation, and the contract for the superstructure will be let on that basis.

Foreign Crop Situation.

A shortage of supplies of grain in Germany is now being confirmed in reports received by Broomhall, the international authority. Weather at present is unfavorable for the crops in Germany.

In France sowing is progressing satisfactorily, with the weather favorable. A good acreage is being planted in other than the war zone, and it is expected that this will offset to some extent the deficiency in the war zone. Thrashing is very slow, as most labor is being employed in seeding.

Arrivals of grain in Russia at accumulative centers are smaller than for some time. Official reports on crop advices continue generally satisfactory.

Austria-Hungary reports very favorable weather, but only slow progress is being made in seeding, as labor is scarce.

India reports larger offers of new wheat, owing to the recent rains, which were beneficial. According to reports, acreage in Punjab has been increased by 1,500,000 acres.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1914.

Wheat and flour have advanced at an exciting pace in the Nashville market the past week. Wheat moved up 6@7c per bu., and is quoted at $1.25. Flour was moved up 30c per bbl. at Nashville mills. Commission men handling Western flour report upward trend of prices in hard winter and spring wheat flour, quotations having been moved up 15@20c. The demand for flour has been above the normal for the holiday season. The general volume of trade was larger than the normal for the month of December, though this has been largely due to the increased export demand on account of the war in Europe. The consumption in the Southeastern territory has been falling below the average. Millers are unanimous in their belief that business will take on more activity after the first of the year.

Mill feed has ruled steady, with fair demand that is absorbing the output in satisfactory manner.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $6.10; standard, $5.90; family, $5.60; low grades, $5.10; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.75@5.80 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $24@25 per ton; middlings, $27@28 per ton.

Notes.

Two holidays were taken by Nashville grain dealers last week, the market being closed Friday and Saturday.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed receipt of 96 cars of grain at Nashville last week. No report was made on stocks at end of week on account of holiday.

Fire destroyed the elevator of the Rives Grain Co. at Rives, Tenn., on the night of Dec. 23. The building had formerly been used for a feed mill, and in addition to the machinery being lost, 500 bbls. of corn and 1,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed. The loss was estimated at $6,000, and was partly insured.

E. M. Kelly, president of the Southeastern Millers' Association, says that demand for flour for the present year has been much below the normal in the South. This has been due to the low price of cotton, which greatly depressed business in the South immediately after the outbreak of the war in Europe. Mr. Kelly is head of the Liberty Mills of this city, and says that his company has been able to hold its own well through having landed some important export contracts. The value of the annual output of mill products at Nashville is larger than any other commodity, being about $8,000,000, and it is believed that the total for the year has been fully up to past years.

The plant of the Lynnville Milling Co., Lynnville, Ia., was sold to Ed. Iwes last week by Joseph Burnham, who has been operating the plant for some time. Mr. Iwes has already taken possession, and will place the mill in operation after the New Year.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 28, 1914.

Holiday dullness and advancing prices were factors that made the past week one of the slowest in flour business for some time. General quotations in the state were raised 20c to 30c per bbl., while most of the buying trade had been predicting for some time that holiday dullness would cause prices to be depressed. Many had been withholding purchases on this argument, but the unexpected advances did not stimulate sales. There is still considerable bearish sentiment among buyers, who declare that they will be able to purchase flour before Jan. 15 at prices 40c lower than ruling quotations.

Prices for hard winter patent in the state are about $6 per bbl. in 48s cotton, delivered. In some instances Nebraska mills are offering at 20c per bbl. less and some spring wheat patents were sold during the past week at $5.80 per bbl. Kansas mills are asking $6 per bbl. from established trade, and some mills have been much above this figure.

Few buyers in the state are booked up on flour. A majority of the trade expect that prices will be much higher before another crop is expected, but this trade does not feel like buying for deferred shipment on the present basis.

Mills are asking a larger premium for deferred shipment than at any other time this year. A few mills are unwilling to book for more than 30 days, while those mills willing to take on some flour for 60-day shipment are independent and are asking premiums of 10c to 20c per bbl. over prompt movement.

Spring wheat mills asked up to $6.80 per bbl. for short patent. Other grades sold down to $5.80 per bbl., but the prevailing price was around $6 to $6.30. Bakers in the state were unable to get any clear from mills, notwithstanding willingness to book four-fifths straight grade and one-fifth clear.

Mill feed trade was of fair volume, local mills disposing of their entire output at same values prevailing a week ago. Northwestern mills shipped some feed into the state, but Southwestern prices were out of line, except in mixed cars.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.90@6; straight, $5.70@5.80; fancy clear, $4.90; low grade clear, $4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.90@6; clear, $5.10; red dog, scarce at $1.80 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50@24 per ton; standard middlings, $23.50@25; flour middlings, $26.50@27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The Armour Grain Co., of Chicago, has opened an office at Sioux City, Ia., and will solicit corn business for Chicago shipment.

Paul Ketels, Sioux City, Ia., last week purchased an interest in the Rock Valley Milling Co., Rock Valley, Ia. Mr. Ketels has not decided whether he will take an active part in the operation of the mill.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28, 1914.

The continued rise in wheat has made it difficult for Indiana millers to do a great deal of business during the last week. An increase of 40@50c in flour prices has been too much of an unstabilizing influence, especially for buyers who in addition to this have been affected with the prevalent holiday inclination to withhold inquiries. Indiana patents, as a result of the most recent advances, are now reaching for the six dollar mark, standing at $5.80@5.90.

The flour production of Indiana mills for the past week was 11,945 bbls., compared with 13,693 bbls. in the preceding week, 3,720 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913, and 3,220 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Feed holds strong at $26 bulk, f. o. b. mill. The local demand is good. A considerable number of inquiries are being received from the outside on carload lots, but buyers have not yet shown a willingness to reach a sufficiently high price.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.80@5.90; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $5.10@5.20. Prices quoted are in wood, jute 25c less.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$6.30@6.40.

Mill Feed—$26 a ton f. o. b., bulk, Indianapolis, in 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $26.

Indiana Notes.

F. L. Sullivan, traffic manager of the American Hominy Co., has been elected a director of the Indianapolis Transportation Co.

The steel bin used by the Boonville Milling Co. for the storage of wheat burst recently and scattered many thousands of bushels of grain on the ground.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade is leading a campaign for beautifying the city of Indianapolis and has sent out letters to all owners of land on which billboards are situated, asking their co-operation.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28, 1914.

Almost general improvement was witnessed in the alfalfa products trade of Kansas City mixers during the past week. Volume of business to all sections showed a good increase, notwithstanding the usual holiday disinclination to buy feedstuffs. Continued low temperatures were the important factor stimulating business. Mixers declare that with another fortnight of temperatures around zero in the principal consuming sections, new sales ought to warrant increased operations. Alfalfa meal did not show much change during the week, prices and demand being practically the same as a week ago.

Advances of 50c to $1 per ton were quoted on mixed alfalfa feeds, the biggest gain being recorded on grain mixed feeds. The higher cost of grain and the better demand account for the advanced quotations. Grain mixed feeds sold at a top of $25.50 per ton, Kansas City, in 100-lb. bags. Molasses grain mixed feeds sold at a range of $21.50 to $35.50 per ton, while in some instances local mixers quoted choice grain mixed feed at $24 in 100-lb. bags.

Probably the most encouraging part of last week's trade was the greatly improved Southern and Southeastern situation. Business prospects in these sections have been improving greatly in the past few weeks, and mixers everywhere anticipate a much larger demand soon after the new year. Farmers in the South are diversifying their crops more than ever, as indicated by the orders for seeds being placed with dealers in the Southwest. Diversification means a better demand for mixed alfalfa feeds.

As usual, most of the sales of alfalfa mixed feeds were made to immediate Southwestern states. Oklahoma, Missouri, Eastern Kansas and Arkansas were the best purchasers. Dealers in these states report that low temperatures have greatly improved the demand for feedstuffs, and that farmers are much better buyers now. The advanced prices were not in line with views of dealers, but few withheld purchases.

Eastern markets bought some mixed alfalfa feeds, but not in heavy volume. There are indications in the market that Pennsylvania and other Eastern states will begin to take larger amounts of mixed feeds soon, as stocks have been depleted.

Alfalfa meal prices were mostly nominal the past week, the top of the market on choice meal being $18 per ton in 100-lb. bags. Mixers were not very large purchasers, as their stocks are ample for the present, but with an increased mixed feed demand, there is bound to be better sale of meal. No. 1 meal was in fair supply, although receipts here were light, Colorado sending very little new stuff. No. 1 sold at a range of $15 50 to $16 per ton. No. 2 meal was in light demand, values ranging from $14.50 to $15.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18; No. 1, $15.50@16; No. 2, $14.50 @15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@24.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $24.50@25.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@15.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

A fifth crop of alfalfa was cut in various counties of Kansas, which bears out the assertion that Kansas is a prolific hay producer. Although the fifth crop was not general in the state, those farmers reporting such a cutting stated that their fields averaged more than a ton to the acre, and that hay was of good quality.

The value of an alfalfa mill to a community is vouched for in the following item, clipped from the Cheyenne, Wyo., Tribune: "Basin, Wyo., Dec. 19.—Holiday business with our business men is quite brisk, the best experienced in years. This is credited in a large measure to the recent installation of the new alfalfa mill, where the farmers are finding a good outlet for their surplus production of alfalfa."

"The alfalfa meal situation will not show much improvement until the first or second week in January," said Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City. "Mixers report a much improved demand for their products, but this means that they are using up alfalfa meal supplies they have had on hand for some time, and they will not be in the market for more meal until about this time. This cold weather is the life of the alfalfa mixed feed trade and a couple more weeks of low temperatures will see the best mixed feed demand mixers have had for some time. Present improvement indicates this."

Colorado is sending much more hay to the Kansas City market than she would ordinarily, if the alfalfa mixed feed trade had been of normal volume in the past few weeks. Mills in the Centennial state have been grinding little meal for some time, and these mills have been shipping all of their surplus hay to market. With meal values at the lowest point in the history of the industry, and a good demand for hay in the Kansas City market, millers report that it is unprofitable to grind hay on the present market basis. However, those mills with large contracts on hand, made early in the season, are operating on full time schedules, and report a heavy business.

Alfalfa millers will profit by spreading the following advice taken from Hoard's Dairyman: "Many farmers are preparing to sow alfalfa for the first time, or if not the first time, they will sow it in fields that never grew it before. As a consequence there will be none of the friendly bacteria on which alfalfa so vitally depends for its growth and nourishment. Let us urge that every such field be well and thoroughly inoculated either by the use of old alfalfa soil at the rate of 600 to 800 pounds to the acre, or by way of inoculating the seeds before sowing. Last year 223 members of the Wisconsin Alfalfa Growers' Association reported to Secretary Graber on inoculation. The number who inoculated before seeding was 75. Of these, 5 per cent only failed to get a good stand. Those who did not inoculate were 145. Of these, 14 per cent failed. Inoculation may make just the difference between failure of the crop and a good stand."

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1914.

The market here for alfalfa products was steady but rather dull last week, offerings continuing good and the demand quiet. Alfalfa hay was sparingly offered, however, and there was a fair inquiry for the higher grades. The demand for low grades continues slow and weak.

The severe snow and sleet storm last Sunday coated team tracks with ice and froze most of the car doors up tight, so that inspection and handling of hay was almost impossible. With cold weather throughout the week, this condition kept the attendance of buyers at tracks very small, and light trading in hay was reported.

The general tendency of the trade seems to be to hold off until after the holidays, at least, and the shipping demand during the past week has been unusually light. Reports show that stocks are very low, in the East as well as the South, and brisk buying is expected early in January.

Track sales reported during the week were: No. 3 alfalfa hay at $10 @12; No. 2 at $12@14; No. 1 at $14.50 @16; choice at $17@17 50. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $15.80; No. 1 at $17.50@18; choice at $19.50@20; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, without grain, $19.50@20; with grain, $24@27.

New Orleans, Dec. 26, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa and products was continuous and good. Prices went up slightly, perhaps not to exceed $1 a ton, but the coming of 300 horses to the race tracks and several thousand horses and mules for export to the allies caused heavy sales. Hay was quoted from $18 to $22.50 per ton and meal at $22 to $24 per ton; mixed feed at $25 to $28 per ton for molasses and $27 to $32 for grain mixed. Movements of horses and mules will begin to be active after Jan. 1 and the hay and feed sales will go as high as $1,000 per fortnight about the ante-war times.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 28, 1914.

Alfalfa products recorded an advance of 50 cents this week. There is a good demand coming from the South, for the better grades. The hay market was also boosted 50 cents, and timothy grade is now quoted at $19.50. The receipts of alfalfa products from the West were rather light. Local buyers are taking hold in much larger quantities, owing to the reports that the prices will go still higher. The total receipts of hay this week amounted to 124 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24@25; alfalfa meal, $25 50@26; molasses feed, $26.50@27.50.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 26, 1914.

Mixed feed manufacturers report a better demand for alfalfa molasses mixed feeds over the preceding week. While the demand for this feed has remained unusually light for the past few months, the live stock feeders have been compelled to do considerable more feeding on account of snows, and this demand has improved conditions and the mixers anticipate an active demand for the next several months.

While sales have been for immediate shipment, inquiries have been general over the territory and this phase of the business is encouraging.

The demand for alfalfa hay has also been good. Some of the dealers are complaining of delayed shipments, produced by the shippers in the hay-producing states being unable to load shipments, on account of severe weather.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $18 50@19 per ton; No. 1 alfalfa hay at $17.50@18; No. 2 alfalfa hay at $16.50; choice alfalfa meal at $21.50@22.50 per ton; No. 1 alfalfa meal at $20@21 per ton; alfalfa molasses grain mixed feed at $27@29 per ton; alfalfa dairy feed at $25 per ton.

The new Millers and Traders' Bank, which has just opened in Minneapolis, Minn., has on its board of directors the following men connected with the milling industry: William H. Bovey and Guy A. Thomas, directors of the Washburn-Crosby Co.; Robert Gallagher, of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., and E. J. Pickering, head miller of that company. Also C. G. Tenger, treasurer of the Pillsbury Flour Mills.

Serf & Haight have installed a feed and grist mill at their feed store in Freeport, Ill.

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Elevator Co., of Duluth, Minn., held in New York Dec. 15, the following officers and directors were elected: President, George Spencer; vice-president and secretary, G. H. Spencer; vice-president and superintendent, H. A. Starkey; assistant secretary, W. H. Wilson; directors, George Spencer, Forrest H. Parker, Charles E. Perkins, Theodore F. Hicks, John R. W. Sargent, George H. Prince, G. W. Peters, G. H. Spencer, H. A. Starkey. Frank B. Kellog was elected general counsel and M. S. Paton associate counsel.

Frank Lewis' grist mill at Murdock, La., blew up recently, killing a negro and wounding a white man. Mr. Lewis says the accident must have been caused by a small piece of dynamite being mixed with the corn.

The Rounds-Ketels Milling Co., Rock Valley, Ia., has been incorporated for $20,000. The company is operating a flour mill and elevator at Rock Valley.

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., of Salina, Kan., is planning a 15,000-bu. addition to its elevator, increasing the capacity to 130,000 bus.

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FOR SALE—One 75-bbl. mill in good running order with elevator in connection, at a bargain. Located in a town of 1,800 population in a good farming locality. For further particulars write Box 728, Genoa, Neb.

FOR SALE—One 175-bbl. steam power mill and elevator and storage capacity of 12,000 bus. Located in southeastern Nebraska in one of the best wheat sections. Main building three stories and basement, large warehouse. New and up-to-date machinery. Price right. For particulars write L. A. Hanks, Cook, Neb.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, half interest or all of a 500-bbl. modern mill, located in the best hard wheat district of Kansas. Plant is now running full time and is making money. Has choice trade for all its products. Here's your chance for a sure thing. Address Box No. 252, Milling and Grain News, Kansas City, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by an engineer of 2 years' experience. Strictly sober, age 37 years. Will take either head or second engineer's place in mill or elevator using 50 to 200 H. P. References furnished. State wages, size and make of engine. Box 77, R. R. No. 1, Opdyke, Ill.

WANTED—By a miller and engineer and a No. 1 flour packer, positions at once in any size mill anywhere at reasonable wages. Good letters and references for two brothers and son. Address A. W. Patrick, 1420 17th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—Right now, job as head or second miller, by married man with nine years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. State kind of mill and wages paid, in first letter. Address Box 213, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 to 150 bbl. capacity. Have had 30 years' experience and will guarantee best possible results. Would like eastern Nebraska or somewhere near. Speak German and will come on short notice. Address Box 251, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 500 bbl. capacity. Am a married man, have had 30 years' experience. Can submit best of recommends as to ability and character. Want position at once; will go anywhere, but prefer West or Southwest. All inquiries answered. Address R. L. Clark, 2012 Binney street, Omaha, Nebraska.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two 60-inch by 18-foot horizontal tubular boilers, built for 125 pounds steam pressure by The John O'Brien Boiler Works Co., of St. Louis, now in constant use by the undersigned carrying 123 pounds steam, in first-class condition, never bagged or patched, new flues year ago, certificate of Insurance Co. furnished, delivery March 25 next. Atchison Water Co., Atchison, Kan.

Army Flour Award.

Depot Quartermaster U. S. Army, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, will receive sealed bids in duplicate until Monday, Jan. 4, for the following amounts of flour:

54,782 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat issue flour for U. S. military post, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

83,006 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat issue flour, no destination stated.

53,998 lbs. of spring wheat flour.

Bidders are requested to make bids f. o. b. mill. All flour must be packed in double sacks and shipment made by Jan. 16, 1915.

Lever Bill Passes House.

The Lever warehouse bill has been passed in the House of Representatives and is now being considered by a conference of the House and the Senate. The measure provides for federal licensing of grain and cotton warehouses, being a substitute for a Senate bill which would license only cotton warehouses.

J. C. Hasley, who bought the Gurney grist mill at Hart, Mich., recently, is making extensive repairs and changes. The mill was wrecked in a flood about two years ago, and was not repaired until Mr. Hasley took charge. He has put a concrete foundation under the building, built a new dam and flume and installed modern machinery in the mill. He expects to commence operations about the middle of January.

GUARANTEED

The "BEMIS A" Seamless bag is woven in our own mills.

Made uniform in size, of superior strength and full 16 oz. in weight.

If you want a bag to give you good service,—order the "BEMIS A."

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

Flour the Trade Wants

The best trade now demands flour aged and whitened by the ***Alsop Electrical Process.***

If you are one of the few trying to persuade your customers to take something else, you are making your success in the milling business more difficult than it should be.

It pays to give your customers the best, especially when it involves so little extra cost to do so.

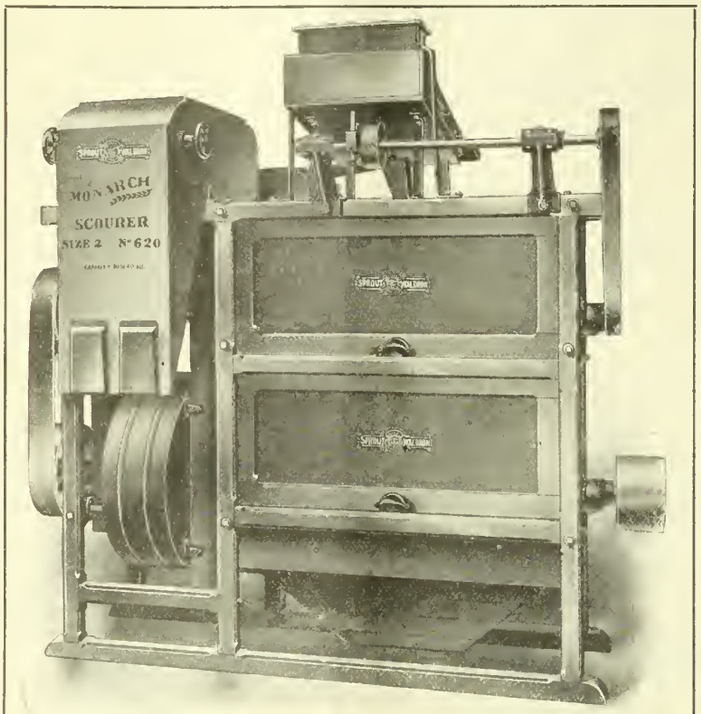
Let us write you particulars regarding this wonderful invention.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILLING CLEAN WHEAT

And the necessity for cleaning it economically and thoroughly, are equally well recognized and were leading factors in the development of



Monarch Double Wheat Scourer--With Shoe

THE MONARCH WHEAT SCOURER

Built in five sizes, in single and double types, with or without shoe and with capacities ranging from 15 to 100 bushels per hour.

Design is such as insures satisfactory cleaning regardless of the nature of the wheat. Cylinders are the most efficient yet produced and plenty of fan power for separation of screenings and ample ventilation to the scouring chamber have been provided.

Construction is of durable materials throughout and workmanship first class.

For details of this machine, address

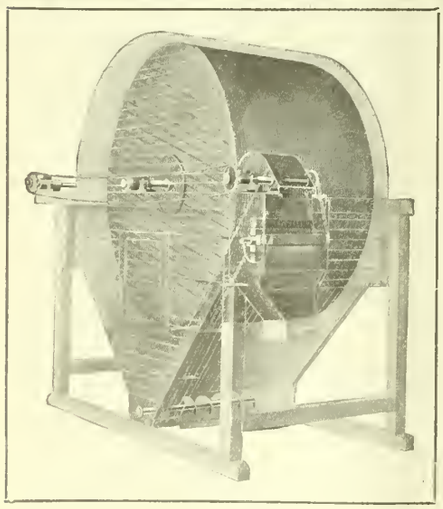
The Flour Milling Machinery Department,

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.



WHEN you dump a bunch of dirty, dust-laden cloth sacks into the Wolf Sack Cleaner you can safely bet a double-eagle that something *good* is due to happen.

Those sacks are going to be cleaned *right.* When they come out of the cleaner they'll remind you of a fellow all dressed up in a brand new suit. No dust, no dirt, nothing at all left to discolor or contaminate the flour.

Capacity—a thousand sacks an hour.

Send for Bulletin 92

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE:
203-4 Boston Building
Kansas City, - Mo.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
READING ROOM

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1915 | Number Six

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1, 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied

H. R. WILLIAMS
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES
DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH
616 WYANDOTTE STREET

I am again asking you to join me in spreading the gospel of cheerfulness - making a good finish of 1914 and starting 1915 without any handicap.

Wishing you a most enjoyable Christmas and a most Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely
Ford

Holidays 1914.

"THE WILLIAMS WAY"

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Tyler Wire Cloth
Hoyt Flintstone Leather Belting

H. R. WILLIAMS,

"The Bolting Cloth Man"
614 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Missouri

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Wheat on the Farms Roads are Impassable Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT
WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

408 West 59th St,
Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

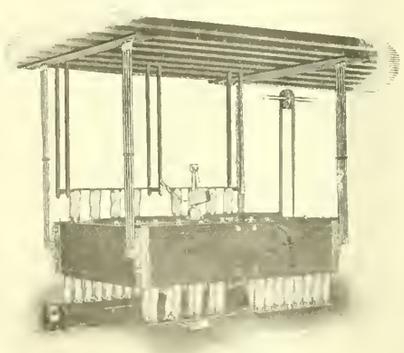
90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Canton, Ohio.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.



Unique Self Balancing Sifter

MILL MACHINERY

Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

Unique Self Balancing Sifters

Unique Ball Bearing Double Roller Mills

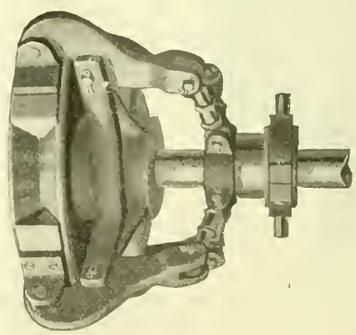
Southwestern Agents for
ROBINSON MFG. CO.
MUNCY, PA.

Roll Corrugating & Grinding

TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Border Queen Milling Co.
located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.
CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR
Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade
Correspondence Solicited
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

The New Era Milling Company
Arkansas City, Kansas.
POLAR BEAR FLOUR

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE
Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob
The Vilm Milling Co.
Wichita, Kansas
N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, he best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr. Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

"STAR FLOUR."
Let us quote you on either straight cars of flour—guaranteed flour—or mixed cars, flour and feed, corn meal, graham and pancake flour.
GAYLORD MILLING COMPANY,
GAYLORD, KANS.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour

"NEPTUNE"

Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

Bran

Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour

"STAR"

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER
FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo.

Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands
Lebanon Bene
Ethereal
Jewel
Member Millers' National Federation

Manufacturers of
Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

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George Hay Charles Hay
George Hay & Co.
FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cotton Grain
BAGS
BY THE BALE OR CARLOT
Grass and Field Seeds
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago Minneapolis

PHILADELPHIA.

Shane Bros & Wilson Co.
STRONG QUALITY FLOURS
308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.
ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE
Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.
Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,
F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS— —CLEARS— —LOW GRADES— —FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal
As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.
WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.
Pine Bluff, A k.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in
FLOUR
Write to the live wire Commission Merchants
JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.
Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

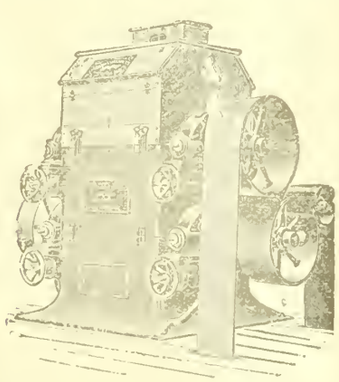
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed — WANTED — CORN Bran Meal Chop
For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.
In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

CONSIGN TO US—WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS — NOT BUYERS.

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
EACH LINE GELLED IN ITS GLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

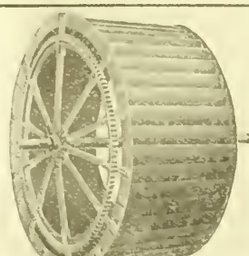
The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.
2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."



THE I-X-L STEEL OVERSHOOT WATER WHEEL will develop one-third more power than any small turbine using the same amount of water.
Our new Bulletin No. 15 tells why.
FITZ WATER WHEEL COMPANY
Hanover, Penna.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year

Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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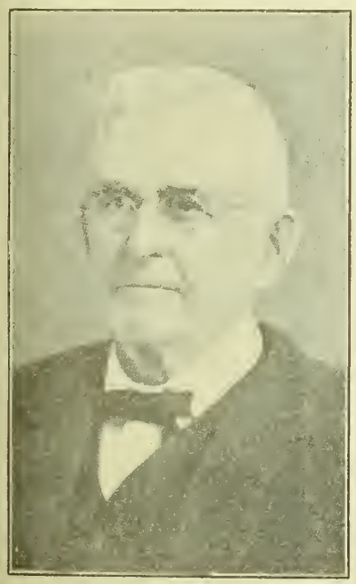
Perry Hutchinson Dead

Pioneer Kansas Miller Lived to Ripe Age of 83 Years.

Captain Perry Huchinson, of Marysville, Kan., died at his home on Dec. 29 at the age of 83 years and 27 days.

For many years he has had the distinction of not only being the first merchant miller in Kansas, but the oldest active flour miller in the state. Although his son, Wallace Hutchinson, has been carrying the responsibilities of the business for the last few years, Captain Hutchinson was about the plant nearly every day and kept in close touch with the business.

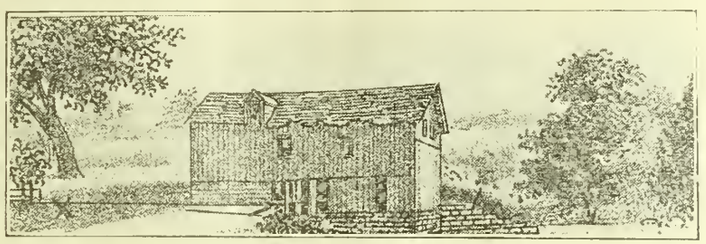
His life reads like a romance of pioneer days and he was a true pioneer. Within a year he related to the writer his first large transaction in flour which, he said, started his prosperity. He rode on horseback from Marysville to Junction City, a distance of over 80 miles, in one night and landed the contract for flour to supply the builders of the Union Pacific railroad.



Captain Perry Hutchinson.

The flour was hauled across the country, but the little mill shown on this page ran night and day at a profit for each barrel which was very large—so large that modern millers would soon be in the Rockefeller class if they could operate on such margins.

Captain Perry Hutchinson was born in Chautauqua county, in the state of New York, Dec. 2, 1831. He remained on the home farm until 21 years old, then went to Wisconsin, where he remained one year, then went to Iowa, where he built a mill and operated it and a farm. In December, 1855, he was married to Miss Lydia Jenette Barber at Fredonia, N. Y. Soon after their marriage he lost his entire property through the manipulations of a partner and was left to commence life anew. A brother helped him to a team and a few household articles and the young couple came to Kansas. They arrived in Marshall county Oct. 1, 1859, and from that time until the present their lives have been an important part of the country's history. He soon became able to purchase and did purchase the 80 acres of land where the mill and home were built later. He commenced building a dam in the river before the war, but in July, 1862, he let that work rest and organized a company of men and with them entered the service as captain of Co. E, 13th Kansas Infantry. After serving a year and eight months he resigned and returned to Marysville, finished his dam and built a mill on the east side of the river, and commenced operating it in 1864. The mill was not a very large one, it was only 16x20, but it did custom work for a vast territory of frontier country, and made Marysville its trade center. He also built a dwelling house. It was only 14x20, but that was big for pioneer times. In 1867 he built the larger mill on the west side of the river, then in 1871 he built the fine residence that has been their home since that time. The mill and elevator have been enlarged from time to time and constantly kept up to date and maintained its standing as one of the best mills in the state.



Original Flour Mill of Perry Hutchinson.

He helped organize the First National Bank in 1882, and for many years has been its president. He was stricken and died in the harness. His prosperity was an example of what indomitable will, energy and industry will accomplish.

The devoted wife who has been his constant helpmate through his long and busy life, two sons—Frank W. and Wallace W., of Marysville, and one daughter, Mrs. Etta V. Kotsch of Sturgis, South Dakota, survive him and mourn his loss. The community will miss him, and history will record him as a sturdy patriotic American citizen who rendered good service to his county, his state and his nation.

World's shipments of wheat during the past week 8,414,000 bus., compared with 13,129,600 bus. in the preceding week and 10,560,000 bus. last year. America shipped 8,270,000 bus, of the total, including 435,000 bus. from the Pacific Coast and 320,000 bus. from St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. The bulk of the wheat was destined to Italy, France, Scandinavia, Greece and Holland.

Lebanon Mill and Elevator Co., Lebanon, Kan.: "We are running 11 hours, doing a fair business locally, but slow elsewhere. Mill feed slow. About 10 per cent of wheat is being held."

Favorable for Winter Wheat.

Weather over the southwestern section of the winter wheat belt continues favorable, but the general average of the crop there is lower than at this season a year ago. East of the Mississippi river further snowfall is noted and the crop is making seasonable progress. Barring the possibility of an unfavorable spring or late losses through low temperatures or thawing and freezing, the increased acreage should offset to a large extent any minor loss in the general condition of the crop.

Failure to sell the holdings of the bankrupt B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia., may result in the organization of a stock company among the creditors, to operate the various elevators owned by the company. The plan will be considered at a special meeting of creditors in the office of H. H. Whitaker, referee in bankruptcy, on Jan. 6.

C. M. Replogle, of the Shenandoah Milling Co., Shenandoah, Ia., visited his milling friends in Kansas City during the past week. Mr. Replogle reported trade conditions in Iowa pretty fair, considering general business conditions.

Present Milling Plant at Marysville.

The flour mills in Alton, Ill., made a record run in December, for that month, and scored close to the record for the entire year. The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., of St. Louis, made 66,000 barrels of flour and the Sparks Milling Co. over 50,000 barrels. The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. for the year made 600,000 barrels of flour. The demand for flour from Europe has been very heavy with the Alton mills.

The grist mill belonging to A. M. Brashear at Alexandria, La., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at between $1,000 and $1,500.

The firm of Porter & Proctor, operating an elevator at Fox Lake, Wis., has been succeeded by C. S. Porter.

Farmers' Elevator Co., Hanlontown, Ia., incorporated by John A. Ford, S. K. Gesme, N. Leverson and A. O. Rye.

H. C. Cole Mill Burned

Total Destruction of 800 Barrel Plant at Chester, Ill.

The 800-barrel flour mill of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., at Chester, Ill., burned on Monday morning with an estimated loss of $100,000, fully covered by insurance. The mill proper, with the warehouse and entire stock of flour and feed was burned. The elevators and wheat stocks were saved.

The fire started in the basement of the main building at 1:30 a. m. and while the cause is not definitely known, spontaneous combustion is thought to be the origin of the fire.

The business of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. was established in 1859 and has been gradually built up until it was one of the best known concerns in the country, having a large established and profitable business in its leading brand "Omega" in Southern states. The officers of the company are H. C. Cole, president; C. B. Cole, vice president, and E. P. Bronson, treasurer.

Southwestern Wheat Conditions.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4, 1915.

Moderate temperatures prevailed over most of the Southwestern winter wheat belt during the past week, and the snow covering melted in some sections, but generally about three inches of the recent eight-inch fall are still protecting the wheat plant. Conditions so far have been unusually favorable to wheat. Barely a county in the Southwest did not receive a good snow covering before freezing temperatures set in. Last week, Oklahoma and Texas were visited by liberal snows.

Views of Kansas millers on crop conditions are generally favorable. E. W. Moses, of the Moses Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Great Bend, Kan., says that wheat in Barton county is in good condition and that there is not much basis for alarm over the growing wheat.

William Teichgraeber, of the Gypsum City, Kan., mill, while in Kansas City today, stated that more than three inches of the recent eight-inch fall was still on the ground in Saline county. "The snow took the frost out of the ground," said Mr. Teichgraeber. "All of the moisture from the melting snow is going into the ground where it is needed. Farmers are not expecting a crop as large as last year, but they do anticipate a crop of normal proportions, at least. About 20 per cent of the old crop is being held near Gypsum City. Holders are marketing gradually, according to their financial needs. They think prices will go to $1.25 to $1.50 per bu., while at present they are receiving $1.15."

Most of the snow which fell in Harper county, Kan., is gone, according to T. K. Miller, Harper, Kan., who was in Kansas City, Jan. 4. "The snows served a good purpose," said Mr. Miller, "principally in protecting and affording moisture to wheat fields, but more is needed. Generally, I believe the crop outlook is fair. Farmers are holding about 15 per cent of last year's crop. This is equal to 25 per cent of the harvest in years of normal production, it should be remembered. Farmers are indifferent about selling. They feel sure that they will not have to dispose of their wheat holdings below $1 per bu., and they are merely speculating as to how much more than that figure they can get."

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Diplomacy and Flour Trade.

American millers are greatly interested in the course followed by the federal government at Washington in seeking, by diplomatic intervention, to remove some of the restrictions which have been placed upon our commerce with neutral countries in Europe. President Wilson and his advisers have undertaken to solve a very difficult problem, and, while the entire text of the note to Great Britain was not allowed publicity on either side of the Atlantic, it was understood to place the position taken by the United States in very firm language before the foreign office of Great Britain.

Briefly, the position taken by the American exporting millers is that no foreign country with which the United States is at peace can be justified in placing restrictions on the commerce of the latter with another neutral nation. Whether this contention will stand by the interpretation of international law, or whether the exigencies of war make it necessary for Great Britain to adopt another expedient, regardless of precedent and established rules, is practically the query which the British foreign office must either evade or answer.

What is the Greater Good? What utilitarian purpose, what happiness of mankind is best served? If the war is to be ended only by the ultimate defeat of Germany because Germany is starved into submission, meaning that supplies of all kinds, both foodstuffs and armaments, are kept from her borders, how can the allies take any chances on supplies or contraband of war reaching Germany by the channels of trade through neutral countries? That is the question which the British foreign office will ask of the United States.

While the question pending between the United States and Great Britain is purely a diplomatic one, the British contention none the less rests not on diplomacy, but on a militarism as pronounced, even if less arrogant, than that of the Germans. The British empire has developed a naval power sufficient for driving the commerce of any nation off the seas. That is the fact which lies at the bottom of the unconcealed purpose of the allies to use their naval strength in shutting off all sources of supply from Germany and Austria. It is the only fact on which could have been formulated the undisguised "starving out" policy. In the exercise of this power a virtual blockade of the North Sea has been in existence ever since a few weeks after the beginning of hostilities. This virtual blockading was protested against by Holland three months ago. Sweden, Norway and Denmark all have protested to London in vain. The virtual blockade has been continued. The Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have argued the case learnedly from the viewpoints of international laws, customs and usages. Great Britain has not attempted any argument or any defense of her action. In no other capital of the world is her course of action better known to be without formal sanction than at London. From there we are likely soon to hear that, if not directly sanctioned, much of it is not specifically outlawed and can therefore be defended as acts growing out of a military necessity.

The North Sea could be formally blockaded, not by force of law, but by force of arms, by force of militarism on water. Equally so could the Mediterranean Sea, washing all of South Europe, be effectively blockaded through British possession of Gibraltar at one of its extremities and the Suez Canal at the other. Great Britain is too wise to openly affront the neutral world by an open proclamation of such blockades, but she has been making them not less effective through use of her sea power, and against which the little countries of Northern Europe protested weeks before any protest was sent from Washington.

What would be the position of American millers should a reversal of conditions ensue whereby Germany would police the high seas and attempt to stop the commerce of the United States with Italy or Spain because our exports would eventually reach France? Our government would make the same protest that we have the right to trade with neutral countries. It is a precedent established by England herself, as history shows.

It is a long time since British diplomacy first took the position touching the rights of neutrals which we are taking now. Being unable to cite all of such a voluminous record, it is best to begin with citations of more recent dates and work backward from them as a means of showing them to have been a following of precedents in the making of a record of very consistent and well-established British policy. In June, 1904, during the Russo-Japanese war, Russia having contemplated a "starving out" of Japan, Lord Lansdowne notified the government at St. Petersburg that such a step would be regarded by Great Britain as "a step inconsistent with the law and practice of nations," because that government was unwilling to admit "that if such provisions were consigned to the port of a belligerent (even though it should be a port of naval equipment) they should therefore be necessarily regarded as contraband of war unless there are circumstances relating to any particular cargo to show that it is destined for military or naval use."

That position was not a new one assumed by Great Britain. It was in consonance with the one that country had steadily maintained for more than a century, or since when, in the last years of the eighteenth century, it had to pay to citizens of the United States, under the award of a mixed commission, heavy damages for losses through seizure and detention of cargoes consigned to ports in France, with which Great Britain was then at war. Thomas Jefferson was then secretary of state. In declaring the position of this government he wrote: "When two nations go to war those who choose to live in peace retain their natural right to pursue their agriculture, manufactures and other ordinary vocations and to carry the produce of their industry to all nations, belligerent or neutral, as usual." Edmund Randolph, succeeding Jefferson in the state department, instructed John Hay, sent on a special mission to London, to insist that "provisions, except in the instance of siege, blockade or investment, are not to be ranked among contraband." After the decision in the American cases Great Britain abandoned the position then taken, and was afterward consistent in enjoining upon other nations what she had then come to hold as well-settled law. She enjoined it upon the United States during the Civil War, and after our yielding of the point Lord John Russel superfluously instructed the British minister at Washington to tell Secretary Seward it was a lucky thing for us we had done so. She enjoined it upon France in 1885, when that nation was trying to blockade the ports of Northern China. Lord Salisbury adhered to it honorably in the Transvaal case. The present British contention is inconsistent, but, we must admit, very candidly so. We venture the opinion that the British reply will be a virtual waiver of all points of law and usage, and rest itself upon a military necessity and a promise to pay.

If this view of the important matter is to govern and military necessity dominate, rather than international law and usages, the restrictions will continue to limit the export business in flour to the Baltic and North Sea ports. But even with the risks and losses business must proceed, and the American millers or their customers abroad will have damages accruing after the war is closed which will make the war claims of other conflicts seem insignificant.

Flour Mills During "Hard Times."

In periods of industrial depression, when so many unemployed men are clamoring for any kind of work which will keep them and their families from actual destitution or becoming dependent upon provident associations, it is noticeable that the milling business does not furnish any unusual number of the unemployed.

While other manufacturers are curtailing production and operations are entirely suspended in some industries, the flour mills of the United States are running about as usual. There are not any unusual number of flour mill employes seeking work, although there are many men applying for work who have been engaged in other lines.

There have been statements made that milling conditions were favorable when "hard times" prevail. To prove this as a fact would require statistics of per capita consumption of flour on a comparative basis, which are not available. The profits of the business are dependent upon so many different conditions and circumstances that the periods covered by general business contraction or expansion cannot be compared to get at the facts.

Almost the last purchase which can be paid for by the family which is in reduced circumstances will be found to be flour or bread, and when money is again available the first purchase will be flour or bread. When "soup houses" are established it is bread which is given with the free soup. Every basket furnished to the poor by individuals or societies contains bread. Witness the Belgium relief as a proof that indeed "Bread is the Staff of Life."

There must be great satisfaction to mill owners in being able to keep the wheels turning in about the same way year after year, through both good and bad years in the industrial world. If there is any advantage to the milling business in "hard times" the Law of Compensation works out with equal justice in that much work is furnished and the mill's employes find steady and remunerative occupation through the hardest of hard times. There is no doubt that many mill owners keep their plants going at times when it would be better to shut down and "lay off" their help. There is commendable pride and also real philanthropy, which is not often recognized because not talked about, in steady operation. It is true that prices and profits suffer and competitors find much reason for complaint. We are not giving justification for such unbusiness-like operation of a flour mill. It may be stretching a point and giving credit where credit is not due.

In many a community, in rural districts as well as the larger milling centers, the flour mills throughout the United States are furnishing needed employment to many workers who would otherwise be idle. The larger mills operating at night on export orders will often furnish the only signs of busy industry. What stronger argument could be advanced for the protection and building up of the flour mill industry, which could furnish

steady employment for many more workers if more flour and less wheat could be shipped out of the country? But that is another story, although one of discrimination and unwarranted handicaps often told.

It is with pride that everyone connected with the industry may reflect upon these facts. The flour mills not only manufacture the cheapest and most wholesome and nutritious food, but in doing so furnish, in good times and bad, the employment which many men need.

Flour Trade With Neutrals

President Wilson Protests Against Allies Interference with Commerce.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1915.

Interference with vessels carrying cargoes of non-contraband articles to the belligerents will not be tolerated by the United States—this was the substance of a long note dispatched to the British government last week by President Wilson. The document sent to the British government constitutes the strongest representation on this subject made by the United States to the belligerents since the outbreak of war.

Exporting millers are directly interested in that part of the note which deals with foodstuffs. This section of the note is probably the most far-reaching declaration made, since if it were accepted by Great Britain, American trade in grain, grain products and other foodstuffs, now greatly handicapped, would be increased. The section of the note dealing with foodstuffs follows:

"In the case of conditional contraband, the policy of Great Britain appears to be equally unjustified by the established rules of international conduct. As evidence of this, attention is directed to the fact that a number of the American cargoes which have been seized consist of foodstuffs and other articles of common use in all countries which are admittedly relative contraband. In spite of the presumption of innocent use, because destined to neutral territory, the British authorities made these seizures and detentions without, so much as we are informed, being in possession of facts that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, as that term is used in international law. Mere suspicion is not evidence, and doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce, not against it.

"The effect upon trade in these articles between neutral nations resulting from interrupted voyages and detained cargoes is not entirely cured by reimbursement of the owners for the damages, which they have suffered, after investigation has failed to establish an enemy destination. The injury is to American commerce with neutral countries as a whole through the hazard of the enterprise and the repeated diverson of goods from established markets.

"It also appears that cargoes of this character have been seized by the British authorities because of a belief, that though not originally so intended by the shippers, they will ultimately reach the territory of enemies of Great Britain. Yet this belief is frequently reduced to a mere fear in view of the embargoes which have been decreased by the neutral countries, to which they are destined on the articles composing the cargoes.

"That a consignment 'to order' of articles listed as conditional contraband and shipped to a neutral port raises a legal presumption of enemy destination appears to be directly contrary to the doctrines previously held by Great Britain and thus stated by Lord Salisbury in the South African war:

"'Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for enemy forces, it not sufficient that they are capable of being used so, it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure.'

"With this statement as to conditional contraband the views of this government are in entire accord, and upon this historic doctrine, consistently maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent as well as neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely."

The British government is given to understand in the note that it has the "full right of a belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or other enutral vessels carrying American goods and detain them when there is sufficient evidence to justify a belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes, but his majesty's government, judging from the experience in the past, must realize that this government cannot without protest permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for evidence of contraband, or upon presumption created by special enactments which are clearly at variance with international law and practice."

In conclusion, the note says that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that if it does not improve, it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed between the American and British peoples.

"Made in U. S. A." Exposition.

A "Made in the U. S. A." Industrial Exposition, to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York, March 6 to 13, is the latest development of the nation-wide movement to popularize and permanently establish the "Made in the U. S. A." slogan or national trade-mark and increase American industry and trade.

This exposition is designed to show American made and American grown products in practically all branches of business. Some of the biggest industrial concerns in the country have already signified their intention of exhibiting at the exposition.

Grain Men 1915 Meet in Peoria.

The board of directors of the Grain Dealers' National Association decided at a meeting last week to hold the 1915 convention of the association at Peoria, Ill. The dates have not yet been definitely decided upon, but it is probable the convention will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 11, 12 and 13.

Missouri Wheat Situation.

Farmers have been slow to sell much wheat of late, due to two reasons, says Secretary Marshall of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club in a recent bulletin. Weather has been such that other farm duties have demanded their attention and farmers are exceedingly bullish. The slow movement has done no harm, nor would it if continued for some time to come. Millers are well stocked and are extremely cautious about following too close to the market. Prices for wagon wheat range from $1 to $1.08 per bu., depending upon the location and the individual views of buyers.

Effect of German Raid.

Higher war risk rates and demoralized service to Leith, Aberdeen and Dundee followed the raid of German battleships on the English coast. Shipments to these ports, which are near the center of attack, are being accepted, but only subject to delay. It is believed that shipping to these ports will become normal within the next fortnight, if German naval activities do not include further attacks on the English coast.

Death of H. W. Gladhill

Prominent Milling Engineer Dies Suddenly at Muncy, Pa.

Harvey W. Gladhill, milling engineer for Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Penn., died suddenly at his home at Muncy on Dec. 28. He was taken sick the Saturday afternoon previous shortly before leaving the office, became unconscious on Sunday and died early Monday morning.

The milling fraternity has lost an exceptionally valuable man by the death of Mr. Gladhill, who has been identified with the industry since boyhood. He was a man of great ability as a milling engineer and he has designed some of the foremost flour mills in the United States.

Last October he entered the employ of Sprout, Waldron & Co., and was placed in charge of their flour mill department. For 16 years previous he was with The Wolf Company, of Chambersgurg, Pa., and during this time visited all sections of the United States and made many warm friends among millers and mill owners, who learned to recognize behind his modest and unassuming demeanor an ability and grasp of milling—practical milling problems—which placed him in the leadership of his contemporaries.

Mr. Gladhill was born in 1862, on a farm near the famous battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa. He commenced the occupation of milling when only 17 years old, and has been in some way connected with the business ever since.

His first position was in a flour mill at Emmetsburg, Md., where he remained for a year. He then went into the mill owned by John Jones at Thermot, Md., and from there to employment in a mill near Waynesboro, Pa., owned by John Frick. Subsequently he went to Urbana, O., where he was for a year in the employ of the city steam mills of W. S. Keefer & Co. At the expiration of this engagement, and with a view to broadening his experience, he made a trip through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, visiting and inspecting the prominent milling establishments in these states. Returning from this trip to his home in Adams county, Pa., he became interested in a mill near Waynesboro and remained there in active management for 11 years. Mr. Gladhill then went to Gaithersburg, Md., as superintendent of the mills of the Gaithersburg Mill & Manufacturing Co., of that place and at Derwood. For 16 years, just previous to the acceptance of the position with Sprout, Waldron & Co., he has been engaged in the making of milling programs and in the supervision of the manufacture, sale and installation of flour milling machinery for The Wolf Company.

Gaylord Milling Co., Gaylord, Kan.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business only fair. Good locally, but dull in East and dead in South. Good sale for mill feed. Probably 75 per cent of the wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

North Bend Milling Co., North Bend, Neb.: "We are running 18 hours, doing a good business locally and fair in East and South. We are booked for flour to Feb. 1. Good demand for bran. About 40 per cent of wheat being held."

York Milling Co., York, Neb.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business poor for prompt shipment, but good for deferred; good locally, but Eastern markets out of line. Mill feed in good demand. About five per cent of wheat held."

The Star Roller Mill, at Marshall, Mo., has been leased by Morgan & Hayner, both of whom are experienced millers.

ONE OF THE FIRST MILLSTONES.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kan.

In 1903 I found on the plains near Limon, Colo., a granite millstone if not of prehistoric times at least of aboriginal origin. On Dec. 31, 1914, I presented it to the Kansas Academy of Science at Topeka, Kan.

While that part of Colorado is covered with small fragments of disintegrated granite showing the surface to be denudation from the Rockies, no masses of granite are found short of the mountains, nearly 100 miles farther west. The shape and wear of this stone, however, are distinctive enough to tell the tale even though picked up among the Rockies themselves.

A practical man, figuring on a showing and profits, would want to know the plan, the kind and the capacity of this mill. The answer is: A granite stone weighing 12 pounds, transverse 10 inches, average thickness 1½ inches, oval on the under side and dished and smooth from the edge to three-quarters inch in depth at the center on top, a portion only of the bottom worn smooth.

An anthropologist, looking at this stone, would say that here is one of the prehistoric or aboriginal grinding stones of primitive man. In this hollow grain was placed and crushed by another stone of about the size of the fist, held in the hand of the grinder and rubbed or vibrated backward and forward. This accounts for the smoothly worn hollow surface. Turning the stone over, the rude chipping of the under portion to form the oval shape takes us back to the chipped stone age. The smoothly worn portion of the bottom, not being centrally located, was not made smooth by contact with the earth or a base, when in use, but was made smooth by another use of the stone. When the grain was ground in the hollow the meal was then mixed with water and kneaded into dough. This was then removed from the trough, the stone turned over and small portions or balls of the dough patted into flat cakes on this smooth portion of the bottom for baking on hot stones or by being held over coals of fire. We thus see the baker's implements and art arising in relation with, and as a part of, that of the miller. The dished form and the elliptical outline of this stone enable us to trace the original of the platter, and give us an insight into the origin and use of dishes and pottery, as well as the development of stone vessels, while the material, the use and the position when in use bring us up to ourselves—the nether millstone of granite differing as to the result only in that the burr is now revolved by mechanical means as against the former fair hands of "women grinding at the mill."

The edge of the stone bears several marks of violence, but consideration of these might lead us only into speculations and musings.

H. Niemoller & Sons, Wakefield, Kan.—"We are running 11 hours. Flour business very good locally, but dull elsewhere. Bran dull and shorts strong. About 20 per cent of wheat still being held."

Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan.: "We are running full time, doing a good flour business locally and for deferred shipment. Nothing elsewhere. Mill feed in fair demand."

Platte Center Milling Co., Platte Center, Neb.: "We are running 11 hours, doing a fair local business. Good demand for mill feed. About half the wheat crop is still held."

The Coleta Grain and Lumber Co., Coleta, Ill., is building an elevator at that point, and will also build one at Milledgeville, Ill.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4, 1915.

Considerable interest is shown by Kansas City and Southwestern millers over just how the jobbing trade will take the advance in wheat values of the past week. Because of the New Year holiday, few inquiries were received by mills and very little business resulted. Jobbers, of course, in their bids reflected no confidence in wheat, but a large part of the trade is keeping out of the market, figuring that the Argentine movement will cause further losses in flour values.

Most mills asked steady prices for established patents, but on Eastern business an advance of 5c to 10c was quoted. Range of prices on 95 per cent flour, delivered Kansas City in jute, 60-day shipment, was $5.30 to $5.65. For three months' shipment prices sent out by mills range up to $5.80 per bbl. on 95 per cent flour.

It is generally felt among jobbers, according to reports from millers, that the low level in the flour market will be reached after Jan. 15. However, if this is keeping the trade from contracting on a large scale it is generally satisfactory to mills, who are displaying more of a disposition to limit business to short-time contracts than ever before in the past year. Eastern trade especially is showing the effect of the approaching Argentine movement. Still there are some flour handlers who believe that with an ocean rate of almost 40c per bu. from Argentine to Great Britain the early wheat movement in that country will not have any very great bearish effect on world's wheat prices. They believe that the present market has taken Argentine wheat into consideration and that an export demand for American wheat will be maintained.

To southwestern Missouri and Kansas trade, mills asked up to $6 per bbl. for fancy patents in 48s cotton, delivered 30 days. Central states bought on a basis of about $5.80, Kansas City, for established Kansas patents.

Directions on old contracts were good. Mills report no trouble at all in securing shipping directions, as most of the jobbing trade has made favorable purchases.

* * *

Improvement in the Southern flour situation is reported. Although soft wheat mills operated on about half time, their reports indicate that a very material improvement in flour sales to the cotton states is expected for 1915. Because of the stringent financial conditions of the past, Southern jobbers are carrying smaller stocks of flour than usual for this time of the year. Few have contracts.

Prevailing prices on extreme short patents are about 20c per bbl. over hard wheat offerings of same grade. Southern states are paying about $5.80 to $6 per bbl., Kansas City, for established patents in cotton.

Eastern bakery trade is expected to resume purchasing this month. Cracker bakers have contracted to some extent, but a large part of this trade will need supplies after Jan. 15.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for January-February shipment, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.45@4.70 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $4.10@4.25.

Bran Reaches Top of $1.06.

Exceedingly strong market in bran and weakness in shorts and middlings characterized the feed market in the Southwest during the past week. Heavy feeds suffered because of a smaller local demand and increased offerings on the Kansas City market, shorts showing a loss of several cents, while fancy white middlings, although offered only in mixed cars with flour and feed, were about five cents lower.

The decreased output of Northwestern mills and lower temperatures stimulated trade to Eastern states in bran, resulting in advances of five to six cents for prompt shipment. Eastern states bid for deferred business, but the strength made millers unwilling to sell at present level for even 30-day shipment. At the close local jobbers bid $1.05 to $1.06 for bran, shipment this week, but mills held back, and local re-sellers were barely able to get enough supplies to fill orders.

Shorts did not have as brisk trade as bran. Prices on this feed were weak, while offerings from mills were freer than for some time. The increase in the supply of shorts is accounted for in a certain measure by the light trade in mixed cars of flour and feed done by mills in the past three weeks, as a result of the holiday season.

Brown shorts sold at $1.15 per 100 lbs., while gray shorts brought a range of $1.23 to $1.28. White shorts brought a small premium in some instances, but nominal prices were on the same basis as gray offerings.

Fancy white middlings sold at a top of $1.40, or about five cents lower for the week. Practically no straight cars of this feed were offered, but quotations in mixed cars showed the decline.

Feed demand came principally from Southwestern and Eastern states. Sales to the South were exceedingly light, and it appears that the general improvement reported in the cotton states has not as yet been felt in the mill feed market.

Northwestern mills offered bran to Kansas City dealers last week at $26.05 per ton, delivered 60 days in sacks. They were nearer in line on shorts, offering their standard middling grade at $1.07 per 100 lbs., Minneapolis, or about $1.21 Kansas City.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.05@1.06 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.15@1.28; white shorts, $1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.40; red dog, $1.75.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5.50@5.90 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.25@5.70; first clears, $4.40@4.80; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.80@6 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.75; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.50@3 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.45@2.95; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.45 @2.95 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.40 @2.90; graham flour in small sacks, $2.50@2.80 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.70@2.90 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.65@2.80; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.06; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.75; white shorts, $1.30@1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.90 @6; per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.70@5.80; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.20; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6@ 6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.80@6; bran, $1.10; mixed feed, $1.15@1.20; standard shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.80@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.50@6.70 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6@6.20 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

The year just closed witnessed a small reduction in the total output of Kansas City mills, compared with the preceding year, but this was due altogether to the fact that the Southwestern Milling Co. plant, with a capacity of 3,000 bbls., was not making flour for a period of nine months. Generally, the mills operated on much better averages throughout the 12 months than in 1913. Total output for the year was 2,165,000 bbls., compared with 2,294,617 bbls. in the preceding year.

Demoralization in Southern trade is reflected in the 1914 output of corn meal and other corn products. Total for the year was 75,650 bbls., the lightest in the past 10 years, and only a little more than half of the production in 1913, when local mills turned out 138,825 bbls. In 1912 output of corn meal was 174,704; in 1911, 115,997; in 1910, 150,148, and 1909, 137,370 bbls.

The one oatmeal mill in Kansas City manufactured 23,460 bbls. of this product, compared with 38,900 bbls. a year ago and 39,300 bbls. in 1912.

The following table shows the output of Kansas City mills during the past 10 years. The low point in this period was reached in 1903, when floods caused the mills to shut down for several months. Output then was only 1,535,460 bbls.

1914	2,165,000
1913	2,294,617
1912	2,080,268
1911	1,822,257
1910	2,226,266
1909	2,427,376
1908	2,577,577
1907	1,974,949
1906	1,989,263
1905	2,053,000
1904	1,595,106
1903	1,535,400

Southwestern Grain Situation.

Kansas City had a wonder year in grain in 1914. The large production of wheat in Kansas increased the receipts of all grain in this market to 105,231,000 bus., or 36,642,000 bus. more than the total arrivals for 1913 and 44 per cent above the biggest previous total. Not only wheat, but corn receipts were also larger in 1914 than ever before, owing to the unprecedented movement through this market for Southwestern distribution.

Receipts of wheat for the year aggregated 70,757,550 bus., compared with 37,870,000 bus. in 1913. The doubling of the Kansas wheat crop meant the doubling of Kansas City's receipts, although much wheat was sold in this market that moved direct to the Gulf for export.

Arrivals of corn in 1914 aggregated 23,172,500 bus., compared with 21,928,750 bus. last year. Oats receipts in 1914 were 9,258,200 bus., compared with 10,174,000 bus. in the preceding year. Oats was the only principal grain showing a falling-off in total receipts for the year just passed.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

E. H. Fisher has started a new flour and feed store at Elkhart, Kan.

F. D. Larabee was elected last week to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. J. P. Dolan was also admitted to membership at the same time.

The Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Okla., is making arrangements to build a large metal shed to protect its flour-loading platforms during inclement weather.

The Ellinwood Mill and Elevator Co., Ellinwood, Kas., was chartered last week with capital stock of $60,000. Incorporators are P. B. Kimpler, J. M. Kimpler and Louis Hagen.

Kansas City millers called in most of their district salesmen for conference the past week. Most millers are outlining campaigns for the next six months, and are trying to avoid the dull periods in April, May and June.

The withdrawal of R. T. Morrison, one of the nominees in the presidential race of the Kansas City Board of Trade, insures the election of D. F. Piazzek, of the Kemper Grain Co., now first vice-president of the board. The election will be held on Jan. 5.

Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, announced last week that hereafter his department will issue reports on wheat crop conditions every six weeks during the growing season, instead of once or twice a year as heretofore.

The Topeka Manufacturers and Jobbers' Association will invite manufacturers and merchants to Topeka early in 1915 for a week of entertainment. At the annual meeting of the organization John Kleinhans, of the Shawnee Milling Co., was elected president.

The Grain Clearing Co., of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will elect three directors at the annual election Jan. 5. Nominees for the three directors to be chosen are: C. W. Lonsdale, B. F. Hargis, W. B. Lathrop, G. W. Hinsen, R. J. Thresher and G. S. Clarkener. After the election the directors will choose from their ranks officers for 1915.

Arthur Stern, assistant sales manager for the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., who has been ill in Kansas City for the past 10 days, has recovered. Mr. Stern says that conditions in Nebraska are very good, flour business being of fine volume. Up to a few days before the holidays shipping instructions were light, but the trade is sending in directions freely now.

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We'd like to go into details with you.

Southwest Warehouse Co.

19th & Campbell Streets,

Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4, 1915.

The advances in flour prices continued last week, although they were not so large nor so rapidly affected. The market closed Monday with advances of from 10c to 20c in effect on nearly all grades of flour. Prices then remained stationary until Thursday, when further advances were shown, and closed Monday at a range from twenty to thirty cents higher than previous week, the heaviest advances being on soft patent, straight and extra fancy flour. Another advance today followed wheat, which was at the highest figures on the crop.

Although numerous inquiries were received throughout the week, both from foreign and domestic buyers, very few sales were reported, as buyers' views were seldom high enough and mills held their flour very stiffly at the advanced prices. Export business was furtber restricted by high ocean freight rates, a further advance of 5c per 100 lbs. being effected during the week, and scarcity of vessel room. All available tonnage is now practically contracted for up to March. No fresh sales to Europe were reported during the week, the only new export sales being 2,500 bbls. hard and 1,000 bbls. soft flour to non-European points.

The local output of flour showed a slight increase in volume, and it is evident from the attitude of the millers that they expect to receive much higher prices for their flour in the near future.

Domestic sales reported during the week were: Soft low grade at $4.10 jute; clear at $4.85@5 jute; straight at $5 bulk and $5.20 jute; patent at $5.40 bulk; hard low grade at $4.50 jute; first clear at $5 bulk; second clear at $4.85 jute, and on orders by local Southern Illinois mills, soft straight at $5.80@5.85 wood; patent at $6.05 to $6.30@6.50 wood; hard patent at $5.45@5.55 bulk.

The output of flour at the following mills was 73,600 bbls. last week, against 71,400 bbls. previous week: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 13,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (AAlton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 12,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,200; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), none; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,200; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 6,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.25@5.40; extra fancy, $$5@5.15; fancy, $4.80@4.95; low grades, $4.20@4.50.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.60@5.75; straight, $5.35@5.50; first clear, $4.90@5.10; second clear, $4.40@4.60; low grades, $4.40@4.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.90@6.10; clear, $5.40@5.50 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $5.60@5.70 jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.11@1.12; soft, $1.14; middlings at $1.26@1.55; white hominy feed, $25 ton; alfalfa meal, $16@16.50 for No. 2, $18@18 50 for No. 1 and $19@20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.15@1.16 and middlings at $1.35@1.48.

Mill Feed Stronger.

The general tone of the mill feed market was considerably improved last week, with a good demand towards the end and light offerings throughout the week. Bran values, both hard and soft, advanced one cent Wednesday and again Thursday, closing Saturday at an advance ot three to four cents over previous week. The South has at last come into the market for mill feeds, and some good sales were made to that section of the country. The Eastern demand is also improving rapidly, and brisk buying from now on is anticipated by local dealers. The price of bran to to city trade also advanced from one to three cents, the poorer qualities taking the greater advance. From all present indications, the prospects for mill feed trade are brighter than they have been for several months.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The cash wheat market gained strength rapidly last week. Values continued to ascend steadily, and the light offerings were far from adequate, being well cleaned up from day to day. Local and nearby mills and elevators are eager for all grades of wheat, although No. 2 red seems to be in greatest favor with the mills. The high price of the year for No. 2 red was reached Thursday at $1.27½, and the advance continued, closing Monday at $1.29.

As increases in ocean freight rates from Argentina have practically eliminated Argentine competition for export trade, the European demand for American wheat is becoming more and more urgent, and wheat values are liable to extreme inflation as a consequence.

Quote today, Monday, as follows: No. 2 red wheat at $1.20; No. 3 red, $1.27½@1.28½; No. 4 red, $1.26; No. 2 hard, $1.29@1.30; No. 3 hard, $1.28@1.30; No. 4 hard, $1.26½.

St. Louis Notes.

Harry F. Hunter, of the Milwaukee Bag Co., Milwaukee, visited friends and relatives in St. Louis last week. He was formerly located here in the bag business.

Chief Flour Inspector Rump reports flour inspection for December at 15,993 bbls., and stocks as follows: Jan. 1, 1915, 64,440 bbls.; Dec. 1, 1914, 63,935; Jan. 1, 1914, 57,675.

Daniel C. Miller, formerly one of the largest grain traders in the St. Louis market, but now located in Chicago, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Miller is a firm believer in higher prices for wheat.

The Saxony Milling Co., of St. Louis, had the honor of paying top price for cash wheat on the St. Louis market in the year 1914. The company purchased one car of No. 2 soft red wheat on Dec. 31, from Morton & Co., at $1.27½. The wheat weighed 60½ lbs. In the first four days of January, however, the cash market was 1½ to 2 cents higher.

Winter wheat is holding its own in St. Louis territory, according to reports to commission houses on the Merchants' Exchange. There was further rain and snow in this section last week and no reports of winter-killing have been received. Unless all signs fail the season will pass with practically no loss from excessive low temperatures.

The Board of Directors of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association met at Jefferson City last week, to arrange the program for the annual convention in St. Louis, Jan. 18 and 19. Governor Major will attend the convention if official business does not intervene. The association is working industriously to induce farmers of Missouri to adopt the elevator system of handling grain, and give up using sacks, which it asserts entails a loss to both the farmer and grain dealer. Mr. Bradshaw's recommendation. He says the Merchants' Exchange does not weigh its grain, but simply supervises it, which assures the grain growers accuracy, which they did not have under the old weighing system. The Exchange maintains not only the weighing bureau, but a system of car inspections, which acts as a double check on losses. The weighing bureau is conducted by experts qualified for the work, Mr. Hall declares.

Messenger boys "put one over" on Merchants' Exchange members at the annual New Year's "frolic" held in the trading hall on New Year's eve. Eighteen footballs were put into play and a lively scrimmage resulted, but in a few minutes only three footballs remained. The wise messenger boys would get one under their coats and in the scramble slip through the door and downstairs. A barrel of confetti and several hundred "streamers" gave color to the gayety. George Harsh, William T. Rook, Carl Langenberg, William Klosterman, Carl Wright and Edwin Stanard led the football rushes.

St. Louis grain men are interested in a bill which Charles U. Becker, member of the Missouri Legislature, expects to introduce at the next session, to prevent future grain trading in Missouri. Becker declares the farmers of the state are losers by gambling in grain futures. The market, he claims, is boosted to start shipments, but is often quickly dropped by manipulators before the grain arrives at destination, and the shipper is forced to take whatever price is offered. If this matter cannot be reached by state legislation Becker favors the adoption of a resolution by the legislature petitioning Congress to enact a law prohibiting grain gambling.

The annual statement of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange for the year 1914, issued by Secretary Eugene Smith on Tuesday, showed a surplus of $52,959, or $8,542 more than the surplus of a year ago. At the end of the year, the membership in the Exchange totaled 1,140, or 36 less than last year, and compared with a membership a few years ago of over 3,300. Eleven memberships were forfeited to the Exchange for non-payment of dues. Two members were expelled and one suspended for a year. The others were redeemed by the Exchange at $150. The report showed the Exchange in an unusually prosperous condition.

Missouri State Warehouse Commissioner James T. Bradshaw, in a report to the General Assembly at Jefferson City last week, recommended that all elevators in Missouri be public elevators and under the supervision of the State Department. He would prohibit the weighing of grain by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Board of Trade of Kansas City. Mr. Bradshaw declares that the system under which the weights of the State Department are not accepted by the Merchants' Exchange is illegal and levies an additional tax of $20,000 a year upon the grain grower. He also would amend the laws to compel the railroads to include state grain inspection fees in their collections and to pay same over monthly to the state. Marshall Hall, president of the Merchants' Exchange, takes exception to

Roger P. Annan, of the Annan, Burg Commission Co., will be elected president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at the annual election of officers and directors scheduled for Jan. 6. Mr. Annan was chosen to head the regular ticket at the annual caucus last week, and as there is no opposition ticket in the field, his election is assured. Thomas K. Martin, of the Graham-Martin Grain Co., was named for first vice president and Cary Bacon, representative of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago, for second vice president. Marshall Hall, of the W. L. Green Commission Co., the retiring president, becomes a member of the board of directors. Other directors named were Carl H. Langenberg, of Langenberg Bros. Commission Co.; Martin J. Mullally, of Martin Mullally Commission Co.; Harry E. Papin and William M. Loudermilk.

The Minonk Farmers' Elevator Co., Minonk, Ill., has increased its capital from $13,000 to $25,000.

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New York

New York, Jan. 4, 1914.

The usual holiday dullness pervaded the market to its fullest extent during the past few days, and, while some business might have been consummated even though the holiday spirit was abroad, this was checked, owing to the very high views entertained by the mills. Mills in general are decidedly bullish in sentiment, and, even though in a few instances they were auxious for business for 60 or 90 days' shipment, still they remained very firm in their prices. The trade in general appear to be getting a little more interested in taking on further supplies, and it is quite possible that the turn of the year will see a fresh impetus given to the buying side. The trade are by no means heavily stocked up, and if the market continues to hold relatively firm it is quite apparent that a good revival in trade can be expected with the new year.

Spring patents were held at $5.90@$6.15 in jute for shipment during January, February and March, and a limited amount of business was turned over at the lower figure. Quite a few mills had bids in hand from the trade at $5.90 jute for January-February March and April shipment, but these mills were excessively firm and claimed they could not produce the flour at prices under $6.15. The situation as regards spring wheat flour is in rather a healthy condition, and therefore it is believed that we are on the eve of some good business on this grade.

Kansas straights were held at prices which made them almost a luxury, some mills asking as high as $6.10 in jute. The general run in price was from $5.75 to $6.10, but owing to the fact that these prices were practically on a par with those of spring patents there was practically no chance for busiuess on this grade.

Spring wheat clears continued to be in fairly active demand, but offerings very scarce, and mills continued to maintain firm in the matter of prices. Prices were quoted at $5.20@5.40 in jute.

Spring second clears and low grades were also in active demand, with offerings limited. Prices were held at $4.60@4.80 in jute. Prices on soft wheat flours also showed a firm tendency during the week, and straights were quoted at $5.75@5.95 in sacks. There still appeared to be a fairly good inquiry both from domestic and export sources.

Mill feed was firm during the week, prices showing a tendency toward higher levels, although business remained very quiet on same. City bran in hulk was held at $24.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the price at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commission, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.15@6.40 in bbls.; straight, $5.90@6 in bbls.; clears, $5.50@5.65 in bbls.; low grades, $4.50@4.80.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.10@6.50 in bbls.; straights, $6@6.20 in bbls.; clears, $5@5.50 in bbls.; low grades, $4.60@4.80.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $6@6.25; straights, $5.75@6; clears, $5.20@5.30; low grades or low clears, $4.60@4.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.75; standard middlings, $25.75; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $35; oil meal, $38@39; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50; 100 lb. sacks, $26.25; middlings, $24.50@34.50; red dog flour, $35.50.

Notes.

The annual New Year's celebration of the New York Produce Exchange, given for the benefit of the poor children of the lower section of the city, was held on the exchange floor Thursday afternoon. Over 3,000 children were taken care of and gift boxes were distributed among them containing toys, food and candy. There were also a large number of baskets distributed to needy families in the lower part of the city. This New Year's celebration has been a feature on 'Change on New Year's Day for a few years past and took the place of the horse play celebration of former years, the members feeling that their money was better spent helping the little ones and brought more enjoyment to all.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 4, 1914.

Millers in this section say the flour business for 1914 was highly successful. Prices during the last six months of the year ranged between $1 and $1.50 a bbl. higher than last year. The heavy exportations to Europe stimulated the demand. The new year was ushered in with an exceptionally good demand for all grades of winter brands of flour.

Agents of spring wheat mills declared that after summing up 1914 business they found it much better than 1913, owing to the better prices. The new year began with them receiving a number of large orders, principally for better grades.

Kansas brands are firm. Representatives of Kansas mills are getting considerable business at the outset of the new year. The big cracker and baking concerns are buying in 1,000-bbl. lots, as every indication points to higher prices.

There is a good demand noted for all grades of rye flour. The city pure grades, however, seem to be the best sellers, buyers taking hold in large quantities. The cash rye market is firmer, and indications are that rye flour prices will go higher, millers say, within the next week.

There is a good request for mill feed. The local and outside points have been taking hold liberally, and some large orders were put through during the week. Bran prices are up 50 cents.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.70; fancy, $5.15@5.40; family, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.30@4.50; low grade, $4.10@4.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.15@6.70; straight, $5.75@6; clear, $4.70@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.05@6.50; straight, $5.75@5.95; clear, $4.50@4.95.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.25@5.45; city pure, $5.45@5.75; city blended, $15.40@5.60.

Notes.

The receipts of flour this week amounted to 25,762 bbls., compared with 23,982 bbls. last week and 22,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,872 bbls., compared with 20,982 bbls. last week and 21,982 bbls. a year ago.

B. D. Dedrick, secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America, was in the city to make arrangements for the annual convention of the organization to be held in Cincinnati on May 24, 25, 26 and 27. It is expected that fully 1,000 millers from all over the country, including foreign countries, will be here for the occasion.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.: "We are running full time. New flour business very dull. Good inquiry for deferred shipment, but prices unsatisfactory. Fair demand for mill feed. Forty per cent of crop held."

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 4, 1915.

Fluctuations in flour were mostly downward the past week, although slight recovery took place in the market later. Trade was exceptionally light throughout the state, as most large buyers declared themselves vindicated in the reductions, and withheld purchases for further declines. There is general sentiment among jobbers that the low point of the market will be touched about Jan. 15, and many are planning to contract for 60-day needs about this time.

Mills more than ever are showing a tendency to limit sales of nearby delivery. Hardy a dealer in the state has contracted for Kansas flour for more than 60-day shipment, and in a great many instances 30-day delivery is the limit set by mills. Some Northwestern mills are offering flour for the first three months of 1915, but they are asking a heavy premium over spot movement.

Iowa mills operated mostly half time the past week. Local trade was dull in the entire state. However, millers are optimistic, as stocks are generally light, and outside mills are not at a price advantage. Iowa mills are asking up to $6 per barrel for short spring wheat patents and around $5.80 for hard winter wheat grades.

Most salesmen of Kansas mills were called in for the week, and little business resulted in consequence. The trade carrying Kansas flour will probably be in the market around the middle of this month, while some have sufficient stocks to carry them until the first of February. Kansas patents were held around $5.80 per bbl. in 48s cotton, delivered any section of the state. On 60-day shipment, mills are asking up to $6 per bbl., or a premium of 20c over prompt.

Mill feeds were higher all of the past week, bran advancing about $1 per ton, while standard middlings and flour middlings were quoted at 50c higher prices. Northwestern mills reported a large surplus and had much to sell for 30-day shipment. In some cases the quotations on spot bran was somewhat out of line. Southwestern mills had only feed to offer in mixed cars with flour.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.60@5.80; fancy clear, $4.80@4.90; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.60@6; clear, $5.10; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50@24 per ton; standard middlings, $23.50@25; flour middlings, $26.50@27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

C. M. Replogle, of the Shenandoah Milling Co., Shenandoah, Ia., visited the past week in Kansas City and the Southwest.

The Iowa Millers' Club will hold a meeting in Des Moines the third week in January. This meeting will be held at the same time of the annual convention of the Iowa Mill Owners' Mutual Fire Insurance So. According to Secretary E. F. Consigny, the plan of having the State Agricultural College at Ames to make analyses of wheat and flour for millers in the state will be in shape by the date of the meeting to have it thoroughly explained.

Corn continues to come to market in unusually dry condition. Moisture tests made in various parts of Iowa show an average of about 3 per cent less moisture content than a year ago. This is enabling farmers and elevator operators in the state to hold their corn for a long period without much loss through storage. A year ago, when moisture was excessive in corn, farmers were not able to hold corn for any great length of time, as danger of spoiling was too great.

Movement of corn in Iowa was light the past week, compared with a year ago. Iowa, the largest surplus corn state this year, is moving barely 60 per cent of the corn marketed a year ago. The difference in prices now and last year accounts to a certain extent, but there is general sentiment in the state that present prices on corn are relatively low in comparison with wheat values, and that the market will soon feel the effects of exports and the European war.

The following patents relating to grain and grain products, were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. Athman, Belgrade, Minn., leveling attachment for separators; T. L. Brandvold, Waseca, Minn., grain binder.

Items From Abroad.

Italy has formally announced that the reduction in the import duty on wheat will be extended until June 30, 1915. CCrop prospects in that country continue good, but reserves of old wheat are light. Foreign buying continues on a large scale.

Cables from the United Kingdom indicate that stocks of wheat at the principal centers there are decreasing, owing to heavy consumption and lighter arrivals. Evidence of delayed shipments from Argentine in January and February is causing much apprehension.

The official estimate of the Australian wheat crop is 25,000,000 bus, while home requirements are in excess of 40,000,000 bus. This leaves a deficiency of 15,000,000 bus. to be imported, against an export last year of 66,000,000 bus. The official estimate is lower than the commercial estimate a month ago.

Spain has announced a sliding scale for duties on import wheat. This scale is to become effective when the price of wheat in that country goes over 52s per 480 lbs.

The students and faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., gave a car of flour ground at the college mill to the Belgian relief fund. The people of Riley County, Kan., also gave a car of flour, both cars being shipped on Christmas Day.

The Rock Flour Milling Co., Golden, Colo.: "Our water power is frozen up and we are unable to operate the mill. The flour business is very good locally, but doing nothing in East or South or for deferred shipment. About 25 per cent of wheat held."

Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan.: "We are running half time. Flour business is fair locally, but slow to the East and nothing to South. Mill feed in good demand. About 30 per cent of wheat still in farmers' hands."

Green & Greenwood have bought the Carthage mill, at Carthage, S. D., from W. D. Cook.

Mixed Cars a Specialty

Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1915.

While the flour market at Chicago is dull, as is usual at this season, it is emphasized by the wheat market, which has been very strong but which has shown some tendency to react. After inventories are taken it is expected that the demand will broaden. The situation in flour is healthy, in that stocks in second hands are very light. Buyers have not been in sympathy with the advance at any time since wheat has been above the dollar level. At no time since that stocking up which took place five months ago has the flour buyer broadened his view or his buying, and it is reasonable to believe that he is not carrying much surplus stock.

Kansas patents are held in this market at top prices. This holds true of clears also, both first and second. Clears are practically unobtainable, however, at any price. Northwestern patents were offered more freely during the week than Southwestern flours of the same character, and there is practically no differential between their values.

Rye flour has been steady the past week and values practically unchanged, although dark rye is in greater demand than it has been for the past few weeks. The differential between the dark and white rye averages about 20c per bbl.

Mill feed offerings in all positions were small this week, and prices were well maintained in consequence. Demand is fair.

Some large export sales were recorded during the week. In fact, the great limitation on this business at the moment is the scarcity of ocean tonnage and the consequent high cost of transportation. Steamship agents will make booking options not nearer than April, and the majority of shippers dislike such advanced delivery dates.

The buying power in cash wheat is not only likely to keep up to present liberal proportions, but will improve, is the general impression here. This was reflected by the cable received on the Board of Trade a few days ago in which it was claimed that Europe must have 2,000,000 bus. from the United States before July 1. With this demand for the cash article there is little likelihood of price losses for the futures, although there may be seen dips in values, but these will be followed by gains all along the line. The situation is unchanged, insofar as the circumstances surrounding the market are concerned. Foreigners look to the United States to feed them, and there is little matter as to the price, because breadstuffs must be obtained for the importing countries and the greater part of it must come from the United States.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.60; standard patents (basis jute), $5.65@5.95; first clears (basis jute), $5@5.25; second clears (basis jute), $4.25@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.60@5.90; straights, $5.45@5.65; clears, $4.90@5.10; low grades, $4.15@4.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.50@5.75; straights, $5.35@5.55; clears, $4.80@5; low grades, $4.10@4.30.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23.50; middlings, $23.50; red dog, $32@32.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—$5.60@5.90; dark, $5@5.25; blended rye, $5.10@5.40.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.65@5.75.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.60 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

G. W. Moody, of Chicago, has purchased an interest in the 150-bbl. mill located at Weyanwega, Wis.

The Norris Grain Co., of Chicago, has been incorporated for $500,000 and will succeed Norris & Co.

Brosseau & Co., Chicago, announce that Louis C. Brosseau has been admitted to membership in that firm.

John F. MacKenzie and Winfield Scott Day have formed a partnership under the firm name of MacKenzie & Day.

Finley Barrell, of the brokerage firm of Finley Barrell & Co., Chicago, who has been very ill, said a day or two ago that he expected to be back at his office very early in January.

While the firm name of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, the big grain house, will remain the same as for many years, the estate of W. S. Warren has withdrawn from the house.

At a caucus meeting of the members of the Board of Trade a few days ago, C. H. Canby was nominated for president for the year 1915, to succeed himself, and Lowell S. Hoit received the nomination for vice-president.

The large increase in business on the Chicago Board of Trade as a result of the war and the large export sales of American grain is reflected in the report of the clearings through the board's clearing houses. For the year these totaled $73,899,998, or an increase over 1913 of $18,113,720.

The Belgian food relief committee of Illinois has S. W. Strong, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, as its acting secretary. The latter has issued a call for country grain dealers to act as members of the grain committee and to receive contributions of grain on storage in such aggregate amounts as facilities will permit, without charge. The understanding is that disposition or shipping instructions will be given not later than Feb. 1.

The sixth annual meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges will be held in the Board of Trade Building Jan. 21-22. The program has not been completed, but if the plans of the officials are carried out a speaker of national reputation will be secured to address the visiting delegates at a dinner on the evening of Jan. 21. The Crop Improvement Committee Day will be Friday, Jan. 22, and the committee offers the best program it has ever prepared for any council meeting.

The Akin-Erskine Milling Co., Evansville, Ind., shipped on the last day of 1914 10,000 bbls. of flour to New Orleans, for export to the Belgian Relief Association in Belgium. Forty freight cars were required to handle the shipment to New Orleans. This company has sent over 30,000 bbls. of flour to Belgium since the beginning of the war.

J. E. McNutt and H. C. Smith, of Optima, Okla., have purchased the Eagle Roller Mills, at Chetopa, Kan., and are installing modern machinery throughout. Messrs. McNutt and Smith have moved to Chetopa, and will operate the mill themselves as soon as the remodeling is completed.

W. E. Hunsaker, of Olean, Mo., has opened an elevator at Russellville, Mo., where he will buy wheat and other grain. Mr. Hunsaker has operated a similar business in Olean for several years.

Over 5,000 bus. of bluestem wheat were sold at Portland, Ore., last week for February delivery at the record price of $1.32 per bu., and 5,000 bus. of February club at $1.30.

Hickman & Shirk, who recently purchased the mill at Polo, Mo., from Tunnell Bros., will commence operations at once.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1915.

This has been a regular holiday week, with very little business transacted in the grain, flour and feed trade, either wholesale or retail. Money seems to be somewhat easier, but one has to watch the collection end of the business very closely. A great many mills and factories that have been shut down for the last few months are starting to operate half time and prospects seem brighter. The railroad shops have given orders to start up full time and that will make a big increase in business in Pennsylvania. The steel mills are running better and that will affect the mines. So, taking it all together, business prospects are considerably better.

We have snow all over the state and the growing wheat looks fine.

The millers are paying $1.10@1.15 per bu. for wheat. Buckwheat and rye are about cleaned up, the latter especially, as it was sent to Europe.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $6.15@6.40; straight, $5.95@6.15; clear, $5.40@5.60; low grade, in sacks, $3.50@3.70.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.65@6.05; straight, $5.25@5.65; clear, $4.95@5.10; extra, $4.20@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.95@6.20; straight, $5.55@6.10; clear, $5.20@5.45.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $6@6.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6@6.50. Buckwheat, $4.15@4.55 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@33.75; flour middlings, $28.50@30.25; middlings, $26.50@27.50; bran, $25.50@26.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $30.50@31.50; bran, $26.25@27.25; winter middlings, bulk, $28.25@29.75; bran, $26.25@26.75.

Notes.

John Baer, of Hagerstown, Md., was held up by highwaymen in his flour mill and robbed.

Visitors to 'Change this week were: William Fulton, of Minneapolis; J. E. Britt and Barney L. Kohn, of Chicago; N. Cohen, of Winnipeg, Canada, and James H. Spicer, of Toronto, Canada.

Lewis A. Conwell, aged 74 years, died last Sunday at his residence in Philadelphia. Mr. Conwell was at one time a baker and afterward one of the largest flour jobbers. His son, S. D. Conwell, is now carrying on the business, in addition to a bakers' supply house.

Dr. Damon I. Butler, of Detroit, has commenced operating the Irving Roller Mills, at Hastings, Mich., which he purchased some time since. He has installed modern machinery throughout the plant, rebuilt the dam with cement and made various other improvements to the property. Buckwheat is coming to the mill in large quantities, and buckwheat flour will probably be one of the chief products.

The government of India has restricted exports of wheat and flour during the period of Dec. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, to 100,000, and the exports will be confined to British possessions.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4, 1915.

Fluctuations in quotations on corn products the past week were very narrow, most mills asking practically the same values as a week ago on corn meal, chop and other products. Demand was about normal for the holiday season, business being exceptionally light to all sections. Many corn mills were shut down the period between Christmas and New Year's day, although several with contracts on hand had liberal shipping instructions and operated full time, being shut down only on the two holidays.

Prospects for January in the corn products business are encouraging, according to reports received from Kansas City and Missouri river millers. Some contracting has already started with Southern trade, but this business is expected to be heaviest in this month. Stocks in the South generally are much lighter than a year ago at this time. The stringent financial conditions of the past five months have tended to limit purchases to the smallest possible amounts and only for current needs.

Considerable optimism rules among corn millers over the improving conditions in Southern states. It is felt that this improvement is coming just at a time when corn meal trade is largest. With better money conditions, large distributors in the cotton states have shown a disposition to contract for deferred supplies.

Corn meal brought around $1.55 per 100 lbs., Kansas City, for cream grade in small sacks. Standard meal sold at 25c per bbl. less. Carlot sales were light, although Arkansas and nearby Southwestern states bought some meal.

Chop brought practically unchanged prices for the week. Biggest demand was in mixed cars, but even these sales were small. New chop sold around $1.18 per 100 lbs., while that made from kiln dried corn sold at five to seven cents more.

Receipts of corn in the Kansas City market were light the past week, total arrivals being less than half those of a year ago. Farmers are not satisfield with present prices bid them for corn by country elevator operators, and dry condition of the corn makes storage of their crop possible without danger of spoiling.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.50@1.55 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.18@1.25 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 4, 1914.

The cash corn market recorded an advance of two cents this week, reaching 71c a bu., and corn millers increased prices of corn products five cents during the week. There is a good demand for both corn meal and chop. The local trade took hold liberally during the week, as their supplies had been running short. The Southern market took hold in carlots, owing to the continued advances in the cash corn market. The orders at the start of the new year give every indication that business will be good. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@155; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

New York, Jan. 2, 1914.

There was somewhat of an improvement in corn goods insofar as demand was concerned, and a fair volume of business was consummated, prices holding at about the same level as the previous week.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.55@1.60; hominy, $3.65@3.75; granulated yellow, $3.65@3.75; corn flour, $1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.66@1.69; grits, $1.67@1.70; flakes, $1.95.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1915.

The receipts of corn by rail were large during the week and the market started in strong, but on declines sales dropped off considerably. The trade in corn products has been quiet and prices are unchanged, except hominy, which is higher.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $28; cracked corn, $29.20; granulated corn meal, $1.65 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted yellow meal, $1.65; white corn flour, $1.92.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2, 1915.

Corn goods went up 5@10c per bbl. above quotations in last issue in sympathy with flour and coarse grains. The demand was much improved and several good contracts were closed for immediate delivery. Many were in the market for February shipment, but mills were chary about taking orders on present quotations. The following were quotations in carload lots, basis cotton and jute, in 100-lb. scacks, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.90@4 per bbl.; grits, $4@4.10; corn meal, $3.65@3.75; standard meal, $3.50@3.60; corn flour, $3.25@3.40; unbolted meal, $27.50@28.50 per ton; chops, $1.47@1.52 per 100 lbs.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1915.

Corn has ruled firm in this market the past week, and good demand is reported for corn products. Corn is a shade stronger at 74@76c. Bolted corn meal is quoted at $1.65 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits, $1.75.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 2, 1915.

Conditions, so far as corn meal business is concerned, show marked improvement the closing days of the week. Millers report fair business. Indications point to gradual improvement and business prospects in this territory are beginning to show a much improved tone and millers are optimistic and anticipate a good demand for corn products for the next few months.

The jobbers are now placing contracts on corn meal. Sales during the week have been mostly for prompt shipment, but there has also been some nice contracts placed. With corn meal selling at a good discount under flour, corn millers should enjoy a greatly increased demand over last year; because a year ago there was little difference in the price of meal and flour, consequently the demand for meal was not up to normal.

The demand for corn has been very good during the week. Prices have fluctuated some, closing today at slightly lower prices than a week ago. With a good demand for both meal and chops, business for the week has been very encouraging. Corn chops have been a slow seller for a good many weeks, but the past week has developed a fine demand, the trade buying freely at the advance.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn at 75c; No. 2 yellow corn at 75½c; No. 2 white corn at 75½c; No. 3 corn at 74½c; No. 3 yellow corn at 74¾c; No. 3 white corn at 75c; No. 3 white oats at 54c; No. 3 red oats at 49@50c. Standard meal, basis 34-lb. sacks, at $3 per bbl.; pearl meal at $3.10; cream meal at $3.25@3.30; corn chops, 100-lb. new bags at $1.41@1.44

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4, 1915.

The corn products market gained a little strength last week, and quite a few sales were made at the advance. The outlook for Southern trade is considerably brighter, and several good sales to that section were consummated today. Prospects are good for increased consumption of corn goods in the South this year, owing to the impoverished condition of the country, and the relative cheapness and heavy offerings of corn products. The following quotations are on wood basis: Standard meal, $3.35; cream meal, $3.55; pearl meal, $3.65; grits, $3.65; hominy, $3.65.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 4, 1915.

The flour market shows quite an advance, but the holiday condition continues. Merchants are still invoicing, and when they get in the market they will find they cannot replace their old stock for anything like what they have been selling at. Good patents are bringing from $6 to $6.20, Kansas City rate points. Export bids for wheat are $1.32½, New Orleans. This is the high point. Farmers are receiving from $1.12 to $1.15, but receipts are not very heavy.

Feed shows a stronger and better demand, the cold spell and the state being covered with snow have caused an advance in feed prices. Straight bran is bringing around $1.06@1.08, basis Kansas City. Shorts are not in quite as good demand as bran. They are selling from $1.30 to $1.40.

Wichita Notes.

There were 15 carloads of Wichita flour for the relief of the Belgians. The committee in charge of the work in this section collected the money and apportioned the flour among the Wichita mills to grind.

L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, spent Tuesday in Wichita. He reports that the ground is well covered with snow all the way from Kansas City to Wichita, an ideal condition for the growing wheat.

No notice of the lifting of the embargo at Galveston on grain has been received. The grain men of Wichita and all along the Santa Fe are extremely anxious for this to be removed. None of the other lines have seen fit to place an embargo on grain.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, attended a meeting of millers at Concordia, Kan., on Dec. 29. In discussing how much wheat had moved out of the state, it was thought by those present that not more than 30 per cent of the wheat was back in the country north of the Union Pacific. From information gathered from all sources, Mr. Topping does not believe there is over 30 per cent still in the state.

The Kansas Public Utilities Commission has appropriated $6,000 to prepare and submit evidence to the Interstate Commerce Commission in an effort to prevent the advance in grain and grain products rates and the advance in minimum carloads going into effect. The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until March 31 all tariffs carrying these advances and the Kansas commission through its members and Counsel John Helm will put up a fight to have these rates stay as they are at present.

The Northern lines to the Pacific Coast have voluntarily reduced their rate on flour to California terminals from the Dakotas and Minnesota from 5c to 12c. At the same time the lines in the Southwest have pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission a request that they be allowed to advance their rates 10c on wheat and flour. The reduction of the Northern lines will let Minnesota mills into San Francisco at 65c, the present Kansas rate, although several hundred miles further away.

At a hearing of the Public Utilities Commission at Topeka Dec. 23 several items of interest to millers and grain men over the state were considered. First, there was some trouble about the interpretation of the two-line haul clause. Some railroad men thought that where a shipment originated on a certain line and another line used in transit, and where destination was on originating line, that this would constitute a three-line haul. The millers and grain men present thought that this should be only a two-line haul and asked the commission for that construction. The commission will very likely pass on this in a short time. In the matter of minimum weights on grain products within the state, the railroads are endeavoring to get the minimum raised from 24,000 to 40,000. To this the millers opposed on the ground that the commission had only recently refused the railroads a similar request and that conditions had not changed. After considerable discussion the request of the millers that this subject be passed for the present was granted. The millers of Kansas were represented by Secretary C. V. Topping, of Wichita, and L. E. Moses, Kansas City, Mo. J. H. Sherman, secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade, represented Wichita grain men.

F. E. Michaels' elevator, at Scranton, Kan., was destroyed by fire recently, together with about 3,000 bus. of corn.

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The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.

H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 2, 1915.

The new year finds the wheat market here in a very strong position and advancing, closing today at $1.21. From present indications, the market will continue to advance, and the demand for flour will increase. Even at present figures flour is the cheapest foodstuff on the market.

General quotations on flour for best patent in cotton are $4.40@4.60. A few points are slightly below, but none higher. Here in Omaha $6.10 is quotation made by millers and jobbers to their home trade. Trade is reported satisfactory, but collections still slow.

Jobbers here report an increased demand here for both bran and shorts, with the receipts very light. In carlots f. o. b. Omaha bran is quoted at $20.80@21. Interior mills are asking $22 for bran and $25@26 for shorts.

Monitor Mill Changes Hands.

The Farmers' Union of Scribner, Neb., purchased last week the mill and elevator of the Monitor Roller Mills, Scribner, Neb. The change in possession will take place as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It is likely that this will be done early in January of the new year. Operations will be continued by new owners.

The Monitor Mills have been operated by the Diels family since 1873, when John H. Diels, who died several months ago, organized the concern. The first partnership in the mill was between J. M. Diels and his son, G. A. Diels. Later three other brothers purchased the mill and operated it as Diels Bros. for more than ten years. Adolph F. Diels, who sold the mill last week to the Farmers' Union, purchased the interest of his two brothers in the mill about eight years ago and operated it since.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Fire was discovered in the Bow Valley Mills, Wynot, Neb., before any material damage was done to the plant.

The T. B. Hord elevator at Monroe, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire Dec. 23. Loss on building was $3,000; grain, $2,500.

The output of flour and mill products for Omaha for the year amounted in value to $2,591,450, and alfalfa feed $2,784,221.

Construction work on the 50-bbl. mill at Franklin, Neb., is progressing rapidly. It is planned to start operations within the next 30 days.

Excavation for the new building of the Omaha Grain Exchange has been commenced and the foundation will be laid in the spring. The building will be seven stories high and cost about $300,000.

Total receipts of grain in Omaha in 1914 were 66,464,100 bus., with total shipments of 67,217,800 bus. The total receipts were not quite as heavy as in 1913, but the shipments were more than 7,000,000 bus. greater, owing to the large amount in store at the beginning of 1914.

Omaha closed the year with the grain receipts for the day the heaviest of any market except Chicago. On the exchange there were 332 carloads for sale and sold, distributed as follows: Wheat 110, corn 192, oats 24, barley 5. At the same time, there is in storage in the Omaha elevators 580,000 bus. of wheat, 700,000 bus. of corn, 2,121,000 bus. of oats, 37,000 bus. of rye and 179,000 bus. of barley.

Adams county, Neb., two milling points in which are Hastings and Aurora, marketed more than 250,000 bus. of wheat in the week ending Dec. 19, when $1 per bu was paid throughout the county. Much of the wheat had already been stored by farmers in elevators when the market was around 80c and 90c per bu. This marketing is declared to be the record for a week in Adams county.

Regarding the prospect for a new mill at Loomis, Neb., to replace the one completely destroyed by fire several weeks ago, the local paper says: "Although it will not be definitely decided for some weeks, the prospect for rebuilding the plant of the Loomis Grain & Milling Co. is very bright. Should the company so decide the people of this section will rejoice over the decision. No other single industry within its limits has contributed to make Loomis so widely known. The products of the mill are sold in numerous states, and a well established trade took the entire output of the mill. Local capital will help back a new milling proposition."

More than 20 mills in the state of Nebraska have, together with their own contributions been able to ship carloads of flour to the Belgian relief movement. Among the mills who were most active in the campaign are the following: Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler; Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., North Platte; Kearney Flour Mills Co., Kearney; Shelton Milling Co., Shelton; Ord Milling Co., Ord; Neligh Mills Co., Neligh; Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh; C. A. Cooper & Son, Humboldt; Black Bros., Beatrice; Theobald & Athey, Wauneta; Crete Mills, Crete; Seward Milling Co., Seward; Campbell Milling Co., Campbell; Hastings Milling Co., Hastings; Loup City Mill & Light Co., Loup City; Maney Milling Co., and Updike Milling Co., Omaha.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1915.

Strength has continued to be shown in this market in wheat and flour. During the past week local mills advanced quotations 10 cents per bbl. Wheat has not changed greatly, being quoted at $1.28@1.30, the cash market not having followed the fluctuations in options closely. While the holiday tone has prevailed in Southern business, the strong tone of wheat and flour has aroused interest of buyers. Some contracts have been closed for lots of 500 to 1,000 bbls., and it is thought that business will be somewhat better from now on. Foreign interests continue to send inquiries, and export trade will doubtless continue a big factor.

Steady prices prevail on mill feed, and a good demand is reported at the mills, with little accumulation of stock.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $6.20; standard, $6; family $5.70; low grades, $5.20; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.85@6.10 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.30@6.60 per bbl.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $24@25 per ton; middlings, $27@28 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Jan. 2 amounted to 44,250 bbls., compared with 50,300 bbls. the preceding report.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 155 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Jan. 2 were: Wheat, 527,790 bus.; corn, 135,090 bus.; oats, 748,352 bus.

All reports indicate large acreage in grain in Southern territory for this year. A recent crop report indicates that in Tennessee the acreage of wheat is 872,000 acres, against 709,000 for last year.

E. M. Kelly, of the Liberty Mills; R. H. McClelland, of J. H. Wilkes & Co., and John B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association, were in St. Louis last week to attend a meeting of millers.

James K. Polk, of A. C. Harsh & Co., St. Louis, has been visiting relatives and friends here, this being his former home, in common with the members of his firm. Mr. Polk says his associates in the grain business are well pleased with St. Louis.

E. H. Hyman, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Macon, Ga., was in Nashville last week for the purpose of interesting some grain man in establishing a grain elevator at Macon. Mr. Hyman said that Macon offers a splendid opportunity for an elevator, as grain will be produced on a large scale in the Macon territory on account of the low price of cotton, and that flour mill business is now growing steadily. J. S. and R. T. Birdsey are at the head of a big company that is building flour mills.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2, 1915.

With stocks the lowest known in many years, flour jobbers and dealers closed the old year with puzzling problems to solve. Quotations went up 25 cents per bbl. and 1915 caught the trade here with not more than 20,000 bbls. in stock. Practically every baker has cleaned up his old contracts and is in the market for January-February delivery. Mills were refusing to sell except for January delivery and would make no quotations for February. The trade refused to pay the 25 cent advance and some trades were made for immediate shipment in limited quantities at the basis of last week's values.

Kansas high patent was quoted at $5.75@5.85 in cotton, with some mills holding for $5.90@6. Several orders were booked at $5.60@5.70, but both city and country trade was light. There were many export inquiries, but the shortage of bottoms available prevented bookings.

Hard spring wheat patent was quoted at $6@6.25 in cotton for January, with straight at $5.90@6. The Minneapolis advance began about Wednesday and previous to that time some trades were closed for limited quantities at $5.60@5.70, in cotton. There was no country or export business, and no clears were quoted.

Soft winter wheat mills boosted values to $6.15@6.25 per bbl. for high patent in cotton by Saturday. Straight was quoted $5.80@6, with little offering of extra fancy and clears. Extra fancy flour was quoted at $5.40@5.65 in cotton and sold in limited quantities.

Country trade showed a slight improvement, but buyers were generally disinclined to pay the advanced values. Export trade to Cuba and Mexico was fairly brisk, but European sales were cut off. The sugar district is still cut off from buying on account of the refusal of the sugar trust to buy planters' produce.

Mill feed prices went up 1c per 100 lbs. in sympathy with the advance on flour. Both hard and soft wheat bran was quoted at $1.22@1.24 per 100 lbs. in cotton and jute, with shorts at $1.30@1.35 per 100. The demand was slightly improved on account of the races and heavy shipments of mules and horses for export. Dairy demand also showed an increase.

New Orleans Notes.

Jeff D. Hardin, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, and a veteran flour broker, has recovered from a severe indisposition which laid him up for about 10 days.

David R. Graham, for more than 40 years a broker, was presented with a handsome silver coffee set on Jan. 1 by a number of the flour brokers and members of the Board of Trade.

Statistics are being prepared by local flour men to show how much business was done here last year. It is estimated that the flour exports were the largest on record, going far above the million-barrel mark and the local stocks the lowest on record at the close of the year. The business here has been most erratic, there being weeks when nothing moved and others when there was a veritable panic to get orders.

W. H. Horton has admitted his son, E. M. Horton, as a partner in his flour and feed mill at Delavan, Wis. The business will be continued under the name of Horton & Son.

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Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1915.

Flour buyers have not been taking much stock during the past week. Often the holiday week is marked by a slump in wheat that brings buying. Locally some low-priced flour has been offering, but it is not believed by millers that any large amount has been bought. Better trade is expected shortly, as stocks are not large.

A tendency to quiet has also prevailed in the feed market, also largely because of the end of the year season. Not even mixed cars have proved much of a temptation and holding off seems probable for another week at least. Feed prices are holding steady.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.50@7 in wood; clear, $5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; pastry, $6@6.26; low grade, $4.25.

Rye Flour—$6.25@6.50.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; standard middlings, $24.50; red dog flour, $34.50.

Buffalo Noes.

Horace Townsend has bought the flour and feed mill of Herbert Morris at Le Roy and took possession on Jan. 1.

Frank D. and Roy S. Wilson, who represent the David Scott mill at Detroit in this territory, spent Christmas in New York City.

Millers continue to get a good inquiry for low grade flour and could sell a good deal for export, but their supplies are generally well sold.

Belgian relief work is still being carried on in this city and Western New York with good results, and more flour is likely to be shipped soon.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange flour during the past week included W. H. Noyes, of Chicago; A. J. Wassman, Angola, N. Y.; L. B. Hodgman, Painted Post, N. Y.

Benjamin W. Appleton, vice president of the Thornton & Chester Milling Co., leaves on Jan. 6 with his family for New York, for a three months' stay.

Alexander C. Williamson, formerly with Washburn Crosby Co., was married at Edmonton, Alberta, on Dec. 21 to Miss Anna K. Burge, of that city. Mr. Williamson is now branch manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co.

The Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corporation, recently formed here, will build and operate a 1,000,000 bu. elevator on the Buffalo River, in the neighborhood of the Superior elevator. The officers of the company are Nisbet and George J. Grammer and John J. Rammacher, who have been in the grain business here for years.

The ex-lake grain case which has been presented by Buffalo men before the Interstate Commerce Commission is now completed. A readjustment of the ex-lake rail rate on grain forwarded from here to the East and the seaboard is being asked for. The complainants, the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and the Corn Exchange, have until Jan. 15 to file briefs with the commission, the defendant railroads have till Feb. 15 to file replies and the completed case of both parties must be in by April 1, after which the commission deliberates.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 4, 1915.

Indiana millers report that buyers are holding off, taking on stocks as needed. Wheat has not advanced as rapidly in the last week as it did during the preceding week, but it shows slight increase over last week, and the price of Indiana patent has advanced five cents as a result and is now quoted at $5.85@5.95 wood.

Local demand for feed continues good. There is no change in the price, which remains at $26 bulk, f. o. b. mill.

The flour production in Indianapolis mills the past week was 7,879 bbls., compared with 11,945 bbls. in the preceding week, 5,568 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 4,680 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.85@5.95; straight, $5.35@5.45; clear, $5.15@5.25. Prices quoted are on wood basis, jute 25c less.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.30@6.40.

Mill Feed—$26 a ton f. o. b., bulk, Indianapolis; in 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $26.

Indiana Notes.

Yeggmen blew the safe in the office of the Odette Hominy Co., at Seymour, and obtained $50.

The Nading Mill and Grain Co., Shelbyville, Ind., has changed its name to the William Nading Grain Co.

One of the most modern elevators in the Middle West, the Hawkins plant, at Fowler, has begun operations under the direction of W. W. Evans. The elevator's capacity is 70,000 bus. All the machinery is operated by electricity.

Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 2, 1915.

There has been little flour moving this week. The sharp advance in the wheat market has caused jobbers whose stocks are running low to make inquiries. Otherwise little buying has been reported. Jobbers report a very satisfactory business during the holidays. The Tennessee Iron and Coal Co. received this week from the L. & N. Railroad a big order for heavy steel rails, and with other large orders coming in for coal it is believed there will be an improvement in the demand for flour.

Quotations, wood basis, are: Better-known fancy patent, $6.70@7.30, delivered; standard, 60@70c less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $6.15@6.25, cloth basis.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 2, 1915.

General conditions in this territory are slowly improving. Trade in flour this week was moderate in volume, but firm. Continuation of stronger wheat markets caused the trade to take a little more notice. Mills have advanced prices, making an advance today of 10c per bbl. Reports from over the territory are very favorable for greatly increased demand for flour within the next few weeks.

Some buyers are inclined to contract for flour for long-time shipments, but it is the general tendency of mills to limit bookings to 30 days. However, some mills are booking business with established trade for 60 days' shipment.

During the early part of the week the demand for mill feed was quiet, but with the market holding firm and offers very light trade at the close of the week are buying freely. Prices have shown a gain over last week, and some jobbers have been replenishing their stocks. The demand for both brown and gray shorts is unusually good at this time.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $6.85 per bbl.; extra fancy patents at 70@80c per bbl. less. Colorado high patent at $5.85 per bbl., basis 48-lb. sacks; standard patent at $5.55 per bbl. Hard wheat high patent at $5.75@5.85 per bbl., basis 48-lb. sacks; standard patent at $5.55@5.65 per bbl. Plain hard wheat bran at $1.16@1.17; mill-run soft wheat bran at $1.25@1.28; brown shorts at $1.35; gray shorts at $1.42@1.47.

Notes.

Elmo Marsh, manager of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., was in Little Rock this week.

M. M. Laws, with Cogill & Hill Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., has been in Little Rock this week. Mr. Laws makes his home in Pine Bluff, Ark., and reports a fair demand for flour in his territory.

H. V. Stein, with the Bulte branch of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, is in Little Rock for the week-end. Mr. Stein has been in this territory for the past several months and makes his home in Little Rock.

Robert M. Peek, with the Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., has returned from St. Louis, having been with relatives during the holidays. Mr. Peek has been calling on his trade since Dec. 29, and reports conditions good and the demand for soft wheat flour much better than for the past few weeks.

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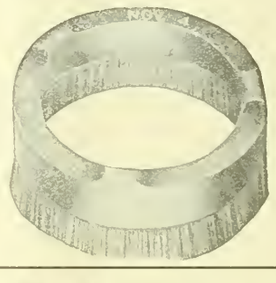
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4, 1915.

Further general improvement was apparent in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade of Kansas City handlers during the past week, notwithstanding the New Year holiday. Steady prices were maintained in the market, and there was a slight tendency towards bullishness, but no quotable advances were made. Handlers of meal are asking a stiff premium over present values for deferred shipment, some quoting a carrying charge of 50c per month per ton on meal and mixed feeds after first 30 days.

Probably the South showed more improvement in buying than any other section. Sales of meal to Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi were larger than for some time, and prospects were for an almost normal trade before the close of January. Financial conditions are improving, and quite a little optimism pervades the South as a result of the resumption of export cotton trade with Germany.

Sales of meal to Southern states were on a basis of $16 per ton for No. 1 in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City, January delivery. No. 2 brought a discount of $1.50 per ton under No. 1, this price being the ruling one last week. Eastern and Southwestern states bought in larger amounts than a week ago.

Supplies of meal from Colorado were not heavy. Mills in the Centennial state have been shut down or operating on light schedules, but with an improvement in demand, many are resuming full time operations. Stocks of meal in mill warehouses are being ordered out by mixers having contracts.

Larger sales of molasses mixed feed were made to the South again last week, some contracting being for 60-day shipment. Single carlot orders predominated. Dealers in the South are beginning to show confidence in the market, especially as money markets are easing up to a certain extent.

Eastern states were also better buyers of mixed feeds the past week. Immediate Southwestern states are gradually consuming more alfalfa feeds in conjunction with roughage and corn and oats. Pasturing is at an end throughout the country.

Steady prices were asked by mixers, following the advances of a week ago. All mixers are asking the higher basis for grain mixed and molasses mixed alfalfa feeds. A top of $22.50 per ton is asked for grain dry mixed, while molasses alfalfa feed is selling at a range of $19 to $22.50 per ton, according to grade.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18; No. 1, $15.50 @16; No. 2, $14.50 15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21@22.50 No. 2, $19@20.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@24.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $24.50@25.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@15.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, 10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Engene C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., of St. Louis, reports that his firm made a sale to the South of 15 cars of No. 2 alfalfa meal at $15.85 f. o. b. St. Louis.

J. E. Cox is erecting a small alfalfa meal mill at Cairo, Neb. Mr. Cox investigated conditions in the Nebraska trade at Omaha and outlets for meal, and he is now a firm believer in the future of the Nebraska alfalfa milling industry.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association has issued a small booklet containing the rules and regulations governing inspection, plugging and weighing of hay in the Kansas City market. The booklet is being sent out to all shippers sending hay to this market.

Hay markets have felt only to a very slight extent any effects from the European war. Prices have not been fluctuating as in grain, in fact some prominent dealers in various markets have declared that alfalfa and other hays have not felt the European war directly in any way. However, the fact that England has been taking large amounts of hay from Canada for its armies and that this has shut off shipments of Canadian hay to the New England states, has helped the domestic producers to some extent. The Southwest has shipped more hay to the New England states in the past four months than under normal conditions, yet this increased demand has been the most bearish factor in hay markets since the war started.

The case of the Hershey Alfalfa Milling Co. Hershey, Neb., against H. E. Worrell, involving the sum of $10,000, was taken up in the district court at North Platte, Neb., last week. The Hershey Milling Co. is suing Worrell for fire insurance amounting to $10,000. It is the claim of the mill that H. E. Worrell had insured their plant for $10,000, and that the company in which the mill was insured was bankrupt at the time. They allege that Worrell knew that the company was bankrupt and is therefore responsible.

In the annual Kansas poster, issued by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, tame and prairie hay made total yields of 1,821,114 tons in the past year. Secretary Mohler values this crop at $18,676,848.

Whether or not hay markets have felt the effects of the European war directly, it is certainly apparent that the stringent condition in the South, resulting from the war, have resulted in the smallest alfalfa hay trade to the cotton states of years. The poor financial condition is the principal reason for a falling off of about 75 per cent in hay shipments to Southern states. Not only in hay, but alfalfa feed mixers have had a material loss in Southern business. Although the cotton states want alfalfa mixed feeds, they are in no position to buy them, and are economizing on local feeds as much as possible. True, the New England states have been buying larger quantities of alfalfa products as a result of the Europeau conflict, but the mixers and alfalfa millers usually shipping to the New England states are not being benefited to any extent. California mills are obtaining most of this increased trade, while Southwestern mills, which have lost much trade in the South, report other sections also tending to economize. However, conditions in the alfalfa feed trade are showing constant improvement in all sections, including the cotton states, and there are many signs of "Big Business" for the year 1915.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 2, 1915.

Alfalfa products have been firm during the week, but conditions have not shown such a marked improvement. Mixers report fair business and attribute the lighter demand this week to improved weather conditions. Business prospects are encouraging and mixers anticipate a much better demand in the near future.

Sales reported are mostly for immediate shipment, but jobbers are making inquiries for deferred shipment and some contracts have been placed, but the mixers are not inclined toward long time contracts.

There was no demand for alfalfa meal. The mixers have contracts covering their requirements for the next few weeks. There was also light demand for alfalfa hay. Prices remained unchanged.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $18 @18.50 per ton; strictly No. 1 alfalfa at $17@17.50; No. 2 alfalfa hay, $16@16.50; choice alfalfa meal at $21@22 per ton; No. 1 alfalfa meal at $19.50 @20 per ton; alfalfa molasses grain mixed feed at $28@30 per ton; alfalfa dairy feed at $25 per ton.

St. Louis, Jan. 4, 1915.

The St. Louis market for alfalfa meal and feeds was rather dull again last week, with free offerings and little demand. Although the demand for mill feeds was considerably stronger, no increased interest was shown in alfalfa products. This condition is credited by local dealers to the fact that the large alfalfa crop caused overproduction of meal and feeds, and the market has been flooded with these for some time past.

The Southern situation remains practically unchanged, although one local firm made a good sale to the South last week, while the Eastern inquiry continues light and fitful.

The best qualities of alfalfa hay have been very scarce during the past week or ten days, and the demand has been very active. As a result, the few cars which were received brought premium prices, and advances were shown on all grades.

Track sales reported were: No. 3 alfalfa hay at $11.50; No. 2 at $13@13.50 to $14@14.50@15; No. 1 at $14.50 @15 to $16@17@17.50. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16@16.50; No. 1 at $18@18.50; choice at $19@20; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, without grain, $19.50@20; with grain, $25.50@29.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2, 1915.

Receipts of hay were extraordinarily large last week on account of the big movement of horses and mules for export to the allies through New Orleans and on account of the opening of the races. The biggest receipts were Northern and Western timothy via the Illinois Central lines. There was a relatively small amount of alfalfa hay and meal, but the demand for all kinds of stock feed was active and the stocks low. There will have to be quick replenishment to fill up the holes and this will come during the next month. No. 1 timothy hay was selling from $20.50@21.50 per ton, with the same quotations for No. 1 alfalfa hay. Big demands for stock feed are expected and feed mills are working overtime to fill them, on account of the heavy shipments of horses and mules. Hay sales last week were extraordinarily heavy, the exporters taking timothy in preference to alfalfa. At the race track alfalfa was fed extensively. Alfalfa meal was quoted at $23@24 per ton nd mixed feed from $26@32 per ton, according to quality and grade.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 4, 1915.

The alfalfa products market did not show any change. The demand is good on all grades, with the bulk of the buying coming from the Southern points. Locally the trade continues to take hold from hand to mouth. The advent of the new year gives every indication that business will be good. The hay market is still around $18.50 a ton. The total receipts for the week amounted to 142 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24@25; alfalfa meal, $25.50@26; molasses feed, $27@27.50.

Five Per Cent Rate Advance.

Information is at hand indicating that railroads will put into effect by Jan. 15 an advance of 5 per cent in flour rates from St. Louis and Chicago to seaboard points. New York export rates, consequently, will be seven-tenths higher, or 14.7, while domestic rates and export rates to other points will also be advanced accordingly.

As the decision of the Interstate Commerce in the 5 per cent rate advance cases gives railroads the right to publish within 10 days of their becoming effective, compared with the usual 30 days, it is not likely that tariffs of Eastern advances on flour will be published before Jan. 5.

Idaho Miller Dies.

J. C. Godfrey, manager of the Gem State Roller Mill and Elevator Co., Ltd., Ucon, Idaho, died on Dec. 15 from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Godfrey was 46 years old, and had been manager of the Gem State mill for more than two and one-half years. He was also a heavy stockholder in the company.

Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan.: "We are running 18 hours. Flour business good locally and for deferred shipment; Eastern markets fair and Southern poor. Mill feed in good demand. About 40 per cent of wheat being held."

Ernst Meyer & Sons, operating mills at Superior and Oak, Neb., contemplate the installation of an electric power plant at Oak, to supply the surrounding towns with electricity.

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MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—One 75-bbl. mill in good running order with elevator in connection, at a bargain. Located in a town of 1,800 population in a good farming locality. For further particulars write Box 728, Genoa, Neb.

FOR SALE—One 175-bbl. steam power mill and elevator and storage capacity of 12,000 bus. Located in southeastern Nebraska in one of the best wheat sections. Main building three stories and basement, large warehouse. New and up-to-date machinery. Price right. For particulars write L. A. Hanks, Cook, Neb.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, half interest or all of a 500-bbl. modern mill, located in the best hard wheat district of Kansas. Plant is now running full time and is making money. Has choice trade for all its products. Here's your chance for a sure thing. Address Box No. 252, Milling and Grain News, Kansas City, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as miller in any size mill. Five years' experience. Do not use liquor in any form, nor cigarettes. Age 26 years; married. Can furnish references and can come at once. Address Box 248, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 to 150 bbl. capacity. Have had 30 years' experience and will guarantee best possible results. Would like eastern Nebraska or somewhere near. Speak German and will come on short notice. Address Box 251, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 500 bbl. capacity. Am a married man, have had 30 years' experience. Can submit best of recommends as to ability and character. Want position at once; will go anywhere, but prefer West or Southwest. All inquiries answered. Address R. L. Clark, 2012 Binney street, Omaha, Nebraska.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two 60-inch by 18-foot horizontal tubular boilers, built for 125 pounds steam pressure by The John O'Brien Boiler Works Co., of St. Louis, now in constant use by the undersigned carrying 123 pounds steam, in first-class condition, never bagged or patched, new flues year ago, certificate of Insurance Co. furnished, delivery March 25 next. Atchison Water Co., Atchison, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—For merchandise, 640-acre bottom farm, close in, clear, $25 per acre. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

WANTED—A secondhand wheat heater, 30 to 40 bushels' capacity per hour, and a secondhand steam generator or small two or three horsepower boiler. Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Jan. 2, 1915.

There has been a steady advance in the flour market during the past week. Flour men say the demand does not warrant it, but the millers claim they are having to pay a much higher price for wheat. Filling immediate wants is the policy of the majority of jobbers, and it is believed by a number of experienced flour men that this will continue as long as present conditions prevail. Mills continue to hold firm to their quotations and put special emphasis on short-time bookings, holding to their right to cancel contracts unless shipping instructions are received within time limit.

Quotations, wood basis, are: Better-known fancy patent, $6.60@7.20, delivered; standard patent, 60c less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.90@6.20, cloth basis.

The Kansas City Board of Trade on Dec. 28 adopted, by a vote of 115 against 31, an amendment to the constitution limiting the time to 48 hours in which the buyer of grain may call for reinspection after date of sale. A provision of the new rule gives the buyer unlimited period for a reinspection call in cases of full cars, in which the inspector is unable to reach the bottom with his plunger.

The Weyauwega Milling Co., Weyauwega, Wis., has been incorporated for $25,000.

BEMIS A SEAMLESS
BEMIS A EXTRA HEAVY SEAMLESS
GUARANTEED
The "BEMIS A" Seamless bag is woven in our own mills.
Made uniform in size, of superior strength and full 16 oz. in weight.
If you want a bag to give you good service,—order the "BEMIS A."
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
STOCK CARRIED AT
St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

Flour the Trade Wants

The best trade now demands flour aged and whitened by the ***Alsop Electrical Process.***

If you are one of the few trying to persuade your customers to take something else, you are making your success in the milling business more difficult than it should be.

It pays to give your customers the best, especially when it involves so little extra cost to do so.

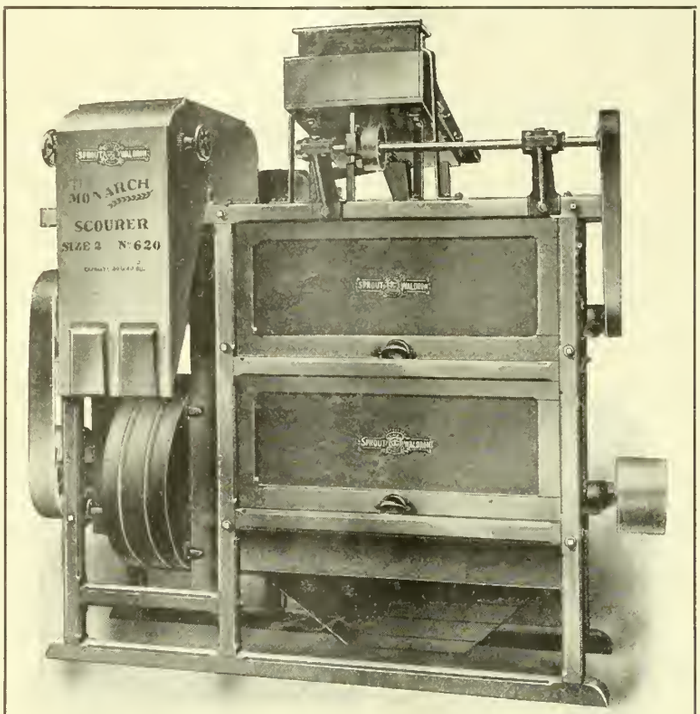
Let us write you particulars regarding this wonderful invention.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILLING CLEAN WHEAT

And the necessity for cleaning it economically and thoroughly, are equally well recognized and were leading factors in the development of



Monarch Double Wheat Scourer--With Shoe

THE MONARCH WHEAT SCOURER

Built in five sizes, in single and double types, with or without shoe and with capacities ranging from 15 to 100 bushels per hour.

Design is such as insures satisfactory cleaning regardless of the nature of the wheat. Cylinders are the most efficient yet produced and plenty of fan power for separation of screenings and ample ventilation to the scouring chamber have been provided.

Construction is of durable materials throughout and workmanship first class.

For details of this machine, address

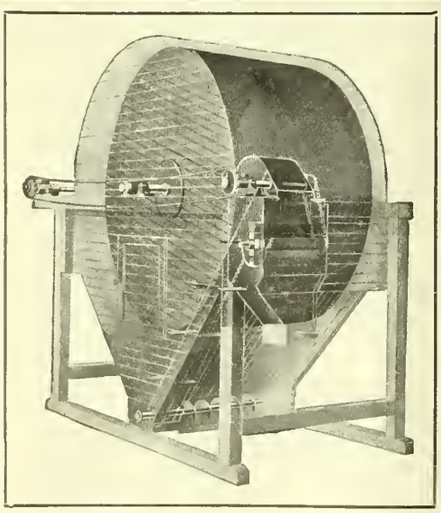
The Flour Milling Machinery Department,

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.



WHEN you dump a bunch of dirty, dust-laden cloth sacks into the Wolf Sack Cleaner you can safely bet a double-eagle that something *good* is due to happen.

Those sacks are going to be cleaned *right.* When they come out of the cleaner they'll remind you of a fellow all dressed up in a brand new suit. No dust, no dirt, nothing at all left to discolor or contaminate the flour.

Capacity—a thousand sacks an hour.

Send for Bulletin 92

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE:
203-4 Boston Building
Kansas City, - Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915 | Number Seven

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

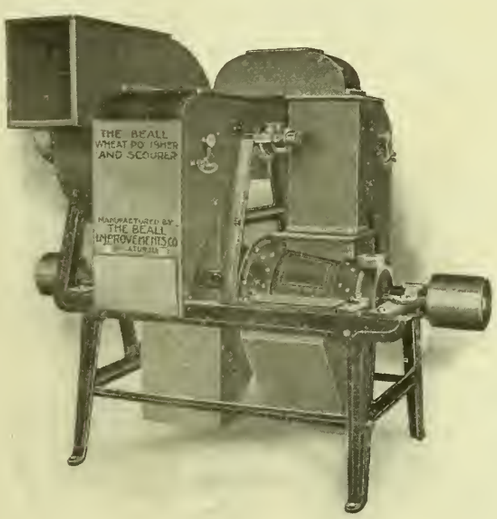
Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1, 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher

Beall
THE MARK OF QUALITY



The Beall Wheat Polisher will more than satisfy the miller who tries it a short time. Usually one day's trial is enough. They then write us that they will not mill without it.

We Guarantee Satisfaction

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
DECATUR, ILL.

Send for Our New Catalogue.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

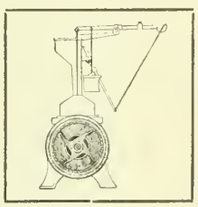
Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket; in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

OXFORD, MICH.

Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

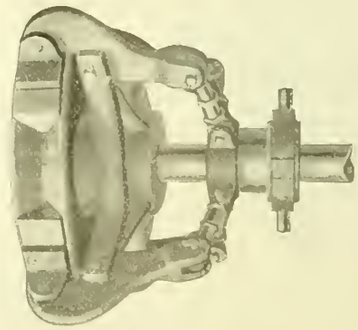
Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.

Omaha, Nebr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Border Queen Milling Co.
located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.
CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR
Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade
Correspondence Solicited
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

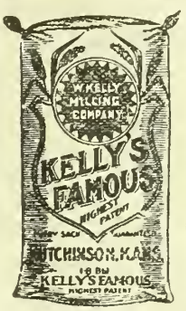
"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

The New Era Milling Company
Arkansas City, Kansas.
POLAR BEAR FLOUR



"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE
Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob
The Vilm Milling Co.
Wichita, Kansas
N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

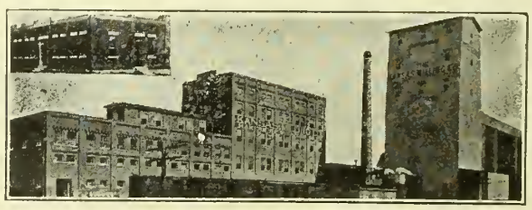
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr.. Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour

"NEPTUNE"

Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

Bran

Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour

"STAR"

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER
FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo.

Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands
Lebanon Bene
Ethereal
Jewel

Manufacturers of
Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay
George Hay & Co.
FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cotton Grain
BAGS
BY THE BALE OR CARLOT
Grass and Field Seeds
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago Minneapolis

PHILADELPHIA.

Shane Bros & Wilson Co.
STRONG QUALITY FLOURS
308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.
ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE
Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.
Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,
F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate
for
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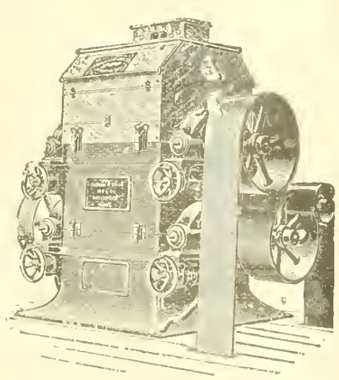

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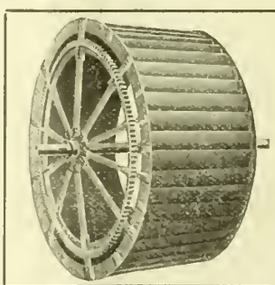

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Milling and Grain News

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Will Detain Foodstuffs

Great Britain States Determination of Keeping Supplies From Germany.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1915.

In the reply to the note of the Department of State, the British government claims the right to detain vessels bearing foodstuffs from neutral countries to another neutral country until satisfied that the cargo is not intended for the enemy. The reply of Great Britain was made public today. It was given out as an incomplete answer to the inquiries made last week by the government of the United States asking for less interference with commerce from this country to neutral countries of Europe. Referring to the question of foodstuffs, the reply states:

"With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs, His Majesty's government are prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government. We believe that this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto, but if the United States government have instances to the contrary we are prepared to examine them, and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule, though we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future.

"From the 4th of August last to the 3d of January, the number of steamships proceeding from the United States to Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy has been 773. Of these there are 45 which have had consignments of cargoes placed in the prize court, while of the ships themselves only eight have been placed in the prize court and one of these has since been released.

"It is, however, essential under modern conditions that where there is real danger for suspecting the presence of contraband, the vessels should be brought into port for examination. In no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned."

In tone the British note is even more friendly and in spirit quite as frank as the American note. It is in most respects a convincing argument in support of the British exercise of its control of the seas and seeks, with considerable success, to refute some of the contentions set forth in the American protest.

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers, cites statistics showing an increase rather than a decrease in certain neutral commerce in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries, and asserts Great Britain's right to search neutral ships.

Excuse for Violating Rules.

Aside from the protest against the methods rather than the principle of the British policy with regard to stopping contraband destined for enemy country, it was considered here that the strongest points in the American note was the contention that Great Britain had violated her own and the accepted rule in her treatment of foodstuffs as absolute contraband when consigned to neutral countries adjoining Germany.

There is every reason to believe that the United States will not accept the view of Great Britain that cargoes must be taken into port for extended examination. While statistics advanced in the reply show that only 45 cargoes out of 773 actually have gotten into the prize courts, officials here note that no mention is made in the British note of the great number of American cargoes detained and subsequently released.

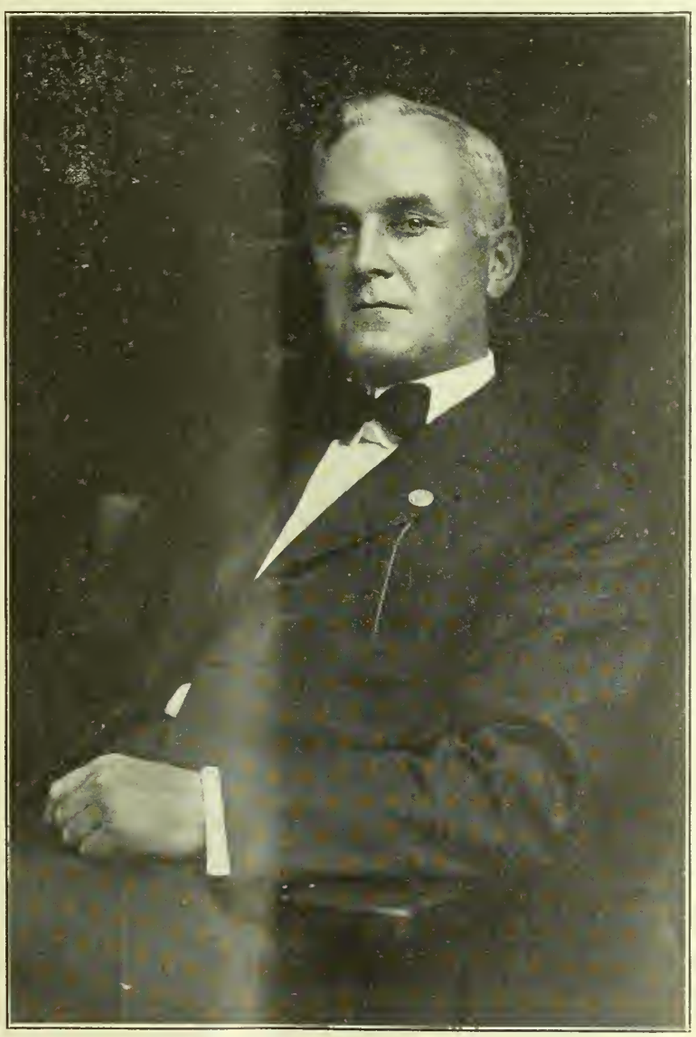
Policy to Be Continued.

After quoting from records of exports to show the increase of shipments of copper in particular which was believed to be intended for Germany and Austria, and cases where contraband of war was hidder in cargoes of cotton, the position of Great Britain is outlined as follows:

"We are confronted with the great danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become on a scale hitherto unprecedented a base of supplies for the armed forces of our enemies, and for materials for manufacturing armament. The trade figures of imports show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the governments of those countries, which so far as we are aware have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavor in the interest of our own national safety to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with those which are 'bona fide' neutral.

"His Majesty's government are prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused, for they are most desirous in the interest both of the United States and of other neutral countries that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by the neutral countries of goods from the United States."

R. J. Hughes recently purchased the interest of his partner, J. G. McFarland, in the grain firm of McFarland & Hughes, at Liberal, Mo., and will conduct the business alone.



D. F. PIAZZEK, OF THE KEMPER GRAIN CO.,
Elected President of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

D. F. Piazzek, President

Annual Election of Kansas City Board of Trade Held Last Week.

A member of the Kansas City Board of Trade by chance 22 years ago, DeForest Piazzek, was elected to the presidency of the organization last Tuesday without opposition. Only two other chief executives of the Kansas City Board have been elected to the place without competition, C. P. Moss in 1912 and W. C. Goffe about 10 years ago.

Mr. Piazzek's connection with the Kansas City grain trade dates back to 1893, when he and W. T. Kemper, passing through Kansas City to the Chicago Exposition, decided to visit the Board of Trade. "The market was not a very large one in those days," declared Mr. Piazzek, "but the place struck our fancy as we watched the bulls and the bears, and right then and there Mr. Kemper and i decided to go into the grain business in this market. We discussed the matter on the train to Chicago, and the outcomes was the establishment of the Kemper Grain Co." Mr. Kemper sold his interest out 15 years ago, and today Mr. Piazzek is the president of the company.

Mr. Piazzek was born in Valley Falls, Kan., in 1867 and gained his first experience in the grain business there. He has been an active member of the Board of Trade since 1900, when W. T. Kemper retired from the grain company, which they had organized, to go into the banking business.

A. L. Ernst is the retiring president of the Board of Trade. George S. Carkener automatically becomes vice-president by the election of Mr. Piazzek. John R. Tomlin defeated R. E. Kidder for second vice-president.

The successful candidates for membership on the directorate of the board are: F. C. Hoose, G. A. Moore, W. A. Croysdale, W. B. Lathrop, L. A. Fuller and C. P. Moss. Six directors elected a year ago for two years will hold over in 1915. They are: E. O. Bragg, L. W. Eixler, F. B. Godfrey, B. L. Hargis, N. S. Shannon and J. A. Theis.

Four members of the old arbitration committee were re-elected: They are: Tracy L. Cockle, F. B. Clay, H. J. Smith and Harold Spencer. P. A. Murphy was elected as a new member.

The Grain Clearing Co., which clears the future sales of the board, elected three directors: C. W. Lonsdale, G. W. Hinsen and R. J. Thresher.

The newly elected officers will be installed on Tuesday, Jan. 12.

C. Lipscomb, president of the Lipscomb Grain and Seed Co., Liberal, Mo., has moved to Springfield, Mo. The Lipscomb Grain and Seed Co. was established by Mr. Lipscomb about 16 years ago, and now has offices at Liberal, Springfield, Irwin, Bronaugh and Iantha, Mo., and Afton, Okla., as well as elevators at Liberal, Irwin and Afton. Mr. Lipscomb will establish his headquarters at Springfield, where he will handle the Southern trade of the firm. His son, Luther Lipscomb, will have charge of the Liberal office.

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Where Are the Bears?

During the memory of this generation, there has not been a situation developed in breadstuffs which exists today. May wheat reached $1.42 at Chicago on Friday, which was the high point on this crop and western markets have been even stronger than Chicago, with cash wheat in sharp demand by millers and exporters. Since the Leiter corner in 1898, there has not been a period when the wheat market was so sensitive. On Saturday, a rumor that Congress might take measures to prohibit the exports of wheat caused a break of 2½ to 3 cents. It is possible, but highly improbable, that any such measure would be seriously considered, but the market responds to the wildest rumors or unfounded reports, showing the speculation which is being carried on, with a widely scattered but very large interest on the long side of wheat.

The market has been described as one set of bulls selling out to another set and keeping up the succession of sales at the advances. If there is a strong dominating influence on the long side of May wheat, such as the previous so-called corners carried on by Hutchinson, Leiter and some of the Patten and Armour deals of more recent years, the trade is not aware of the facts. That there could be such an unprecented demand for breadstuffs would not have been believed until the situation had really developed. Predictions in October and November, when there was a decline from the high point of September, following the rapid advances in August, that wheat would sell at $1.50 before May, appear very near to fulfillment. Now the most sanguine bulls are predicting $2.00 wheat at Chicago, which would pass the high point of the Leiter year.

Where are the Bears? There may be a few but they are not operating much in wheat. They believe, perhaps, that the Argentine surplus is going to break the backs of the bulls when it begins to move to Europe. They may have hope in the increased acreage and good condition of the growing winter wheat crop influencing prices of the present crop, but that is a remote possibility. There is much more likelihood of a damage "scare" sending wheat upwards as soon as winter killing or damage shows in Western Kansas and Nebraska as it does more or less in every season. That cannot do the bulls much good until March or April, however. The bears may believe it possible that Russia will remove the export embargo on foodstuffs or that the United States will prohibit exports. But these remote possibilities are not the real factors, which keep down wheat prices but the disposition of farmers to either sell or hold the surplus, which is now remaining on the farms.

What might happen to the wheat market, in a few days' time, which would put the bulls, both speculative and holders of cash wheat on the run, is any definite news that overtures for peace were being made by either of the Powers at war in Europe. Should a temporary armistice be declared, the inevitable would happen in a week. Beginning with the farmer holding a few bushels of wheat, the market would be flooded with offerings. Everybody would be on the selling side of the market and the unloading would be worse than in 1898, when the Leiter deal collapsed in May. While the upturn in wheat since the harvest has some justification in the available world's supplies and the acreage and condition of surplus countries, the war has caused the United Kingdom, Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway and Sweden to be dependent upon North America for breadstuffs. If the surplus of Russia, India, Germany and Austria-Hungary was suddenly made available or placed in prospective supply, the holder of wheat or flour would find some of his profits caused by the advance since harvest, wiped out over night.

It is very difficult, in a cash grain or milling business, to remove the speculative features and "play safe" in these abnormal times. Particularly with the merchant miller, is a decision hard to reach whether to stay long on wheat supplies and keep up stocks for business between now and harvest. Selling flour ahead in large quantities for deferred shipment is no solution of the difficulty to the experienced. The "paper" profit will be wiped out by cancellations, if the past is any criterion to judge by. The sale of an option in wheat to cover cash stocks does not afford full protection and still involves speculation because the "spread" between the cash and the option may widen or lessen before it is closed out. There are unusual business chances to be taken by millers before another harvest and the long side of wheat is the one being followed by the majority. If the unexpected happens, the war may end before another crop and the question "Where are the Bears?" will be easily answered.

A Candidate Not Seeking Votes.

Mr. Walter Stern, of Milwaukee, has not declined the nomination made by the Committee on Nominations of the Millers' National Federation but has written a letter to Secretary Husband asking that members be requested to vote for President Mark N. Mennel, of Toledo, who was also nominated by the committee to succeed himself as president.

There is still opportunity, according to the amended Articles of Organization for other candidates to be nominated by the petition of 20 members, if filed with the secretary not later than January 30. The spirit of the change made by the last annual meeting of the Federation was to have a democratic election and provide for more than one candidate that the election of president of the Federation, which is the highest honor which can be bestowed upon any miller, would create a lively interest among members.

Mr. Stern has expressed these views in his letter. He accepts the nomination but declines an election. Once before Mr. Walter Stern has been urged to accept the presidency of the Federation and felt it necessary to decline the honor. He has ever been willing to serve the millers of the country as necessity arose and he has done so with exceptional devotion and success. Milling and Grain News hopes and believes that Mr. Stern will yet be prevailed upon to accept the nomination and election, for he is eminently qualified for the leadership of the Federation and no miller is more deserving of the honor.

But in asking millers to vote for the re-election of President Mennel, there are reasons given by Mr. Stern which will meet with approval from the Federation membership and which Milling and Grain News can endorse most heartily. This is in relation to the splendid service which President Mennel has given the organization. In stating his unwillingness to establish a precedent by withdrawing as a candidate, Mr. Stern refers to the administration of President Mennel as follows:

"I do wish, however, to state in the most emphatic manner, that I am only allowing my name to be put on the ballot having in mind the thought as expressed, and I request all my friends in the trade to cast their ballot for Mr. Mark N. Mennel, the present president, who should be re-elected to this office unanimously. I hope and trust that no vote will be cast for my name, but that our organization will honor itself by re-electing its splendid executive, who has been tried and has not been found wanting in any respect or particular.

"I desire to take this opportunity of congratulating the Millers' National Federation on their good fortune in having secured the services and tireless efforts of so able a man as Mr. Mark N. Mennel in the office of president. The organization is much indebted to Mr. Mennel for his unstinting devotion in carrying out the duties of this office. Mr. Mennel has shown himself to be possessed, not alone of great ability in recognizing the needs of our organization, but as an agressive leader with tact, combined with firmness, and an intelligent alertness to the changing requirements of the milling industry. Words fail me utterly in adequately expressing my admiration for the many excellent qualities possessed by Mr. Mennel as shown in his first year's term as president. He is a man of action, a student of conditions, a valient leader of the best thought on the needs of our business, and therefore should be shown the compliment to be re-elected unanimously as president."

To Eliminate Loss in Transit.

A bill will be introduced in the Kansas Legislature, to be urged by the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association which provides radical measures to not only prevent losses of grain in transit by rail but which will eliminate entirely the constant source of trouble between shippers and the carriers regarding the payment of claims for loss in transit.

This appears like a rather large contract to undertake by legislation but the methods to be used are unique and as applied to one state, could well be effective if the legislature should pass the measure as proposed. It is certain that railroads will make a determined effort to defeat such a bill for obvious reasons, when its provisions are considered.

The bill will provide that before January 1, 1916, every railroad company must provide and maintain in good order a track scale of capacity for weighing grain in car loads at each town or station upon its line from which the aggregate of grain shipments have been 50 cars or more during the year 1914.

Instead of erecting a track scale, the railroad may have the option of accepting the weights of any public shipper, if verified by affidavit. If scales are provided, the railroad company must weigh each car before and after loading with the engine detached and in the presence of the shipper, if so demanded.

Compensation for weighing is provided for at one dollar for each car, to be paid by the shipper and the railroad is required to furnish a bill of lading giving the exact number of pounds of each car and shall then be responsible to the consignee for the full amount of the shipment so delivered with an allowance of one fourth of one per cent for natural shrinkage.

In reviewing the situation regarding loss in transit and difficulties regarding weights, Secretary Smiley states that "many of the carriers insist that they have paid thousands of dollars for grain alleged to have been lost in

transit which was never placed in the cars. The shipper, on the other hand, claims to have sustained heavy losses on account of the carriers' refusal to reimburse him for alleged losses in transit. Whatever may be the facts in the case, we know it is a fact that at the present time, practically every claim agent refuses to authorize the payment of claims unless evidence in the form of a leak report is attached to the papers at the time the papers are filed. If track scales are installed and maintained by the carrier, and such scales kept in proper condition, there can be no dispute between the carrier and the shipper, and the carrier in all probability to protect his interest, would take charge of, or supervise the weighing at destination. We believe that the shipper could afford, and would willingly allow one dollar per car as compensation for the installation and maintenance of track scales, as it would hereafter relieve him of any loss whatsoever, and further relieve him from paying the 50c per car charged at all terminals for the supervision of weighing the contents of cars by the different boards of trade."

RATE HEARINGS IN FEBRUARY.

Evidence on Increased Minimum to Be Given at Chicago.

Public hearings on increased freight rates in the Southwest will be held in Chicago beginning Feb. 15. Interstate Commerce Commisioner Daniels will conduct the hearings. Aside from the proposed increases in grain and grain products, probably of most importance to the milling industry will be the hearing on the increased minimum weight on carloads of flour.

Recent tariffs filed by Southwestern carriers provide for an increase in the minimum weight on flour from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. Millers in the Southwest are not so much opposed to grain and flour rate advances, if they are general and are not discriminating against any certain section, but the increase in the interstate minimum would seriously affect their business in states east of the Mississippi river.

C. V. Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, is now gathering data on minimum carloads sent out by Kansas millers, and this will be presented to the commission. R. D. Sangster, transportation commissioner, will represent the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Western roads are not asking for a horizontal increase in all rates, but an increase based upon traffic conditions and upon the movement of individual classes and commodities. Some of the advances proposed aggregate as much as 30 per cent, while others amount to only two or three per cent. On some kinds of traffic no increases have been proposed.

The Kansas Public Utilities Commission has entered protest against advances in grain and flour rates, and its side will be presented at Chicago by Judge A. E. Helm.

Flour at Highest Level.

Standard spring patents are now up to the highest point of this crop year in Eastern markets, New York City reporting spring wheat mills asking $6.20 to $6.80 per bbl. for standard patents and up to $7 for established brands. Kansas straights are quoted at $6.25@6.80 per bbl., delivered 30 days in jutes. Stocks are not as heavy as a year ago, but there is no disposition to book on the present range in very large lots. Mills as a whole are not active solicitors for deferred shipments.

Merchants Exchange Elects

Roger P. Annan, Jr., New President of St. Louis Exchange.

At the annual election of officers of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, held on Jan. 6, Roger P. Annan, Jr., was elected president. Mr. Annan is the youngest president in the history of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, being 36 years old. He was born and raised in St. Louis, and was educated in the public schools. He is a member of the firm of Annan, Burg & Co., of which his father is the senior member.

Thos. K. Martin, president of the Graham-Martin Grain Co., was elected first vice-president.

The directors named will be Marshall Hall, the retiring president, who becomes an honorary member of the board, William Louderman, Carl H. Langenberg, Martin Mullally and Harry E. Papin.

The Committee of Appeals will be W. J. Edwards, Alfred C. Carr, J. J. P. Langton, Samuel Plant, Adolph Cornell, Fred W. Langenberg, C. F. Beardsley, H. W. Daub, William T. Brooking, Louis A. Valier, J. Paul Berger, Louis F. Schultz.

The Committee of Arbitration will be W. C. Selle, Albert J. Rogers, J. Oran Allen, Horace F. Ketchum, John J. O'Rourke, Ludwig Hesse, August J. Barnidge, J. C. Brockmeier, Henry Hunter, Wallace E. Stewart.

Monarch Milling Co., Houston, Tex., incorporated for $10,000 by L. R. Street, H. C. Schirmer and Dan C. Smith, Jr.

Arguments in Missouri Rate Case.

The complaint of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, involving the question of discrimination between state and interstate rates on grain and flour from Missouri stations to St. Louis and East St. Louis, was argued last Friday before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case is now closed and the commission must solve the knotty problem of conflicting jurisdiction between the state and national authorities which is involved in it. Charles Rippin presented the case for the Merchants' Exchane, W. O. Bartholomew for the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, W. H. Marshall for the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, and N. S. Brown, attorney for the Wabash Railroad, for the carriers.

The Southwestern Missouri and Southern Illinois millers protested against Missouri rates being applied to interstate shipments passing through St. Louis, the Merchants' Exchange is opposed to being required to surrender bills of lading on inbound shipments to be reshipped to Eastern destinations, while the carriers contend that they are entitled to have the through interstate rate on grain and grain products apply from points of origin in Missouri, when destined for points outside the state, regardless of the fact that the state law prescribes a lower rate for movements within Missouri.

Ole Evenson and Ole Peterson will start a new feed mill at Deer Park, Wis., in the spring. In the meantime they will operate a small mill with gasoline engine.

ROGER P. ANNAN, JR., OF ANNAN, BURG & CO.,
Elected President of St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Dismiss Memphis Rate Case

Interstate Commerce Commission Refuse Lower Proportional Rates.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1915.

Another dismissal was recorded in the Memphis rate case when the Interstate Commerce Commission here filed its decision, in which the complaint of the Kansas City Board of Trade for lower proportional rates Kansas City to Memphis on grain and grain products was not allowed. The commission stated that no evidence of unreasonableness or discrimination was presented. The decision reads that the changes sought affect traffic to and from numerous competing markets and cities, and that a previous ruling of the commission held that it had no power to "equalize economic conditions or to place one market in a position to compete on equal terms with another market as against natural advantages."

The freight rate on grain to Memphis is only a cent higher from Omaha than from Kansas City, both on wheat and corn, and that this difference was unwarranted was the plea of the Kansas City Board of Trade. The present charge of only one cent more for Omaha grain than on Kansas City grain had proved a big disadvantage in Southeastern markets, of which Memphis was the distributing point.

The present charge on wheat and flour from Kansas City to Memphis is 14c per 100 lbs., while corn has a rate one cent less. The proportional rate from Omaha to Kansas City on corn and wheat is five and one-half cents, while the through rate from Omaha to Memphis provides for a charge of only one cent on freight from Omaha to Kansas City, making the total charge 15c on wheat and flour and 14c on corn.

Kansas City complained that the small differential between Kansas City and Omaha rates to Southeastern markets had almost ruined their business there. The rate was put into effect in 1902 by petition of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

The Kansas City Board of Trade was alone in seeking the reduction in Kansas City charges. Almost every other organization in the Southwest protested any changes. The St. Louis Millers' Club, the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, the Omaha Gran Exchange, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the Memphis commercial organization and numerous flour milling companies had representatives opposing the changes. Louisville and Nashville also filed protests against changes.

Grading Measure Passes House.

The Moss bill to standardize grain grades and to provide for federal inspection of grain in interstate commerce was passed by the House of Representatives last week by a vote of 220 to 16. The measure authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish uniform standards of quality and condition in grain and would make unlawful the sale of grain by grade in interstate commerce unless it conformed with the government standards.

All disputes as to the grade of grain fixed by a local inspector will be appealed to the Secretary of Agriculture by an interested party, according to the provisions of the act. An appropriation of $375,000 to establish the machinery for the grading and inspection is carried by the bill. The senate will consider the measure during this session.

A. H. Slater, of the Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan., gave each employe of the company a 48-lb. sack of flour and a sack of corn meal as a New Year's present.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11, 1915.

It is rather difficult to determine how the buying trade took the continued daily rises in flour values. Advances by Kansas City and Southwestern mills ranged from 50c to $1 per bbl, mills advancing prices from 10c to 30c every day. It is true that little flour was contracted by Southwestern mills, but this was due more to the unwillingness of mills to book for more than 30 days than to the hesitancy of buyers about taking on new supplies. With the continued daily advances quite a few mills withdrew from the market, accepting only carlot orders from established family trade. Several large bakers in Kansas City who were in the market for supplies up to June 15 have almost determined that it will be impossible to contract for that late delivery, and these same bakers are considering the advisability of purchasing wheat futures to cover their unsecured needs. Saturday's setback did not stimulate demand.

One direct result of the advancing prices was good shipping instructions. Jobbers and bakers in Eastern, Central and Southeastern states were anxious to obtain as much of the flour they had contracted for as possible. This enabled mills to maintain operations of about 80 per cent of full time. Movement of flour to Southeastern and Southern states was the heaviest of the past 30 days.

Established patents, 65 per cent, to trade in southeastern Missouri and Kansas were quoted up to $6.80 per bbl. at the close of the week, with time of shipment limited to 30 days. A few mills are keeping all new business within a 15-day limit, and some of the larger mills are planning to follow this precedent.

Ninety-five per cent flour at the close sold in Kansas City at $5.85@$6.25 per bbl. in jutes, 30-day shipment. The few mills willing to book for 60 days asked up to $6.25 for straight grade, Kansas City basis, in jutes.

No sign of clears was visible in the market. Most of this grade is being moved on old contracts, while those mills who have no old business on this grade are making cut straight. Bakers are meeting with considerable trouble in securing their clear for blending. Prices on clear are nominal, and it is a question what a good 30 per cent clear would bring. However, most mills are asking within 25 cents of their straight prices for fancy clear, and a discount of about 35c to 50c on 15 to 20 per cent grade.

* * *

Better export cotton conditions in the South instilled a better tone to soft wheat flour trade in the cotton states. However, very little new business was done during the past week. Shipping instructions were received by mills in good shape. Those jobbers with old contracts want their flour earlier than date contracted for. Soft wheat patents were held mostly on the same basis as hard wheat brands. Extreme short patents were quoted at a range of $6.40 to $6.70 per bbl., Kansas City, in cotton sacks.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for January-February shipment, $5.75@6.15 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5@5.10.

Bran Six Cents Higher.

Like the wheat market of the past week, bran and other mill feeds made daily gains in prices. Local jobbers offered country mills $1.10@1.12 for bran, prompt shipment, but mills asked up to $1.15. Shorts were advanced relatively as much as bran, the top being $1.35 for white shorts in mixed cars, no straight cars of this grade being available.

Brisk trading in bran was the principal bullish factor in the market. All sections were good buyers, East, Central states and the South drawing on Kansas mills for supplies. An indication of the good market was the absorption of receipts consigned to Board of Trade members here. Twelve cars of bran were taken by the local trade in one day.

Nominal prices of bran at the Board of Trade were at a range of $1.12@1.14, but no consignments were received. Therefore, no sales were made at this level.

Brown shorts advanced to $1.18, while gray shorts are quoted at $1.28@1.32. Shorts were in just as good demand as bran, mills reporting practically no trouble in disposing of their output. Tendency among mills is to hold supplies back, as this strengthens the market.

An active demand prevailed for fancy white middlings, quotations ranging from $1.40 to $1.45, Kansas City. Little of this feed was offered in straight cars, mills selling all of their output in mixed cars with flour.

The feed market is considered exceptionally healthy at this time. The jobbing trade is not contracted to any extent, while dealers everywhere are carrying light stocks, and they report a heavy consumptive demand. The market was steady at the top of last week's advances. Mills show no disposition to book straight cars of feed for more than 10 days' shipment. The condition of a fortnight ago, when mills had a large surplus of feed in their warehouses, has disappeared, all mills selling up to their output.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.10@1.14 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.18@1.35; white shorts, $1.38; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $2.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 53,700 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 50,000 bbls. a week ago and 29,800 bbls. the corresponding week last year. Local mills are operating principally on old contracts, new business contracted last week amounting to only about 40 to 50 per cent of full time.

Southwestern Grain Situation.

Only a barely perceptible increase in the wheat movement in the Southwest resulted from the startling advances in the wheat markets the past week. Some sections reported slightly heavier marketings by farmers, but as a rule the movement was about the same as a week ago. Generally, farmers holding wheat are not in need of money, having sold enough wheat early to pay debts. These producers have not set their minds on any certain price, and are holding their grain for the top of the market, whatever figure that may be. However, from reports made by millers and grain dealers, it is believed that a sharp break would cause many farmers to sell wheat.

Crop conditions in the Southwest are admirable. Snow covering on wheat fields has thawed and temperatures are moderate. Little fear is being expressed by farmers that unsprouted wheat will not come up in the spring. Although condition in Oklahoma, as reported by the State Board of Agriculture, is about 10 per cent less than a year ago at this time, it is well above the 10-year average.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $6.10@6.70 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.90@6.50; first clears, $5.30@5.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.50@6.70 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.12@1.14; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.10@6.80 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.85@6.60; bran, $1.15@1.20 per 100; mill-run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7@7.10 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.30@6.90; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.25@1.30; standard shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.30@7; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.10@7.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.80@7.20 per bbl.; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.70 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Claude C. Mills has opened a flour and feed store at Parsons, Kan.

Frank Kell, of the Wichita Falls Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., was in Kansas City last week, watching the excited wheat markets.

Fred Alderson, formerly of the Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., became miller for the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., last week.

Plans are being considered by the William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., for the enlargement of its milling capacity from 500 to 800 bbls. A new brick addition will be built adjoining the mill.

The Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., made a Christmas present of a six-room bungalow to Manager Hacker of its mill at St. John, Kan. Plans are being drawn, and work will start early in the spring.

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co. has made a contract for new machinery which will increase capacity of the mill to about 700 bbls. With changes to be made, the plant will be practically all new.

Not a single miller was elected to office at the annual election of the Kansas City Board of Trade. Henry P. Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., now a director, retires Jan. 12, after holding office for two years.

The Hutchinson Board of Trade endorsed George B. Ross, state grain inspector, and is sending a resolution to Gov.-elect Capper of Kansas that he be reappointed. Mr. Ross holds the confidence of many millers and grain dealers in the state.

J. B. Nicholson, of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., returned last week from an extensive trip to Cuba. The mill has a fairly large trade at Havana and other points on the island, and Mr. Nicholson visited his company's connections.

Dillwyn, a station 50 miles west of Hutchinson, in Stafford County, shipped more wheat per capita than any other station in Kansas. There are 25 inhabitants at Dillwyn, and about 750,000 bus. of wheat have been shipped from that point this crop year, or an average of 30,000 bus. for every person in the town. Four elevators handle grain.

F. J. Becker, of the Texas Star Flour Mills Co., Galveston, Tex., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Becker bought wheat here for his mill, as the supply in Texas has not been moving. He reported a good demand for flour from Cuba and Porto Rico, but said business to South America has not gained large proportions.

The Blackwell Milling and Elevator Co., Blackwell, Okla., reports that wheat prices have advanced to more than $1.25, which breaks all records for wheat values there. Very little was marketed at that price. Between 20 and 40 per cent of the crop remains on farms, or about twice as much as was held back a year ago.

Judge A. E. Helm, of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, who is protesting against any grain rate advances or increases in the car minimum, says that 1,100 tariffs were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission on application of the utilities commissions of various states in the West. Most of these tariffs proposed advances in grain and grain products.

Construction of a new power plant of the E. A. Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan., will be completed within the next week. A new engine and boiler room was erected adjoining the mill plant to house an 80-horsepower boiler and a 75-horsepower engine. The Wales mill was built at the beginning of the present crop year and for a time had been using electric power furnished by another concern in Harper.

George G. Sohlberg, of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., says that the business of his mill in 1914 was the most satisfactory of any twelvemonth in the 20 years' existence of the company. The Oklahoma City Mill and Elevator Co. reports its volume of business for 1914 showing an increase of 25 per cent over the preceding year. The Plansifter Milling Co., also of Oklahoma City, transacted a much larger business in the past year than in 1913.

The C. R. Robinson Grain Co., of Saliua, Kan., has purchased a new elevator at Vesper.

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Southwest Warehouse Co.

19th and Campbell Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, 1915.

The St. Louis flour market continued last week to gain in strength, and prices advanced steadily from day to day. Very little new business was transacted, however, the mills continuing to hold their flour very stiffly at the advancing values and refusing to offer it openly without conditions. Although the demand was much better last week, traders could not get together satisfactorily in most cases. Then, too, the grades most in demand were exceedingly scarce, the market being practically bare of low grades and clear.

Fresh sales for export to Europe are still greatly hampered by the high ocean freights and scarcity of tonnage, and, although there was a fair inquiry from that quarter, difference in views of buyers and sellers limited sales greatly. Some good sales were made to non-European countries, however, at the ruling prices.

Flour values have advanced from 60c to 70c per bbl. in the last two weeks, and all conditions point to much higher prices before the new crop. Steadily advancing wheat values, continued heavy exports and undiminished domestic consumption all contribute to further inflation, and unless peace is declared there seems little likelihood of any break being sustained.

The Southern demand for flour is improving somewhat, but it is very doubtful whether the consumption of flour in the South this year will measure anywhere near that of the past few years. In the poorer sections, particularly, corn meal, potatoes and other of the cheaper foodstuffs will be used extensively in preference to flour at the high prices demanded for that commodity.

Domestic sales reported during the past week were: Soft low grade at $4.10@5 jute; clear at $4.85@5 jute; straight and 95 per cent patent at $5 @5.10 bulk and $5.20@5.90 jute; extra fancy (late) at $5.25 bulk and $5.30 jute; patent at $5.40@5.90 jute; hard low grade at $4.20@5 jute; clear at $4.85 bulk and $5 jute; straight and 95 per cent patent at $5.20@5.35 jute and up to $5.70@5.90 bulk and $6.05@6.10 jute; Minnesota patent at $6 jute. Also, on orders, in wood, soft patent at $5.85@6.05 to $6.60 and extra fancy at $6.

The output of flour at the following mills was 74,200 bbls. last week, against 73,600 bbls. previous week: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,500; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,200; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), none; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 2,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.90@6.10; straight, $5.75@5.85; extra fancy, $5.50@5.70; fancy, $5.25@5.35; low grades, $4.60 @5.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6@6.25; straight, $5.85 @5.95; first clear, $5.20@5.30; second clear, $4.50@5; low grades, $4.50@5.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.30@6.40; clear, $5.90 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote carlots pure white at $6 and dark $5.70@5.75 jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.20@1.21; soft, $1.23@1.25; middlings at $1.25@1.55; white hominy feed, $26.50 ton; alfalfa meal, $16.50 for No. 2, $17.50@18 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.25 and middlings at $1.35@1.48.

Mill Feed Advancing.

The mill feed market is gaining in strength from day to day, and several sharp advances were effected last week. The offerings of bran were very light, and were held stiffly at rapidly advancing prices. At the close of the week hard wheat bran was quoted at $1.20@1.21 and soft at $1.23 @1.25, an advance of 9c to 11c over close of previous week. All varieties of mill feed were in good demand throughout the week, and the supply was really inadequate. With a greatly improved demand from the South, as well as the East, local dealers are quite bullish.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat values continue to advance steadily, keeping pace with futures, closing Saturday at a range from eight to nine cents higher than previous week. Although at the opening of the week buyers were inclined to be rather diffident, they swarmed into the market on Tuesday and took all that was offered. Offerings were very moderate, both of hard and soft varieties, and toward the end of the week everything was cleaned up and more wanted. Prices made a jump Friday of from three to four cents, went down Saturday and again on Monday.

Cash prices on Monday were: No. 2 red, $1.35@1.37; No. 3 red, $1.34@ 1.35; No. 4, $1.31@1.33; No. 2 hard, $1.35@1.37½; No. 3 hard, $1.34½@ 1.37½

St. Louis Notes.

Mrs. John Schultz, Sr., wife of the senior member of the firm of Schultz, Baujan & Co., millers, of Beardstown, Ill., died at her home last Wednesday.

A final hearing will be held on Feb. 8 in the bankruptcy case of Allen Baker, formerly in the feed business in St. Louis as the Allen Baker Commission Co., before the referee in bankruptcy of the United States Federal Court at St. Louis.

The St. Louis Millers' Club will have a dinner and business meeting at the Mercantile Club on Jan. 13, at which proposed legislation in Missouri will be considered, especially the bills providing for new regulations regarding manufacture and sale of feeds.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 74,980 bbls., against 72,130 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 90,590 bbls., against 73,420 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 122,650 bbls., against 84,490 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 131,740 bbls., against 90,900 bbls. last year.

William F. Chamberlain, seed inspector of the Merchants' Exchange, died last week after an illness of three months. Mr. Chamberlain had been a member of the Merchants' Exchange for 32 years, and seed inspector for 26 years. He was 59 years old. He is survived by his wife and five children.

Joseph F. Wangler, president of the Joseph F. Wangler Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, of St. Louis, died at his home last Saturday evening. He was 78 years old and had been in business in St. Louis since 1864. The firm is well known among millers as builders of steel grain tanks, of which they have made a specialty.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 372,000 bus., against 492,000 bus. the week before. Shipments were 565,960 bus., against 663,300 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 2,834,197 bus., against 1,835,395 bus. last year. Of the present stock 25,211 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,056,084 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 4,127 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 45,812 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Profits of more than $100,000 are reported to have been made in the St. Louis market last week by certain traders on sales of over 1,000,000 bus. of May wheat. The profits were divided between the following: T. E. Price, of the T. E. Price Commission Co.; Ben S. Lang, of B. H. Lang & Co.; T. W. Carter, of T. W. Carter & Co.; Thomas P. Leahy, Jacob Schreiner, Oscar Lamy, Ray L. Carter, Edward B. Immer, Peyton T. Carr and Roy Carter.

The annual meeting of the St. Louis Grain Club will be held Jan. 26. Fred W. Seele, of Seele Bros. Grain Co.; Marshall Hall, of the W. L. Green Commission Co., and Henry Schulz, of Schulz Bros. Feed Co., are mentioned for president of the organization for the year 1915. The nominating committee is: C. L. Wright, George W. Harsh, M. J. Mullally, H. A. Von Rump, H. F. Ketchum, E. C. Dreyer, G. A. Morton, A. G. Rogers, M. C. Bailey, W. J. Edwards, V. M. Jones, J. O. Ballard, Zeb Owens, J. M. Fuller and F. M. Vincent.

Grain dealers ofthe Merchants' Exchange are preparing a protest to the Terminal Railroad Association against the withdrawal of the unlimited Eads Bridge crossing books, formerly sold at $25 a year, and the substitution of a minimum rate of 9 cents for each crossing. Grain dealers make from one to four trips across the bridge each day, and complain that the change in rates increases the cost in some cases to more than $125 a year. They expect the East St. Louis Commercial Club to co-operate with them in their efforts to get relief. If necessary, they will present the protest to the Public Utilities Commissions of Missouri and Illinois.

Roger P. Annan, president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, declared last week, after a ruling by State Attorney-General Barker that the weighing bureau of the exchange was illegal and must cease making charge of such service, that the exchange would oppose any such movement looking toward abolishing the department. The ruling also applies to the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Annan declares the weighing bureau was organized in 1901 at the behest of grain men of Missouri and Iowa, and has given entire satisfaction to the trade. He declares that the move is a political one and made at the same time as the opening of the state legislature, and that the abolishment of the bureau would mean the appointment of many additional men in the state weighing department. Mr. Annan asserts that the state weigbing does not safeguard the trade.

Thomas K. Martin on Wheat Situation.

Thomas K. Martin, newly elected vice-president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, who is also president of the Graham-Martin Grain Co. and secretary of the St. Louis Grain Club, makes a statement of his views as to the future movements of wheat values, as follows:

"It is one of the established trade precedents that after a sharp price advance there is a reversal, regardless of underlying factors.

"Aside from the technical pit situation, fundamental supply and demand conditions do not show any material change. There has been this week a widening of the war zone; the volume of the export business has been large and the trade active. Based on the world's food situation as it exists today, there is nothing to force and maintain a drastic decline. The greater part of the American surplus has now been sent to Europe, yet the Old World is still drawing on us for supplies very heavily. This indicates a dependency for food that must necessarily prove a great influence on values.

"The time for a small movement from the farms has come, likewise for a decrease in the terminal reserves. The public has become aware of the speculative possibilities and has entered the pits everywhere. While this over-buying will have its natural reverses, there can be but little doubt of ultimately higher values."

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New York

New York, Jan. 11, 1915.

Another wild week in the wheat market brought about a condition of affairs in flour buying that is almost unheard of. Prices during the week have been advancing with leaps and bounds, and the trade hardly know where they "are at." Having let the opportunity slip by to make purchases at materially lower prices, they do not feel inclined to get aboard now at the high levels and are presumably awaiting further developments before taking on additional supplies. Among the jobbing trade there was a general impression that after such a strenuous advance as the wheat market had had it is only reasonable to expect quite a reaction, and they are waiting for such a reaction to get in and buy. Jobbers are getting cautious as to the credit they extend to retail bakers. The wholesale bakers are apparently booked up for a little time ahead and consequently are also playing a waiting game.

While there has been quite a little flour sold in this market during the week, practically every bit of it represents resale stuff which was bought at much lower levels, and prices at which it was disposed of were decidedly under present market prices; in fact, there was a range during the week on various grades of as much as $1 per bbl. between prices at which mills were holding and prices at which this resale stuff was going out.

Spring patents were held at $6.50@6.75 in jutes for 90 days' shipment by the mills, while resale stuff for January-February shipment or from spot was sold from $6 to $6.25 jute. There were quite a few bids made by the trade on spring patents for 90 days' shipment at from $6 to $6.25 jute, but the mills were compelled to turn them down.

On Kansas straights there was a decidedly wide variation in price, same being quoted at from $6.25 to as high as $6.90 in jutes, while resale stuff was picked up as low as $5.65 jute. As far as can be ascertained, mills have done little business.

Spring wheat clears were held at $6 to $6.20 in jutes, and it is understood that there were quite a few offers given by the trade at $5.80 jute which the mills turned down. This grade of flour is very scarce and the demand is very active.

Kansas clears were also in good demand, with offerings very light and mills extremely firm. Mill prices were quoted at $5.75@6 in jutes. Soft winter wheat straights were held at $6.25@6.40 in wood. A fair demand was in evidence and resales were made at prices from 25c to 50c under mill limits.

Mill feed was very firm, the whole list showing quite an advance in price, and a fair demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $26.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the price at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.70@7 in bbls.; straight, $6.50@6.70 in bbls.; clears, $6.25@6.35 in bbls.; low grades, $5@5.25.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.60@7 in bbls.; straights, $6.25@6.40 in bbls.; clears, $5.50@6 in bbls.; low grades, $5.20@5.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $6.50@7; straights, $6.25@6.90; clears, $5.75@6; low grades or low clears, $5.20@5.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $27; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $3.20; red dog, to arrive, $35; oil meal, $38.50@39; city bulk bran, $26.50; 100-lb. sacks, $28; middlings, $26.50@35.50; red flour, $35.50.

New York Notes.

D. G. Van Dusen and C. H. C. Pearsall, who comprised the firm of D. G. Van Dusen & Co., dissolved partnership on the first of the year. Mr. Van Dusen will continue the business under the firm name of D. G. Van Dusen & Co., and Mr. Pearsall has entered into the export business.

C. B. Bogart, who has been representing the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. in this market for some years past, severed his connection with that concern on the first of the year and is now engaged in the flour brokerage business in this market on his own account. The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. is now represented in this market by W. J. Watts, who has been connected with the concern for some time past at their Philadelphia office.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 9, 1915.

This has been a very strenuous week to sell flour from the West, but a great volume of business has been done. It has been hard work to get the buyer and miller together with the market going up so fast. A large number of cars of Kansas flour have been sold. The advance has been about $1 a bbl.

As usual on an advance of this kind, the family trade have bought very heavy, anywhere from one bbl. up to 10 bbls. to a family. This will last for about three weeks. Then there will be a quiet spell for about two months.

The bakers have cut their weight one and two ounces on a 5c loaf. Some are talking of raising the price to 6c, but most of the larger bakers have flour at low figures to last until July. So it is doubtful if the price will be raised.

Wheat is selling at the mill door at from $1.25 to $1.35. Very little coming out. Some farmers claim they will hold for $2.

Rye grain is about cleaned up. Some sold this week at $1.05 a bu. in country districts. Very little offered.

Feeds have jumped, but very little demand.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.20@7.50; straight, $6.75@7.30; low grade, in jute, $4.50@4.90.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.50@6.80; straight, $5.80@6.20; clear, $5.20@5.50; extra, $4.75@4.90.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$6.75@7; straight, $6.40@6.60; clear, $5.35@5.50.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6@6.25; Pennsylvania (in wood), $6@6.25.

Buckwheat—$2.85@3.25 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Spring Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $35.50@36.50; flour middlings, $32.25@32.75; middlings, $28.25@28.75; bran, $27.25@27.75; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $31.25@31.75; bran, $27.50@28.25; winter middlings, bulk, $29.25@29.75; bran, $27.50@28.25.

Notes.

David F. Klein, of Egypt, Pa., died, aged 64 years. He was head miller for the Mausers at Laury, Pa., for a great many years.

Josiah F. Jones, of Germantown, Philadelphia, died at the age of 88 years. He was in the flour and feed business for 62 years.

Floyd Lockhart was sentenced to six years in prison for burning down the flour mill belonging to Jacob Andrews at Columbia, N. J.

The L. J. Sutton elevator, at Sioux Rapids, Ia., burned recently, with about 3,000 bus. of oats and corn. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 11, 1915.

The past week has been a very active one, and flour shows an equal advance with wheat. Mills at the first of the week tried to keep ahead of the advance in wheat, but found that a letter sent out in the evening giving quotations would not be good on the next day, and in some cases they advised their traveling men not to quote any prices, but if they had a merchant that wanted to buy to call the mill and they would close the trade. Good patents have advanced about 40c a bbl. for the week, and are now bringing from $6.60 to $6.70. Mills report a quiet condition; not much demand for flour, as the country merchants say flour is too high, but in the same breath tell the farmer to hold his wheat—it will go higher.

The high price of interior wheat in Kansas is fast curtailing the Eastern trade, as we are getting out of line with the Northwest and the usual diffenential in cash wheat is gradually being reduced, as our wheat shows much greater advance. Kansas wheat prices are governed by the export bids to the Gulf ports, and business would have to go that way. The Northwest is governed in a similar condition, but their export works through the Atlantic ports and this is the way flour business moves. Cash wheat has reached another high point. Export bids have been as high as $1.45 or $1.30 track. In some sections dealers have paid as high as $1.30, but the majority of bids to the farmer run about $1.25. Mills are not taking much wheat, just enough for requirements, and the majority is going for export. Mills are not inclined to buy any large quantity and store at this high figure, and in making sales are figuring what the wheat would cost, anticipating further advances.

Feed shows up much stronger and prices have advanced about 5c a hundred. Dealers are commencing to realize that feed is cheap, and especially so with $1.30 wheat. Straight bran is selling from $1.12 to $1.17, basis Kansas City rate; shorts, $1.45.

Notes.

George H. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., is taking a business trip throughout the East, visiting the trade and looking up milling conditions in general.

J. N. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., spent two days in Wichita last week. Mr. Sauer reports that there is not over five per cent of the wheat back in farmers' hands in his county (Montgomery). This is a soft wheat section and the wheat moved earlier than elsewhere in Kansas.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, is attending a hearing before the Nebraska State Railway Commission at Lincoln Monday, Jan. 12. The railroads are attempting to raise the minimum from 24,000 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. on Nebraska business, and the millers over the state are protesting this advance.

George T. Wooley, of the Western Star Mills Co., Salina, Kan., spent Monday in Wichita, looking over the mills and renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Wooley states that a good part of the wheat has moved around Salina and what is back the farmer has set his mark on and it will take a big price to get them to turn loose. The growing wheat is in fine condition. A blanket of snow several inches deep covers it, making it an ideal condition for this time of year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has set for hearing the advance in grain and grain products and advance in minimum weight for Feb. 15 to 24 at Chicago, before Commissioner Daniels. The Southwestern Millers' League is preparing exhibits and getting evidence together in an effort to defeat the advance in minimum. The state commissions and commercial clubs are looking after the advance in rates on grain and grain products.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1915.

Tension has been great in the flour and wheat market the past week, with new high levels being made almost daily. The total advance in wheat last week amounted to 10 cents, and flour prices are up 50 cents per barrel. Many buyers have been waiting for lower levels, and are endeavoring to close business at old values, but mills are holding prices up to the top mark. It makes buyers take notice to have to pay $1 to $1.25 per barrel more than was asked about 30 days ago. Many have placed orders for lots of 500 to 1,000 barrels. Export buyers continue to manifest interest, and a sale of 10,000 barrels for the relief of the Belgians is the most important transaction that has been reported. Distributers have been giving shipping instructions in fairly satisfactory manner.

Stronger prices prevail on mill feed, values having advanced $1 per ton, with good demand.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $6.80; standard, $6.60; family, $6.30; low grades, $5.80; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.30@6.50 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7@7.25.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $27@28 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Jan. 9 amounted to 44,250 bbls., compared with 44,300 bbls. the preceding week.

Rapid growth is reported in flour milling at Columbia, Tenn. Three plants have developed an annual volume of business amounting to $1,500,000. These are the mills of John B. Ashton, Columbia Mill and Elevator Co. and City Mill and Grain Co. One of these plants is in its forty-eighth year, another 24 years old and the third a youngster in the field. Columbia is in a great wheat-growing section.

Fire destroyed the flour mills of Robert Crump, three miles from Bowling Green, Ky., on the Nashville road, causing a loss estimated at $15,000, with about $10,000 insurance. The mill was a four-story frame structure with basement, and several thousand bushels of wheat and small stocks of flour, corn and bran were lost. The mill was built in 1874 by John L. Rowe and was purchased by Mr. Crump about eight years ago from James Skaggs. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The Memphis Cereal Co., which has been moved from Memphis to Paris, Tenn., will open for business about the middle of January under the name of the Paris Cereal Co.

Mixed Cars a Specialty

Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1915.

The flour market at Chicago is in a very unsettled condition, due to the strong upturn in wheat. It is now a situation in which the disposition to await patiently, or stubbornly, for lower prices has given place to a fear of getting in on the top. The market has been lost to the American flour trade on account of the persistency with which the foreigners have been bidding for everything in sight. There is little question but that a price level has now been reached in which advice as to the future is marked by caution and timidity. Nobody seems to want to encourage buying at this level, and yet, barring, of course, a technical reaction, there is every indication that flour and wheat prices are yet to go materially higher.

In a way no great effort seems to be made to do business. Prices are subject to the action of the wheat market and sales have got to be made at prices dependent upon the best price at which the wheat can be bought. As the supply position of distributors and bakers is getting higher, the situation becomes all the more serious and there is now no more bargain flour floating on the markets, as mills have tightened up on their quotations.

Competition for cash wheat late in the week on export account overbalanced all else in the market and gave the bulls a new hold on the situation. When the price changes are considered, the market could not be called a "runaway affair," but there was no such thing as checking the steady upturn in values, as the May future reached $1.38⅝ and the July $1.24¾, compared with $1.36 and $1.22⅝ respectively, at the close, a day or two earlier in the week. It will be remembered by those who give the wheat market close attention, that in 1909 when James A. Patten conducted a big deal in May wheat, the price reached $1.35¼ as a high level, but with the finishing of the Patten deal and after the smoke had cleared away, cash wheat sold as high as $1.60 at Chicago and $1.65 in the Southwest. This was caused by depleted wheat reserves in the hands of farmers of the country and those who held this grain demanded much higher prices and millers were obliged to meet their ideas.

Some of the importing nations have held back for a time, refusing to buy wheat and flour, but now these commodities are in most urgent demand, and the strength is quite pronounced. Goodly sales of flour were reported at Chicago as well as other points.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7; standard patents (basis jute), $6.50@6.75; first clears (basis jute), $5.75@6.75; second clears, $4.75@5.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.30@6.50; straights, $6@6.30; clears, $5.50@5.75; low grades, $4.60@4.80.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6@6.30; straights, $5.75@6; clears, $5.25@5.50; low grades, $4.60@4.80.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24.75@25; middlings, $24.75@25; red dog, $32.50@31.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.80@6.10; dark, $5.10@5.30; blended rye, $5.25@5.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7@7.20; straight, $6.60@6.90.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.60 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Paul Uhlman, of Kansas City, manager of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. there, was in Chicago last week. He expressed the belief that sales for export by Galveston from now on will be small, as the millers are buying the surplus from the country and stocks in the interior elevators seem to be small.

The Board of Trade annual election was a quiet affair last week, with the contests only for directors and the various committees, as well as for vice president. There is generally a contest over the office of president, but Caleb H. Canby, the present incumbent, had no opposition. Joseph Simon, who has filled the position of director for many years and has been one of the mainstays on the board, was elected vice president over Lowell Hoit. The directors elected were: John Tredwell, Roderick W. McKinnon, Henry H. Newell, Charles G. King and Adolph Kempner. The following committee on appeals was elected: John E. Brennan, Frank G. Stevens, Kenneth T. Edwards, James A. Beggs and Charles T. Hulburd. The committee of arbitration elected was as follows: Edward S. Chapin, Douglass I. Van Ness, Clinton S. Beach, Royal W. Bell and Hugh Bartlett.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11, 1915.

The advance in wheat caused two flour advances of 25 cents each during the course of the week. Bakers are holding back, owing to the extreme high prices. It is rumored that fully 30 bakers are trying to sell out, owing to the fact that they cannot realize a profit with present sensational high cost of flour. Soft winter wheat mills are experiencing much trouble in getting sufficient wheat, as farmers are holding for higher prices. Agents for spring wheat flour say it is now the highest it has been in fully 15 years. Kansas brands are up 50 cents. The demand for all grades is better. The lower grades, which have been neglected, are beginning to spring into demand, owing to the extreme high prices of the better grades. The receipts during the week were light.

Rye flour prices are also firm, advancing with other grades of flour. The demand is good, as the rye baking concerns report that their supplies are fast diminishing.

The feed market is slightly firmer. Bran and mixed feed products seem to be the mill feed desired, and when of extra quality the buyers are paying a premium. Middlings are quiet.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6@6.20; fancy, $5.65@5.90; family, $5.25@5.40; extra, $4.80@5; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.65@7.05; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.20@5.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.55@7; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5@5.40.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.25@5.45; city pure, $5.45@5.75; city blended, $5.40@5.60.

Ohio Notes.

The Cincinnati grain and flour trade were much interested in the news received here from Washington stating that the bill known as the Moss bill for the grading of grain passed the House.

The Charles J. McCullough Seed Co., of Fourth street, Cincinnati, has found it necessary to increase the size of its place of business, and arrangements were completed for the leasing of 228 East Fourth street for three years.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 24,872 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 22,982 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,982 bbls., compared with 20,982 bbls. last week and 21,982 bbls. a year ago.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11, 1915.

Continual changes to meet the steady advance in wheat have marked the week in the milling trade. Inquiries have been fairly good, but sales much fewer in number, because of the necessity of quick action by prospective buyers. Most quotations now are subject to acceptance by return wire, without waiting the usual 24 hours.

Indiana patent is well over the $6 mark, but there is considerable variation in prices, as small mills in a number of instances have cut under the big mills' figures to keep orders moving. Indiana patents are from $6 to $6.25 in jute.

Flour production by Indianapolis mills for the past week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 8,955 bbls., compared with 7,879 bbls. in the preceding week, 5,391 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 5,405 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Demand for feed is good locally at $26 per ton, f. o. b. mill.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.25@6.50; straight, $5.75@6; clear, $5.55@5.80. Prices quoted are in wood, jute 25c less.

Mill Feed—$26 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; in 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $26.

Indiana Notes.

The Cornell-Milton Grain Co., of Milton, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $24,000. The directors are T. J. Connell, A. Anderson and W. H. Kelley.

Uhl's mill and elevator, at Logansport, was destroyed by fire believed to be of incendiary origin. The loss was $75,000, half covered by insurance. The mill was built in 1859.

Fire destroyed the Starr Bros. elevator, at Winimac, causing a loss of $20,000, half covered by insurance. The firm owns another elevator at Winimac, which has been closed but has now resumed business.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Jan. 8, 1915.

There was some buying of flour reported the first part of the week, but by the middle of the week prices had advanced so that jobbers preferred to wait and buy for only actual needs. As stocks in store are very low, a number of jobbers were forced to buy at prevailing prices. There has been complaint among flour men regarding some Illinois mills who, having a quantity of wheat bought before the advance in prices, are now placing the flour in this territory 50c to 75c per bbl. under market values.

Quotations per bbl., in wood basis, are: Fancy patent, $7.30@7.60; standard, 60@70c less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $6.60@6.80, both basis.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., was calling on trade here this week. Mr. Gilster is very bullish in his ideas, and believes the top prices have not yet been reached.

The Darlington Wheat and Corn Roller Mills Co., Darlington, S. D., will erect a mill of 50 bbls. capacity.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11, 1915.

Higher prices were asked for corn products by Kansas City and Missouri River mills the past week, cream meal being quoted at a range of $1.65@1.70 in small sacks, f. o. b. Missouri River points. Standard meal was offered at 25c per bbl. less, while a premium of five cents is asked for grits over cream grade meal. Chop sold in large quantities to Arkansas and Southern states on a basis of $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs. in sacks, January-February shipment

Trade in corn goods was brisk, Southern states showing a disposition to contract heavily. Some local corn mills are limiting sales to 30-day shipment, but interior mills are selling for 60-day delivery, and in some instances for three months' shipment. The South believes that the present level of prices is the bottom, and they expect corn to show marked bullishness in sympathy with wheat.

Local mills are fairly well contracted for January, with jobbers and brokers in Louisiana and Texas and other Southern states. Southeastern markets are out of line. Quotations from other sections to Georgia and Florida buyers are about 20c to 30c lower than values of Kansas City mills.

Interior mills are doing some business to Florida and are shipping large lots of meal and mixed cars of corn goods to Memphis for distribution from that market. However, to a certain extent southern Illinois mills are able to get most of the Memphis trade.

Grits are not moving. Local mills are quoting brewers' grits at $1.75 per 100 lbs., Kansas City in sacks, 30-day shipment, but brewers want to contract for much later shipment, with the result that local mills are being outbid for the business.

Chop was heavy sale, with Arkansas and other Southern states buying on a large scale for prompt and deferred shipment. Prices range from $1.30 to $1.35, while some mills are asking $1.36 per 100 lbs. for No. 2 mixed corn chop.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.70@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.30@1.35 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, 1915.

The St. Louis market for corn products continues to gain in strength, the Southern trade coming into the market more freely than heretofore. A number of good sales were made at the recent advance, but prices remained unchanged. With lighter receipts of corn and the increasing demand, further advances in the prices of corn products will probably be effected in the near future. Offerings were free last week at the following prices, f. o. b. in wood: Standard meal, $3.35; cream meal, $3.55; pearl meal, $3.65; grits, $3.65; hominy, $3.65.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11, 1915.

Corn products displayed a firmer tone. All grades moved up five cents, which was in sympathy with the increase in cash corn. There is a good demand noted locally, and the shipping demand has picked up considerably, principally from points in the South. Corn millers are taking hold of corn on a large scale. Total receipts of corn this week were 162 cars, 24 cars less than the previous week, which dealers say indicates that farmers are holding for higher prices. Corn chop, $1.45@1.50; corn meal, $1.55@1.60.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1915.

A heavy movement of corn by rail has been prevailing here for the past few weeks, the maximum number of cars in one day during the past week being 173. There has been a good demand, particularly in the lower grades, offerings in which have been light. Hominy and corn feed meal have been in pretty fair demand at the advanced prices.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $29; cracked corn, $30; granulated corn meal, $1.80 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted yellow meal, $1.80; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1915.

Corn advanced two cents per bu. in this market the past week, being quoted at 76@78c. Corn meal advanced five cents per 96-lb. bag, being quoted $1.70, and pearl meal is quoted $1.80 per bag. It is expected that the heavy advance in the price of flour will cause increased consumption of corn products.

New York, Jan. 9, 1915.

Corn goods prices were firmly held and a moderate inquiry was on hand.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.55 @1.60; hominy, $3.75@4; granulated yellow, $3.90@4.10; corn flour, $1.80@1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.71@1.74; grits, $1.72@1.75; flakes, $2.05.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1915.

Corn goods were up 10@15c per bbl. The demand was correspondingly great. The high prices of flour caused a better consumption of corn goods. Throughout the city and state wholesale grocers were reporting that householders were eating corn bread in preference to wheat bread, and the sales of corn meal and grits were exceptionally heavy. The following were the ruling prices for corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans, in carload lots in barrels, basis 100-lb. cotton sacks: Cream meal, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; grits, $3.95 @4.10 per bbl.; hominy, $4.10@4.25 per bbl.; corn flour, $1.65@1.75 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $1.65@1.75 per 100 lbs.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 9, 1915.

Differences in prices between meal and flour has no doubt been a factor in stimulating the demand for meal. The demand for contracts on meal has been unusually good, also a fair demand for prompt shipment. The mills are offering contracts for 30 days, but the trade desires long-time contracts.

Prices have advanced following the advance in cash corn. There has been an increased demand for corn chops and buying has been free at the advance. The mills have also been buying corn freely to cover sales and as some of them are anticipating the market will hold firm, they have bought corn for 30 days' requirements.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn at 77¾c.; No. 2 yellow at 78¼c.; No. 2 white at 79¼c.; No. 3 corn at 77¼c.; No. 3 yellow at 77¾c.; No. 3 white at 78¾c.; No. 3 white oats at 57½c.; No. 3 red oats, 54@55c. Standard meal, basis 48-lb. sacks at $3.05@ 3.15 per bbl.; pearl meal at $3.15@ 3.25; cream meal at $3.30@3.55. Corn chops, 100-lb. new bags at $1.46@ 1.50.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1915.

Flour quotations reached highest levels known in many years. Millers raised prices 50c to 75c per bbl. and were not eager to sell. No offerings were made except on condition of immediate shipment, and nothing over 30 days was allowed. Local trade was short of flour and many would have been glad to buy for February delivery if mills would make quotations. The restrictions went on Saturday, and early in the week there was considerable activity, some sales being at values fully 50c per bbl. under quotations of Friday and Saturday. Prices were irregular, as various mills were quoting various values on the same grades, with a difference of as high as 15c per bbl. in many cases.

Kansas and Oklahoma mills were particularly careful in their offerings. None would sell ahead and patents ranged in value from $7 to $7.25 per bbl., being the highest prices since August, 1909, during the black rust scare. Kansas stocks are low and bakers who had sold at second hand in previous weeks were in a bad fix. Straights ranged from $6.40 to $6.50, with no shading of values, and no clears were offered.

Minneapolis mills did some good selling early in the week, but on Friday and Saturday shut off local purchases by stiff values. Prices were irregular, city and country mills quoting different figures for like grades. Patents ranged in value from $6.50 to $7, the highest prices for hard spring wheats known here since August, 1909, when wheat was $1.60 per bu. Predictions were made that prices would go higher and no deferred orders were taken under any circumstances. Straights were correspondingly high, while clears were off the market almost entirely.

Soft winter wheat flours took a jump also, and patents were quoted Saturday at $6.25@6.75 per bbl., with some mills asking $7. The demand was good, but neither the millers nor jobbers seemed to know where they stood. Orders were restricted to immediate shipment and country dealers and small bakeries had a hard time getting supplies. Jobbers and large bakeries scented the rise in time and put in heavy orders for January-February delivery, thus saving themselves from paying the big advance and having orders restricted. Export and country business was shut off after the rise. The exporters could not get ship room and the country men didn't have the money to pay for the goods, or had to cut down their orders.

Mill feed went up 3@5c per 100 lbs., in sympathy with the flour rise. Both hard and soft wheat brans were selling at $1.23@1.25 per 100 lbs. in cotton sacks. The demand for brans and shorts was better than the average. Shorts were quoted at $1.35@ 1.40 per 100 lbs.

New Orleans Notes.

Jeff D. Hardin, a veteran flour and grain man, was re-elected president of the Board of Trade without opposition.

A. F. Leonhardt, a prominent local grain man, was re-elected chairman of the hay and grain committee of the Board of Trade last week.

The largest single day's commissions for flour brokerage last year went to J. S. Waterman & Co., who drew down a check for $5,300 on an order to the Liberty mills, of Nashville.

Clint S. Leach, Jr., manager for Langenberg Hay and Grain Co., is reputed to have landed hay contracts for timothy for the Port Chalmette mules which gave his firm a big boost in earnings for the past three months.

C. B. Fox, the grain and flour exporter, who has had several ups and downs in the business world, with failures and successes, was receiving congratulations from many friends last week on the results of his business with flour exports in 1914. Since the war began in Europe he is reputed to have made $500,000 on commission and direct deals in flour and grain shipped to the allies. John T. Gibbons, brother of Cardinal Gibbons, is another lucky dealer, according to common report. He obtained big hay and grain contracts from various governments early in the summer, and it is said he and his firm have cleaned up close to $1,000,000 on the deals.

The Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., has operated full time night and day throughout the year, according to W. N. Adams, manager of the mill. The company has contracted with a local electric power company to use only electric power in the operation of the mill hereafter.

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The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 9, 1915.

The wheat market advanced from $1.20½ for No. 2 hard last Saturday to $1.32½ today, and flour has advanced in proportion, as $7 is now being asked by many mills for their best patents, while the lowest quotation named is $6.20. Omaha mills and jobbers are quoting their trade $6.70 and report business as very satisfactory.

Most bakers are reported as carrying but light stocks, and are worrying as to "where they are at.' It is either a case of cutting down on the size of the loaf or charging more than five cents per loaf, which is against the city ordinance, and already one case is before the courts.

Mill feed is in demand at advancing prices. Jobbers are offering for carlots, f. o. b. Omaha, $22@22.20 per ton for bran and for shorts around $26. Interior mills are quoting at mill door or in mixed carlots, bran $22, shorts $26.

On Dec. 1, out of an estimated total wheat crop in this state of 65,000,000 bus., the government figures, 33,500,000 bus. had been moved out, mostly for export. About 12,000,000 bus. is needed for home consumption and for seed, which left about 19,500,000 bus. surplus. Just how much of this surplus has been disposed of is hard to determine. Farmers have been holding for higher prices. Railroad men are, however, of the opinion that 10,000,000 bus. are still in farmers' hands.

Annual Meeting South Platte Millers' Club.

The annual meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club will be held at the Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, on Jan. 20. It will be a meeting for all Nebraska millers, whether members of any organization or not members. Secretary McKay expects a large attendance and has arranged, aside from regular business, the following program:

"Compensation Insurance," Frank I. Ringer.

'Value of Organization," William B. Burns, publisher of Milling and Grain News.

C. V. Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, will tell what is being accomplished through the league.

H. F. Nieman will present his views on "Selling Terms."

U. G. Powell, rate expert, will enlighten on the new Nebraska tariffs.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The grist mill and feed store at Arcadia, Neb., was purchased by Stewart Conger.

Nothing definite has yet been decided about rebuilding the Loomis Grain and Milling Co., Loomis, Neb.

Omaha elevators hold about 500,000 bus. of wheat, 700,000 bus. of corn, 2,121,000 bus. of oats, 37,000 bus. of rye and 179,000 bus. of barley.

A. P. Youst takes the place of grain buyer in the Hampton Mill and Grain Co., Hampton, Neb., held by H. V. Nelson, who was elected County Clerk.

The Nebraska Public Utilities Commission will join the organizations of Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma and other states opposing the general grain and flour rate advance to Eastern markets. Hearings will start in Chicago Feb. 15.

The remodeled Stanton Roller Mills, Stanton, Neb., were placed in operation last week, after a shutdown of several months. New rolls and sifters have been installed and the capacity of the plant was increased to 150 bbls. F. L. Sanders, owner of the mill, has been successful in getting large government contracts for army posts.

A. F. Diels, who sold the Monitor Mills, Scribner, Neb., last week to the Farmers' Union at that place, says that he will give up possession of the plant on March 1. Mr. Diels has not decided what he will do in the future. He has been connected with the milling and grain business at Scribner for more than a score of years.

Higher prices stimulated the wheat movement in Nebraska, but a sharp reaction in the market would cause a much larger amount of the grain to be marketed from farmers' bins. Growers in the state have not set their minds on any certain sum, but with no breaks in the market many are holding just to see how high the market will really go. Those producers with wheat in bins are able financially to hold the grain for several months, but a week of steady to slightly weaker prices would be the best stimulant for the wheat movement.

Millers in Nebraska are very friendly to wheat, many having their elevators filled with unprotected grain. The movement in the state now is rather light, and with the continually strengthening tendency of prices, farmers tend to hold on to their reserves more. Wheat stored in Nebraska elevators by farmers is generally held for $1.50 per bu., as many points in the state are paying up to $1.20 per bu. With reserves in the state variously estimated at around 25 to 35 per cent and a big demand from exporters, some millers believe that $1.50 wheat is not improbable.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 9, 1915.

Trade in flour improved the past week. Volume of business for prompt and 30 days' shipment shows increasing demand, and, while conditions are not normal, reports from the territory are very encouraging and prospects indicate a good business in this territory during the year. On account of stocks of flour being unusually low, and the market advancing very rapidly, some jobbers have been placing some very nice orders. The tendency of the mills to limit bookings mostly to 30 days is more pronounced than for several years. Consequently, bookings are not so heavy, usually for 30 days' requirements.

Mill feed has been advancing in price, and demand early in the week was very good. Jobbers expected higher prices and purchased requirements ahead. Offerings were not very heavy. Some of the mills who are usually large shippers to this territory have not been quoting prices, on account of being oversold. Prices have advanced several cents per hundred during the week and the demand by the jobbers at the close of week was very light.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $7.20@7.40; standard patent, 40@50c less; extra fancy patent at 70@80c less. Colorado high patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, $6.50; standard patent, $6.20. Hard wheat high patent, 48-lb. sacks, $6.30 @6.40; standard patent, $6.10@6.20. Plain hard wheat bran. $1.22@1.27; mill-run bran, $1.38; brown shorts, $1.45; gray shorts, $1.52.

Notes.

Jack Downey, formerly with the Dermott Grocery and Commission Co., Dermott, Ark., has accepted a position as traveling salesman for Louisiana with the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo. Mr. Downey makes his home in Monroe, La.

Elmo Marsh, manager of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., left a few days ago for Baltimore, where he will consult physicians at Johns Hopkins Hospital regarding his health.

Yeggmen wrecked the safe in the store of Alhoff Bros. Feed and Supply Co., Wellston, Mo., last week, but obtained only $2 in change, the entire contents of the safe.

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1915.

Flour and feed business was very good in this market for the past few days, especially from the jobber to the retailer. We do not believe the jobbing trade will take hold of more flour at these prices, but will hold off and later pay higher prices.

Conditions have changed and everyone expects better business for the next few months.

Notes.

Harry M. Glenn, who represents the Meek Milling Co., of Marissa, Ill., throughout the South, spent a few days in Memphis recently. Mr. Glenn is very optimistic as to business and very bullish as to prices.

W. D. Hannah, of the Hannah Distributing Co., of Jackson, Miss., spent a few days iu Memphis recently. Mr. Hannah reports that conditions are very much improved in his section and that he expects a very much better business in the very near future.

A. L. Gilster, of the Steeleville (Ill.) Milling Co. and the Buena Vista Milling Co., of Chester, Ill., is spending a few days with their Memphis connectious. Mr. Gilster reports that business is showing great improvement and that there will have to be a lot of flour sold, as practically all stocks are very low.

The Memphis Merchants' Exchange held its annual election Saturday and elected the following officers to serve for the year: President, Robert Ruffin; first vice-president, L. R. Donelson, Jr.; directors, A. J. McDowell, John C. Ryan, J. S. Shortle, A. F. Lewis, James O. Dwyer, J. T. Morgan, Vernon L. Rogers and Paul Towner and G. W. Agee tied and will each serve six months.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 9, 1915.

The recent flurry in wheat caused a decided increase in the number of inquiries for flour, although comparatively little has been booked at prevailing prices. Most large dealers are inclined to the belief that market will react, and that lower prices will prevail during the current month. Stocks continue at a low ebb, in fact, they are about the lowest ever noted at this time of the year. Collections continue slow and with such conditions prevailing, it is not to be expected that jobbers will become very active.

Mill feed has shown some strength during the week, with but little increase in demand. Bran and shorts have both advanced from 6c to 12c. Sale of alfalfa feed continues to improve, and will possibly continue to show an improvement for some time to come. Fact is, all grain and grain products have been more active than at any time during the preseut season.

Jobbers quote as follows, basis wood, soft winter wheat, highest patent, $7.50@7.80; standard patent, $6.90 @7.35; extra fancy patent, $6.50@ 6.90; pearl meal, per 96-lb. sack, $1.80; cream meal, 10c sack less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, $85@87½; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 1c per bu. less; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 60c; No. 3 white oats, 58c; pure corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.55; wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $-.30@1.35; pure gray shorts, $1.45@ 1.55; choice alfalfa hay, $22.50@2450; No. 1 timothy hay, $22@24; prime c. s. meal, 7½ per cent am., $24@26.50; prime c. s. hulls, sacked, $9@11 per ton; mixed alfalfa feeds, $26@33.

The Shellabarger Milling Co., Salina, Kan., has awarded contract to Otto J. Lehrach for a concrete elevator and cleaning house adjoining the mill. The building will be 100 feet long, 57 feet wide and 90 feet high. Extensive improvements in the mill are also contemplated.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 11, 1915.

Business in flour was not stimulated to any extent by the sharply advancing prices during the past week. In some instances mills advanced their quotations 30c to 60c per bbl., while advertised brands from the Northwest were quoted at 80c higher values. Carlot buyers did not really know how to take the advances, and many are deferring new purchases, "hoping beyond hope" that a reaction will take place in the market later. Kansas patents were sold at a range of $6.30 to $6.90 per bbl., delivered Iowa points in 48s cotton.

Large jobbers were unable to obtain prices from mills for more than 30 days' shipment. A few large Northwestern mills asked premiums of 10c to 20c per bbl. on March-April movement, but most salesmen for spring wheat mills limited orders to 30-day movement. There is considerable talk coming from Kansas mills to the effect that they are considering the limitation of all new flour orders to 15-day shipment.

In some sections of Iowa talk of $8 flour made bakers enter the market for small lots, but there was no decided tendency among the bakers to replenish their supplies on a large scale. Many have sufficient flour contracted to carry them into March, but even those who have lighter supplies on hand are not stocking up heavily. Kansas patents brought a range of $6.30 to $6.90 per bbl. in carlots from bakers and jobbers. Mixed-car trade paid up to $7 at the close of the week, while the opening day saw prices around $6 to $6.25.

Spring wheat mills quoted practically the same prices as Kansas. Minneapolis mills did some business with bakers on standard patents at $6.10 per bbl. at the close, but general quotation was higher than this figure.

Local Iowa mills operated mostly on half-time schedules. Business was mostly local, although nearby states bought lightly in mixed cars. Iowa mills are on a parity with Kansas and the Northwest in flour quotations.

Mill feed had just as strong a tone as flour, with advances of $1 to $1.50 per ton general on bran, shorts and middlings. Demand was good on bran, with supplies rather light. Northwestern mills offered bran in large lots, but their quotations were out of line in some sections of the state. Southwestern mills had little to sell, although mixed-car trade were able to obtain all bran wanted in cars with flour.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50@7; straight, $6.30@6.80; fancy clear, $5@5.20; low grade clear, $4.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6.90@7.10; family patent, $6.70@7; clear, $5.70; red dog, scarce at $1.95 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@25 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@26; flour middlings, $27.50@28.

IOWA NOTES.

George Dorsey purchased the Anamosa Roller Mills, Anamosa, Ia., last week from G. W. Metcalf. The business will be continued as under the old ownership.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Rounds-Ketels Milling Co., Rock Valley, Ia. Capital stock is $20,000. Officers are: Paul A. Ketels, president and manager; H. E. Rounds, vice-president, and E. R. Rounds, treasurer. The company operates a mill at Rock Valley and owns elevators in the state.

Higher prices in the wheat market have been reflected in larger wheat marketings throughout the state, farmers holding corn and disposing of wheat. It is the general idea among producers of corn that present prices of the grain are too low, compared with wheat values, and they are holding corn in expectation of sharp advances in sympathy with wheat quotations.

The corn movement in Iowa the past week was about the same as in the preceding week, and was much lighter than a year ago. This is disappointing to the trade, especially in view of the fact that Iowa harvested a larger corn crop than last year. However, with prices on the present level not much increase in the movement can be expected, according to expressions of large elevator operators in the state. Higher prices are wanted by farmers, and they are holding the grain for better returns. Many are disposing of their corn through live stock, although present cattle and hog prices at the principal live stock centers are not much inducement to feed corn on a large scale.

The mill and elevator of the Uhl Milling Co., Logansport, Ind.. burned down recently, together with large supplies of wheat and corn. The mills were built in 1859 by Dennis Uhl, and had operated continuously up to last June, when they were closed.

J. S. Carter, of Conway, Ark., has sold a half interest in his feed business to Sam V. Glenn.

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Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1915.

The flour trade has shown some improvement during the past week. They are somewhat concerned about the rise in prices and are anxious to get covered. The local trade has been good with some mills, owing to the heavy purchases made by grocers. Bakers are still inclined to hold off on any large purchases.

Demand for feed has been on a fair scale and prices have been holding very firm, with an expectation among sellers that they will go higher. The advances in quotations have had a good deal to do with better buying, but many who held off over the New Year are now beginning to buy.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.75@7.25 in wood; clear, $6; low grade, $4.75.

Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.50@6.75 in wood; pastry, $6.25@6.50; low grade, $4.50.

Rye Flour—$6.40@7.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.25; standard middlings, $25.50; red dog flour, $34.50.

Buffalo Noes.

The Belgian relief committee reports that 700 bbls. of flour were shipped from Buffalo one day last week.

W. J. Brewer, sales manager of the Thompson Milling Co., of Lockport, has returned from a holiday trip to Chicago.

New flour and feed stores have been established by Butts & Elliott, Black River, N. Y., and Warren Squares, Tully, N. Y.

The Buffalo Corn Exchange was represented at the lake carriers' hearing on grain shortages at Detroit last week by the following members: Charles Kennedy, H. H. Richardson, H. C. Harrison, G. E. Pierce and R. W. Searle.

Junius S. Smith, who has been for about 45 years weighmaster of the Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange, resigned his position at the first of the year.

E. P. Huntington, a resident of Shingle House, Pa., has bought the Eulalia flour mill, at Coudersport, Pa., which has for some time been owned by D. W. Van Wegen.

A. W. Weppner, Buffalo representative of the M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, has returned from a trip to that city and the West. He is building up a good alfalfa trade in the East.

Buckwheat flour is strong in price and is reported to be selling at $1.80 at country points, with sellers sometimes holding off in the hope of getting $2 soon. Buyers here have been unable to get any supplies at the prices asked some weeks ago.

A visitor to the feed trade the other day was H. E. Potter, whose flour mill at Chaffee was burned on Dec. 27, with a loss of about $10,000, including three carloads of feed. Mr. Potter is continuing in business, though his plans as to rebuilding are not yet stated.

The Corn Exchange register shows the following visitors during the past week: H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee; W. C. Bleeker, Richland, Pa.; John Weller, Athens, Pa.; E. M. Emery, Alden; E. W. Dixon, Utica. The exchange held an enjoyable celebration on New Year's day.

Gus G. Buse, who has handled flour in this market as a jobber for many years, is one of the incorporators of the Buse-Patton Motor Co., the other directors being Gustave and Edward A. Buse and Ralph S. Patton. Mr. Buse is as familiar with automobile selling as with flour.

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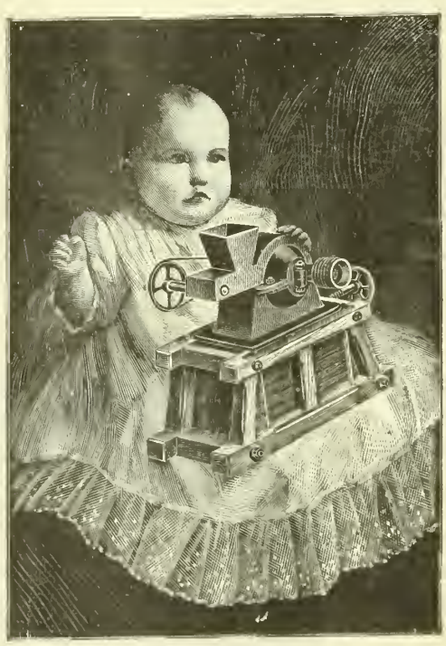

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11, 1915.

Business was of medium volume the past week, the return to mild temperatures shutting off any increase in mixed alfalfa feed trade to immediate Southwestern states. Prices were mostly stationary for the week, although a strengthening tendency is apparent in grain alfalfa feed quotations. This reflects the stronger prices for corn and coarse cereals. Alfalfa meal was steady in price, the top sale being at $18 for choice grade in 100-lb. bags, f. o. b. Missouri River points, prompt shipment.

Very little meal is being shipped to New England states, as California shipments via the Panama Canal are filling most of the needs of the trade there. Philadelphia and New York are also receiving shipments of meal via the canal at a saving of more than $2 per ton under prices quoted by Kansas City handlers. Some Wyoming meal is being handled in Kansas City for direct movement to Eastern markets, but practically no Colorado meal is moving to the Atlantic Coast states, as prices are out of line.

Most meal is moving to Southern and Central states. Southern trade has been contracting on a larger scale for meal and supplies are beginning to move on this old business. Central states mixers are also ordering out meal, with the result that stocks at this market are being gradually reduced to normal. Colorado is sending very little new offerings to this market, while Wyoming meal is moving direct to Eastern states.

One car of No. 1 meal consigned to this market sold at $15.50 per ton, while re-sellers were asking $16 per ton in 100-lb. bags for No. 1. No. 2 is quoted at $15.50, although some sales were made at 25c to 50c less than this figure. Top price is on choice, nominally at $18.

Mixed feeds moved largely to Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Southern states took moderate volume of molasses alfalfa feed on a basis of $18 for No. 1 and $19 for No. 2. One local mixer quoted No. 3 molasses alfalfa feed at $17.50 per ton, while asking a top of $19.50 for No. 1. Best demand for molasses feed was from Missouri and Oklahoma. Arkansas was not a large buyer, although jobbers were willing to contract for long-time shipment at present level. Not much deferred business is being done by local mixers.

Grain mixed feeds sold at $23.50@24.50 for molasses product, while grain dry mixed feed was held at $25.50 per ton, Kansas City. Grain mixed feeds were sold in carlots to Eastern trade, while Southwestern buyers bought some in mixed cars with molasses alfalfa feed. Local mixers say that the most bullish factor in the mixed feed market is the advancing prices on grain. Corn, they declare, is much too cheap, in comparison with wheat values. This, they believe, will be felt in mixed feed trade.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18; No. 1, $15.50@16; No. 2, $14.50@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 2, $19@20; No. 2, $18@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@24.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $24.50@25.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@16.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Mitchell Alfalfa Milling Co., Mitchell, Neb., resumed operations last week after a shutdown of several weeks. Improvement in alfalfa meal trade and better shipping directions made necessary resumption.

Nixon C. Elliott, of Denver, Colo., is planning to erect an alfalfa meal mill at Wheatland, Wyo., which is located in the center of a large surplus alfalfa producing territory. A fireproof structure to house the mill will be built at a cost of approximately $15,000.

The Krogh Alfalfa Co., Omaha, Neb., will have its new alfalfa mixing plant ready for operation soon. The mill will have an elevator capacity of 18,000 bus. Its daily output of mixed alfalfa feeds will be 100 tons. Grain mixed and molasses mixed alfalfa feeds will be manufactured by the company. Peter Krogh, Ray Rainbolt and C. S. Rainbolt are stockholders. Company is incorporated with capital of $100,000.

Judgment of $10,000 against H. E. Worrell in favor of the Hershey Alfalfa Milling Co., Hershey, Neb., was given last week. The judgment was the result of Worrell insuring the alfalfa mill of the company for $10,000 in a defunct company. The plant burned soon after the insurance was placed by Worrell, but the mill was unable to recover the insurance. The court last week held him responsible for the insurance.

One large feed jobbing house in Boston has purchased more than 800 tons of alfalfa meal from a single Pacific Coast mill at a price about $4 per ton under the quotations made by Kansas City handlers. The meal is arriving in unusually good shape at Boston, steamers bringing about 100 tons of the meal monthly. It is of a fine pea-green color, grading as good as Colorado offerings. Boston jobbers re-sell the meal to interior points, paying freight rate of as high as $2 per ton and making a good profit. Philadelphia and New York City have also received shipments of meal from Pacific Coast points via the Panama Canal, but the Hub is doing the largest business in California meal.

At the annual election of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association last week the following officers were chosen: B. F. Tyler, president; John North, vice-president; E. B. Bruce, second vice-president. Mr. Tyler and Mr. North were re-elected, having filled same positions during the year just closed, while the ofice of second vice-president is a new one. The office of treasurer was abolished in the new rules and regulations of the association adopted last fall, the duties of the treasurer being combined with that of the secrtary. Of the six directors chosen three are to serve for two years and the others for one year. The following will serve the long term: B. M. Huffins, W. H. North and N. C. Campbell. Directors for one year: Bert Sheldon, F. W. Taylor and Wilber Warren. New arbitration committee elected is composed of J. D. Cole, John Mackey and H. Harris. New officers will be inaugurated Jan. 15.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11, 1915.

There was not much life to the alfalfa products market this week. Buyers are taking hold in small lots for immediate use. Alfalfa products dealers say indications are that price will go higher, owing to the general advance throughout the entire list of all grains, flour and hay. Grain mixed feed seems to show the best demand, and brings a premium over other grades. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24@25; alfalfa meal, $25.50@26; molasses feed, $27@27.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, 1915.

The St. Louis alfalfa market showed considerable improvement last week. Offerings were lighter and the demand was much better than it has been for some time. The hay market, particularly, was steady and stronger on all grades, with an active inquiry and adequate supply, all offerings being well cleaned up. The offerings of alfalfa meal are also drying up, and free movement was reported by local dealers. Notwithstanding the improved demand and light supply, prices last week were comparatively steady, no marked advances being shown on any grade.

With the Southern demand improving as it has in the past week, and re-awakened interest in the East, the long looked for "Big Business" is apparently knocking at the door of the alfalfa dealer. Although the winter so far has not been a severe one, there has been enough cold weather to stimulate feeding in all parts of the country.

Track sales reported last week were: No grade alfalfa hay at $10; No. 3 at $13; No. 2 at $13@13.50 to $14.50@15 and $15.50@16; No. 1 at $15@15.50 to $16@16.50 and $17@17.50. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16.50; No. 1 at $17.50@18; choice at $20; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, without grain, at $19.50@20; with grain, $25.50@29.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1914.

Alfalfa hay and meal took an advance last week, both as regards prices and demand, and the sales agents of mixed feeds and molasses goods also enjoyed better times. The advance in business was largely due to the increased sales on account of the races and the arrival of 1,000 horses and mules for the army regiments and other troops sent here for the Peace Centennial. Large exportations of horses and mules to Europe continued, causing the purchase of many carloads of hay, grain and stock feed at this port from local jobbers. Stock feed men were discouraged by the reduction by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the rates on imported black strap molasses from Cuba to Kansas City, Omaha and other points. The domestic rates were increased at the same time, so that the local dealers using Louisiana black straps were put at a disadvantage of about 4-5 cents per gallon on their product. Quotations were up $1 per ton for alfalfa hay and a corresponding amount for meal and mixed feeds, as compared with last week's issue. Hay ranged from $20 to $22.50 per ton; meal from $23 to $24.50 per ton and mixed feeds from $25 to $33 per ton, according to quality and grade.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 9, 1915.

Alfalfa products, especially molasses grain mixed feeds, recorded advances this week. There is a good demand and the demand was continuous during the entire week.

There is some demand for long-time contracts, but the mixers are not offering for longer shipment than 60 days. Alfalfa molasses feeds are very popular in this territory, and on account of advancing markets, with prospects of prices being higher in the near future, the feeders have been quite heavy buyers. The mixers report very satisfactory business. There was only a limited demand for alfalfa hay. Prices have recorded advances over last week.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $18.50@19 per ton; strictly No. 1 alfalfa at $17.50@18; No. 2 alfalfa at $16.50@17; choice alfalfa meal at $21.50@22.50 per ton; No. 1 alfalfa meal at $19.50@20.50 per ton; alfalfa molasses grain mixed feeds at $29@31 per ton; alfalfa dairy feed at $26 per ton.

The Ohio Cereal Co., Circleville, O., has reduced its capital from $200,000 to $50,000.

George Caskey, of Billings, Okla., will build a flour mill at Helena, Okla.

December Exports From Galveston.

Exports of wheat from Galveston during December amounted to 7,262,649 bus., as compared with 134,275 bus. in December, 1913. Exports since Sept. 1 total 23,715,000 bus., against only 1,434,137 bus. in the corresponding period a year ago. There was on board ship at Galveston, but not cleared, about 210,000 bus. of wheat. Of the December clearances nine cargoes went to Liverpool, one to London, one to Hull, two to Falmouth, one to Avonmouth, one to Caghern, one to Christiania, one to Cardiff, three to Barcelona, 10 to Genoa, two to Havre, four to Marseilles, four to Naples, one to Nantes, two to Pireaeus and one to Venice.

Kansas Relief Ship Sails.

Special ceremonies marked the sailing of the steamer Hannah bearing the first shipload of donations by people of Kansas for the relief of Belgians. The ship's cargo consisted of approximately 6,500,000 lbs., or about 35,000 bbls., represents five weeks of relief work in Kansas under the chairmanship of ex-Gov. Stubbs. Kansas millers were very active in the campaign, many being in charge of the state relief work in their county.

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MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—One 75-bbl. mill in good running order with elevator in connection, at a bargain. Located in a town of 1,800 population in a good farming locality. For further particulars write Box 728, Genoa, Neb.

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, half interest or all of a 500-bbl. modern mill, located in the best hard wheat district of Kansas. Plant is now running full time and is making money. Has choice trade for all its products. Here's your chance for a sure thing. Address Box No. 252, Milling and Grain News, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A real live, up-to-date 50-bbl. flour mill and 150-bushel corn mill in first-class condition. In good wheat growing section. Plenty of wheat from wagon. Runs on custom trade 6 months out of the year. Also good six-room house, outhouses, garden, etc. Price, including residence, $3,000 cash. Address H. D. Tutt & Son, Weaver's Store, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Nordyke-Marmon Roller Mill, 60 H. P. Gas engine power; new; good grain country; on railroad. Must sell soon. Address D. S. Dennis, Sugar Grove, Fairfield County, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 to 150 bbl. capacity. Have had 30 years' experience and will guarantee best possible results. Would like eastern Nebraska or somewhere near. Speak German and will come on short notice. Address Box 251, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 500 bbl. capacity. Am a married man, have had 30 years' experience. Can submit best of recommends as to ability and character. Want position at once; will go anywhere, but prefer West or Southwest. All inquiries answered. Address R. L. Clark, 2012 Binney street, Omaha, Nebraska.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Nebraska mill wants traveling representative. Will pay right man reasonable salary as a starter. As he proves his worth, and as his business develops, will advance salary. Mill just getting established. Splendid chance here for a man with ability and hustle to make good. References and qualifications must be absolutely satisfactory. Preference will be given applicants between the ages of thirty and forty. Address Box 253, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two 60-inch by 18-foot horizontal tubular boilers, built for 125 pounds steam pressure by The John O'Brien Boiler Works Co., of St. Louis, now in constant use by the undersigned carrying 123 pounds steam, in first-class condition, never bagged or patched, new flues year ago, certificate of insurance Co. furnished, delivery March 25 next. Atchison Water Co., Atchison, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—For merchandise, 640-acre bottom farm, close in, clear, $25 per acre. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

FOR SALE—Richardson Improved three-apron oat and wheat separator; good order. Address Berry Bros. Milling Co., Hector, Minn.

Pacific Coast Reserves.

Seventy-five thousand bus. of May wheat changed hands in Portland, Ore., last week at $1.48, the highest price ever recorded. The wheat was bought by an exporter. According to a report from Portland, Ore., there is not three to four per cent of the wheat crop left in farmers' hands in the Pacific Northwest, which meaus that farm reserves at the outside do not exceed 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bus. This is all apt to be needed for seed if conditions are half as bad as the farmers imagine. The oats supply is nearly exhausted, and about 20 per cent of the barley crop is left. Portland elevators will load all of the wheat they hold in ships now in the harbor. Australia is inquiring for wheat, and the west coast of South America, which generally buys wheat from Australia, is seeking the grain in the Portland district.

Wm. A. Fraser, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for more than 50 years, and the founder of the firm of Wm. A. Fraser Co., passed away at his home in Chicago, Thursday, December 31. Mr. Fraser was born in New Haven, Conn., and came West when a young man. He was a prominent member of a number of clubs and was highly esteemed.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner and Water Purifier

Furnished in Liquid, Powder and Brick Form. One pound per day per 100 H. P. Boiler does the work or no pay. Will you try a small Barrel?

MISSOURI BOILER CLEANER CO.

St. Louis, Mo.

SAVE DOLLARS
on TWINE
¶ You can now buy strong extra quality Cotton Twine for less than one half of what you pay for a good grade of flax or hemp twine.
¶ This Cotton Twine is put up on 12 or 50 lb. tubes --- 50 ends.
¶ Made in two sizes. Light for Cotton Bags --- Heavy for burlap bags.
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
Boston St. Louis New York Chicago Indianapolis
Minneapolis Omaha San Francisco New Orleans
Seattle Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg
FLOUR

Flour the Trade Wants

The best trade now demands flour aged and whitened by the ***Alsop Electrical Process.***

If you are one of the few trying to persuade your customers to take something else, you are making your success in the milling business more difficult than it should be.

It pays to give your customers the best, especially when it involves so little extra cost to do so.

Let us write you particulars regarding this wonderful invention.

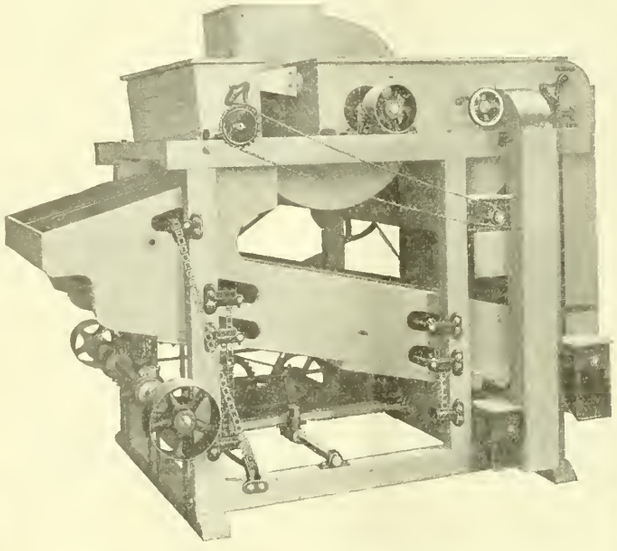
Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

IT DON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE HOW YOU CRACK IT

CRACKED CORN IS NEVER UNIFORM IN SIZE OR FREE FROM MEAL. BUT YOU CAN GRADE IT AND SEPARATE THE MEAL FROM IT TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE WITH

THE MONARCH CRACKED CORN SEPARATOR



Write for Special Bulletin

Compactly and carefully made from the best materials, 8 sizes ranging in capacity from 30 to 300 bushels per hour. Equipped with Automatic Traveling Brush Screen Cleaning Device, Bevel Gear Driven and with Ball Bearings in Shake Eccentrics and Self Oiling Bearings elsewhere, or Ball Bearings throughout, as desired.

The Monarch makes five separations; three of clean cracked corn of uniform grades, one of meal and one of bran. The entire operation is dustless, and the results are continuously satisfactory.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.

It's exactly as scores of keen-minded millers have said: *"When The Wolf Company builds a flour mill, one could very easily imagine that it was for their own use—they're so particular, even down to the very smallest detail."*

So if we build a mill for *you*, we'll be just as painstaking as though we were building it for ourselves.

THE WOLF COMPANY

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915 | Number Eight

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

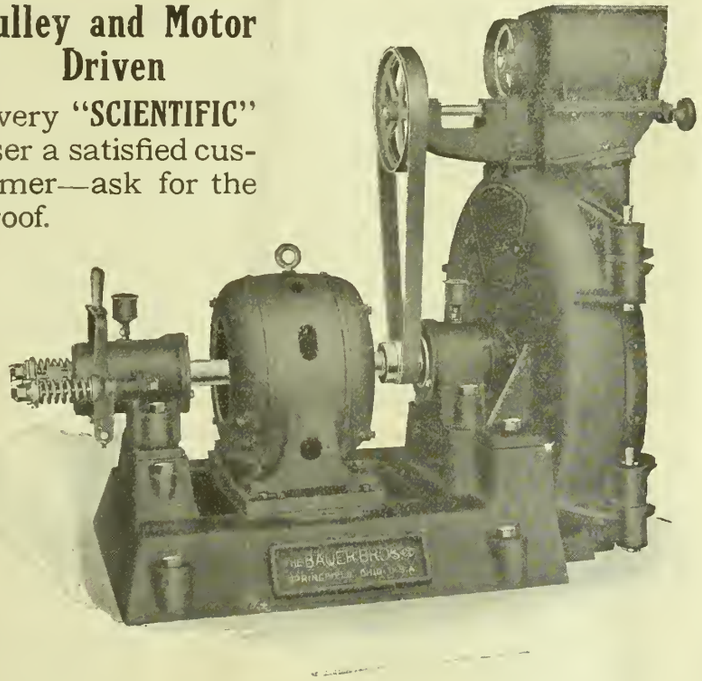
Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1. 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Pulley and Motor Driven

Every **"SCIENTIFIC"** user a satisfied customer—ask for the proof.



Built in all sizes. Saves 40% to 50% Horse Power. Saves 90% Lubricating Cost.

Write and give us your requirements.

"SCIENTIFIC"

Ball Bearing Single Disc Grinders and Attrition Mills Our Specialty.

Hinges open like a watch, either to right or left, fitted with force feeder, safety springs, quick release and other "Scientific" features.

As a Middlings Mill it has no equal; for cracking corn it is superior to all others; next to our "Scientific" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill it is the best feed mill in the world.

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

(Formerly THE FOOS MFG. CO.)

SPRINGFIELD, (EAST) OHIO

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Reinforced Concrete

Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
Concordia, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Clyde Mill & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
Concordia, Kansas.
750 barrels daily capacity.

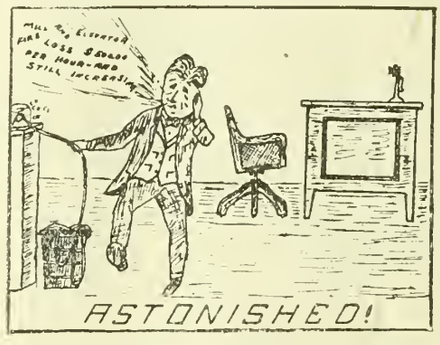
Red Star Mill and Elevator Co.,
Wichita, Kansas.
15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY THE

O. J. Lehrack Construction Co.

724-725 Gloyd Building, Kansas City, Mo.



Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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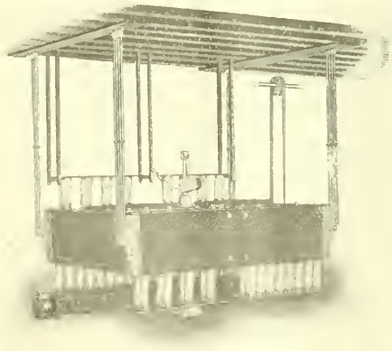
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.



Unique Self Balancing Sifter

MILL MACHINERY

Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

Unique Self Balancing Sifters

Unique Ball Bearing Double Roller Mills

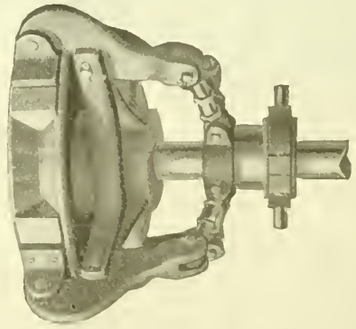
Southwestern Agents for
ROBINSON MFG. CO.
MUNCY, PA.

Roll Corrugating & Grinding

TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Border Queen Milling Co.
located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.
CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name Implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses It once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR
Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade
Correspondence Solicited
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

The New Era Milling Company
Arkansas City, Kansas.
POLAR BEAR FLOUR

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE
Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle.
Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob
The Vilm Milling Co.
Wichita, Kansas
N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

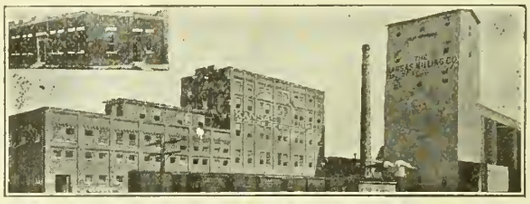
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS

Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

"STAR FLOUR."
Let us quote you on either straight cars of flour—guaranteed flour—or mixed cars, flour and feed, corn meal, graham and pancake flour.
GAYLORD MILLING COMPANY, GAYLORD, KANS.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for es and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour — **"NEPTUNE"** — Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

Bran

Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour — **"STAR"** — Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres. E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from — **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. — Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels — Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Ben, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls. Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus. Cable Address "Pfeffer" Correspondence Solicited LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

V. THOMPSON COMPANY

W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL

Millers Agents

Established 1890

326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY

FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

CHICAGO.

208 No. Fifth Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cotton Grain BAGS

BY THE BALE OR CARLOT

Grass and Field Seeds

The Albert Dickinson Co.

Chicago Minneapolis

PHILADELPHIA.

Shane Bros & Wilson Co.

STRONG QUALITY FLOURS

308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.

ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE

Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.

Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through

A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,

F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate

for

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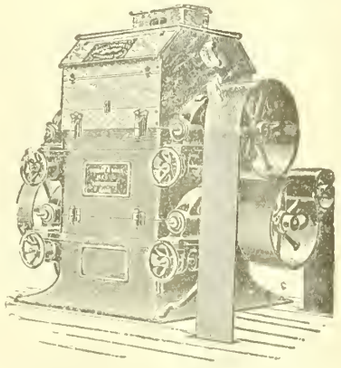

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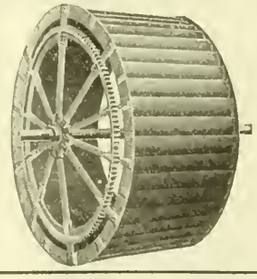

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Milling and Grain News

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Missouri Grain Dealers

First Annual Meeting at St. Louis Attended by Millers and Grain Dealers.

Agricultural improvement, extermination of insect pests, seed betterment, good roads, better schools, weights and legislation were the subjects considered by the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association the first day of the first annual convention, which is in session at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis.

"I was told this morning I should let the grain men of Missouri sow their wild oats while in the city," said Mayor Kiel in welcoming the grain dealers. "You may go as far as you like and I will guarantee you that the police will not harvest your tears (tares). If they do call me up at the City Hall."

Gov. Major spoke of the joys of rural life and expressed regret for the narrow vision the city man must necessarily have because of the limited horizon. He also told of the wonders of the old Ashley Fair of Pike County, at which the resources of Missouri were shown, and of how they impressed him as a country youth.

"Our great commonwealth is built by better roads, better schools, better agriculture and better community life. It is up to the grain men—the producers and the dealers—to aid in this building. Missouri affords the greatest opportunities."

Roger P. Annan, Jr., president of the Merchants' Exchange, spoke in behalf of the exchange.

"Missouri is especially well provided with two terminal markets—St. Louis and Kansas City—and can handle large grain outputs, which the soil of Missouri is capable of producing," he said.

"The Merchants' Exchange will cooperate with the producers and shippers in the work of better agriculture and better conditions."

D. R. Francis and Jewell Mayes, Columbia, Mo., secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, wired that they were not able to keep their appointment to address the grain men.

Bert Ball, secretary of the crop improvement committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, addressed the meeting and urged that it appoint a member of the association in each county, to work with the banker and member from the Commercial Club in their community for seed betterment.

"Organize clubs in your sections among the farmers and treat agriculture as the biggest business in the country," he urged.

Sidney Roy, of Hannibal, talked on "Deep Waterways" and asked the grain men to support the "Waterways" movement in Missouri. He stated that the cities which had grown and developed during the past quarter of a century were those that had waterways.

The speakers on Tuesday: John F. Dower, supervisor of weights, Merchants' Exchange; J. E. Goodwin, supervisor of weights, Kansas City Board of Trade; George A. Wells, secretary Western Grain Dealers' Association, Des Moines, Ia.; Claud Morton, chairman traffic bureau Merchants' Exchange; B. F. Bush, president Missouri Pacific Railroad; Lee G. Metcalfe, president Grain Dealers' National Association, Illiopolis, Ill.; Charles D. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; Samuel W. Strong, Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, Urbana, Ill.; E. J. Smiley, secretary Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, Topeka, Kan.; Charles E. Riley, secretary Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, Indianapolis.

There will be a banquet and cabaret for the visiting grain men at the Mercantile Club Tuesday night.

G. I. Kimball of the Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, believes that eventually soft wheat will go to a big premium over turkey hard wheat. "Receipts of soft wheat have been exceptionally light in this market," declared Mr. Kimball. "Not two weeks ago red wheat sold at a discount of two to three cents under turkey wheat, but carlots are now commanding a premium of about two cents over hard. This premium will probably go higher. Southern trade has opened up somewhat, causing a bigger demand for soft wheat flour. Reserves in the country are light, with the supply in Kansas City also short."

A bill will be introduced in the Texas Legislature at the request of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association, asking that the telephone companies be placed under the jurisdiction of the Texas Railroad Commission. Recently the telephone companies cancelled their special night rates and have advanced rates on the extreme long distances which interfere greatly with the business of the millers and grain dealers of the state.

Commissioner John H. Page, of Arkansas, will recommend to the legislature a reduction in the Arkansas feed tax to 15c instead of 25c as heretofore, and he declares that if at the end of two years it is found that a less amount will be suficient he will again seek a reduction.

L. H. Powell & Co., Eldorado, Kan., have awarded the contract for the construction of two elevators, one at DeGraff and one at Pontiac, to the White Star Co., successors to the Pelky Construction Co., of Wichita, The elevators will be constructed of concrete and have a capacity of 3,000 to 3,500 bus. each.

S. Hilb, representing the H. Dittlinger Roller Mills, New Braunfels, Tex., was in Chicago during the week.

Iowa Millers Meet

Visit State Agricultural College at Ames to Inspect Flour Laboratory.

The Iowa Millers' Club held a well-attended meeting at Des Moines, at the Chamberlain Hotel, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, and in the afternoon boarded a special trolley car and went to Ames on the interurban. The business meeting was continued on the car, but when Ames was reached the millers spent the afternoon in visiting the State Agricultural College. The particular point of interest for the members of the club was the chemical laboratory, where equipment has recently been installed to carry on tests and analysis for ascertaining the baking qualities of wheat and flour. The interest of the college authorities in this work has been very gratifying to the millers of Iowa, who have been working with this in view for several years.

A meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association will be held at Indianapolis on Jan. 26 at 2 p. m. A good program is promised by Secretary Riley, and, as the midwinter meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association will be held at the same time, there promises to be a large attendance of millers at this meeting.

Export sales of flour were not heavy on the breaks in last week's market and the sharp advances did not have any stimulating effect. Exporting millers declare that present high prices for flour work against any large trade, either export or domestic. Foreigners are bidders at all times for clear flour, but there has never been such a scarcity of clears in the Southwest as in the past month. Regular domestic trade has had trouble in getting its usual supply of clear flour, and in many instances the differential between clear and straight grade has been so narrow that bakers bought the latter and used it to replace clear.

The flour mill of Robert Crump, on the Nashville pike, south of Bowling Green, Ky., burned with a loss of about $15,000 and insurance of $10,000.

Nebraska Flour for Belgian Relief.

The Wahoo Mill Co., of Wahoo, Neb., shipped 1,770 sacks of flour on December 22, of which the above photograph was taken.

Meeting of St. Louis Millers' Club.

A well-attended meeting of the St. Louis Millers' Club was held on last Wednesday evening at the Mercantile Club. After dinner President Tilton introduced Roger P. Annan, Jr., the newly elected president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Annan referred to the recent political attack upon the supervision of weights at St. Louis and Kansas City and made a strong and telling defense of the system, which had been of great benefit to country shippers, grain elevators and millers transacting business in these two markets. He said that instead of creating a revenue for the Merchants' Exchange its supervision of weighing really caused a deficit. On motion of Henry G. Craft, the endorsement of the St. Louis Millers' Club was given the departments of weights of the exchange in a suitable resolution.

Secretary Brown, of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, addressed the club regarding the proposed feed law which would probably be passed by the Missouri Legislature. He read the law which had been endorsed by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States and urged the support of this measure or of one which would eliminate the revenue-producing requirements. Eugene C. Dreyer, who had been appointed to represent the club in conferences with Food Commissioner Fricke and others, made a report of the situation. It was moved by E. C. Andrews that the whole subject be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the president and that they be given power to act and urge such legislation before the legislature as deemed advisable. This motion carried and the committee appointed was E. C. Dreyer, Edwin O. Stanard and J. C. Reid.

A. Huhn, of the Huhn Elevator Co., Minneapolis, referred to the wheat situation in Minneapolis and the Northwest and said wheat would move west from the Dakotas to Western mills and exporters and the present supplies in Minneapolis and Duluth would not be largely increased by spring wheat, but that the Southwest would be called upon for considerable wheat for the remainder of the crop year.

T. F. Blake, of the Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; George A. Gamble, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, St. Louis; J. C. Reid, of the Corno Mills, St. Louis, and Claude Morton, of Morton & Co., St. Louis, were elected to membership.

Missouri Feed Law.

Committees appointed by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the St. Louis Millers' Club met Monday afternoon to discuss the proposed feedingstuffs laws to be considered by the Missouri Legislature, which is now in session.

The two committees reached the unanimous decision that they favored the Uniform Feed Law as proposed by the Feed Control Officials of the United States, with the exception that no revenue feature be included in the Missouri law.

Large bakers have expressed the opinion that clear flour is not an asset at a discount of only 25c under straight, claiming the 95 per cent flour to be worth a premium of 25c in any of their mixtures, while foreigners are glad to get any kind of cheap flour now, a discount of only 25c appealing to them.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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"Country" Mills Grown Large.

Within the last ten years, there has been a remarkable increase of milling capacity at Wichita and Hutchinson, Kansas. Recent decisions to increase the capacity of two Hutchinson flour mills call particular attention to the two rival cities in the wheat fields of Kansas, although there are others which have developed rapidly and deserve equal attention. By a terminal mill or a terminal market center, we usually mean a location which has proportional or re-shipping rates, which in a large and diversified distributing business is doubtless a decided advantage. By country or interior mills, we mean mills operating wholly on milling-in-transit- rates and obliged to ship out the products on the same railroad which brings their raw material into their mills. Of the latter class belong the Wichita and Hutchinson mills and this is significant in view of the fact that the continuance of transit rates has been a vital question confronting interior mills during the period referred to.

Going back for ten years and not attempting to be accurate in dates or exactly referring to capacities, there were two mills at Wichita, both of from 200 to 300 barrels each, operated by the Imboden Milling Co and the Howard Mills Co. Both have been improved and increased in capacity and Mr. Imboden continues in active charge of his mill and the Howard mill is now operated by N. M. Vilm and his sons. Within a year or two later W. R. Watson built the 800-barrel mill and the Red Star mill was started with about 400 barrels daily capacity. The plant of the Kansas Milling Co. built by Henry Lassen and C. M. Jackman was started at 1,500 barrels and has been increased in capacity to the limits of the present mill building, with very large increase of fire-proof elevator capacity.

When L. R. Hurd became president and general manager of the Red Star mill, he commenced an era of expansion and prosperity which has hardly been equalled anywhere in milling history. Full time operation was followed by an increase to 600 barrels, then the plant was doubled in capacity, the building having been erected with that in view and in 1913, the Watson mill was purchased and the two mills with 2000 barrels have required additional fire-proof storage for both wheat and flour. In 1914, the last addition to Wichita's mills was the new 1,000-barrel plant of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., built and operated by W. H. Kinney, Mr. Moore and Mr. Lowry. So the milling capacity of Wichita in the period outlined has increased from about 600 barrels to 4,800 barrels daily which is rather large for a "country" milling point.

The growth of Hutchinson in the same period also started with two mills, that of Kelly & Carr and the Hutchinson Mill Co., having a combined capacity of about 500 barrels. When Willian Kelly organized the Wm. Kelly Milling Co. and built a new 500-barrel mill, he started a series of enlargements which has steadily been maintained nearly every year since. The Monarch Milling Co., operated by W. E. Carr and the Sawyers, have increased capacity to 600 barrels. J. W. Burns has kept the Hutchinson Flour Mills running steadily and gradually increased its capacity and a recent contract will make an aggregate of 700 barrels when finished. Meanwhile the Larabee Flour Mills Co. built the 1,000-barrel plant and since have increased it to 2,000 barrels daily. The last announcement of Hutchinson progress is that William Kelly will erect a new concrete building to contain machinery which will increase the flour output from 500 to 800 barrels daily. So in ten years the Hutchinson mills have increased from about 500 to 4,100 barrels or at about the same ratio as Wichita in the same period.

These "country" mills have grown large, we believe, for two reasons and it would be hardly fair to complete this little summary of progress without giving the reasons. The splendid quality of Kansas hard wheat has been recognized and the mills were operated with a view of producing flour which would gain customers by its uniform quality. That is but another way of saying the men above mentioned were good millers. The other reason. Kansas produces high grade men as well as wheat. The Kansas winds blow enterprise and courage and progress into men if they had it not when they arrived. The Kansas ozone has helped these men of original initiative and business ability to build up their business. Both Wichita and Hutchinson and all of Kansas should be and are proud of these two important milling centers which have been created at "country" points.

Embargo on Wheat Exports.

Conditions might arise in the United States which would justify Congress in declaring an embargo on exports of wheat and flour. A continuance of the European war and the tremendous demand for our foodstuffs must continue and to this drain on our supplies, must be coupled a serious calamity which would cause a crop shortage this year in both wheat and other cereals. There is wheat enough in this country to last until another crop, with a surplus for foreign exportation. It is true prices are abnormally high but flour and bread are still relatively cheap foodstuffs and until the poor cannot buy bread or flour because it is too dear, it is folly to talk of famine prices or that there has been suffering or will be suffering because of the continuous advance in wheat.

Outside of financial considerations and the demoralizing business effect, not only upon milling and grain interests but all others, there are many reasons why an embargo on exports of wheat and flour would be disastrous. The millions of Europe and particularly the people of the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, Norway and Sweden are actually dependent upon importations from the United States. Bread is even more the "staff of life" in these countries than here. We have been assisting in feeding Belgium in her distress and destitution. Flour has been the principal article which provides for her hungry. Can the Congress of the United States ignore these facts, prohibit exports out of our bountiful crop, when our own people are not being deprived of plenty and there is no indication of suffering because of the high prices which world's conditions have brought about? We believe not now or at any other time unless conditions radically change.

There are also repeated reports in the daily papers that President Wilson and the Department of Justice have ordered another investigation of high wheat and flour prices, with a view of ascertaining where the alleged manipulation exists and the combinations of millers and grain dealers which illegally conspire together to keep up the prices of wheat and flour. These investigations are periodic and result uniformly in misguided attempts to find something which don't exist. The investigators do not find that competition is keen, that supply and demand make the prices and there is even no uniformity of terms and selling practices. The lack of uniformity, both of prices and terms, is the feature which surprises the investigators. We do not know when or where the next investigation will start but we do know where it will end. If guided by the spirit of public welfare instead of attempts to manufacture political capital, they should be welcome. But as to finding culprits and letting the law take its course, that does not happen for the men they seek do not exist.

This country and its legislators in Congress and the States can best devote itself to raising more wheat and other cereals in the next few years and keeping open the channels of exportation. That will be constructive and not destructive administration. High prices always follow wars. For a world's war of the magnitude of this one, prices are not high. In 1867 wheat sold at $2.67 per bushel. In 1898 Leiter put up wheat to $1.85 at Chicago without the Spanish-American war having any particular influence. If the war is prolonged, prices may be higher after the war is ended.

In the American revolution wheat brought 93 cents on an average at seaboard markets in 1788. It rose yearly to 1796. The average price was $2.48, but it touched $3. It continued high owing to the French revolution, Napolonic wars and the war of 1812. Waterloo was the seed of the Napolonic wars, but wheat rose from $1.70 in 1815 to $2.85 in 1817. That was the aftermath of a long devastating war. From 38 cents wheat went to $1.85 in 1855, in the Crimean war. It was $2.28 in 1864, but did not reach $2.85 until 1867, two years after the civil war was ended. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1876-78 wheat started at 83 cents, rose to $1.76 in 1877, broke to 77 cents at the end of the war, but then rose to $1.44 in 1882.

These facts show that the real high price often comes after hostilities are all over. So it may well be this time, particularly with Germany and Austria, their ports open at last, howling for foodstuffs.

These are only figures of the past, without relation to the population increase and the increase of the world's wheat acreage. When other countries cannot raise wheat because they have inadequate labor supply or means of exporting, the United States, Canada and Argentine should raise more. Wheat at $1.00 a bushel to the farmer is profitable and a billion bushels of wheat annually will not be too much for the United States to produce in the next few years. Let us export more, not less. Let us raise more wheat, make more flour. Encourage less political ranting and produce more prosperity by doing more business, not less.

Pacific Coast Reserves.

For the first six months of the cereal year ending Jan. 1, 1915, 23,000,000 bus. of wheat and flour have been exported from the Pacific Coast. Home and seed requirements are about 20,000,000 bus., making a total of 43,000,000 bus. already disposed of. Only 15,000,000 bus. of the crop yet remain to be accounted for, and vessels already chartered will carry away about 6,000,000 bus. California will require at least 5,000,000 bus. of wheat and flour the remainder of the crop year. South America, the Orient and Australia will take about 5,000,000 bus. A Portland exporter writes that "it can readily be seen that the wheat crop of 1914 is entirely disposed of."

Ask for Wheat Embargo

Congressmen Besieged With Letters Complaining of High Prices.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1915.

That a government embargo on the exportation of wheat shipments from this country may be laid within the next few weeks was indicated today by Congressman Farr, of Pennsylvania. The agitation toward restricting exports of wheat has occupied the attention of President Wilson, members of Congress and officials of the Departments of Justice, Commerce and Agriculture. The spectacular rise in wheat and flour, with the threatened increase in the price of bread throughout the United States, has caused congressmen to urge government action. The bugaboo that $2 wheat and $10 flour are rapidly becoming realities has been the cause of thousands of petitions received in Washington by congressmen from various parts of the United States.

"To feed Europe at the expense of Americans," one of the petitions declares, "is not only unpatriotic, but adds to the burdens already imposed upon Americans by reason of the European war."

While in certain circles it is realized that speculation is not the fundamental reason for the spectacular rise in wheat, nevertheless agents of the Department of Justice are conducting investigations in Chicago to aid in the solution of the proposition.

Congressman Farr stated that he would introduce a bill in Congress prohibiting the further shipment of grain to Europe until after the European war. His action in this respect is based upon figures he obtained from the Department of Agriculture showing that the country's surplus in grain was being rapidly exhausted.

Mrs. Jennie Dewey Heath, president of the National Housewives' League, urged President Wilson to take drastic measures at once to prevent further advances in the price of flour. Mrs. Heath's action was based upon a canvass made among retail stores in New York, showing that an advance from 85 cents to $1 for a 24½-pound sack of flour was made generally in New York today.

"We are facing a crisis which needs your serious consideration and action. Unless a way is devised to protect our people, suffering such as this country has rarely felt will ensue.

"Our bumper crop will avail but little for the producer or consumer unless Washington intervenes for their protection.

"An embargo appeals to me as the easiest solution. Millers tell me that if Europe continues to drain America of its surplus wheat flour will go to unheard-of prices. Why should the sufferings of America's poor be increased because Europe goes to war?"

This is a copy of the telegram sent to the President by Mrs. Heath.

* * *

According to members of Congress who are interested in the tremendous increases made in the prices of wheat and other grain, particularly as to the speculative side, there is little prospect of any action being taken by the House at this session, although nearly a dozen bills have been introduced for this purpose. The bills contemplate investigations of the prices and exportations of foodstuffs and attacks upon the operations of the Chicago wheat pit. The House Rules Committee conducted a hearing on the Manahan resolution of inquiry, but no legislation has resulted.

Congressman Doolittle, of Kansas, said today that the snag in the way of legislation to prevent speculation in grains is the inability of the House committees to agree upon what is the line of demarcation between speculation and honest purchases for future delivery. He believed that the fluctuations in the Chicago wheat pit are undoubtedly due to speculation.

* * *

Administration officials are fearful that their plan for the passage of the merchant marine bill will be "killed" at the present session of Congress. President Wilson is bringing all his influence to bear upon his supporters in Congress to bring about its passage and is urging those astride the fence to co-operate in this national issue.

Congress closes automatically on March 4, leaving but 43 working days for consideration of the merchant marine bill, the Philippine bill and an array of appropriation bills. So far only two appropriation bills have passed the House. Even if the rest are passed, they will occupy most of the time of Congress and the remaining days for the ship purchase bill will be extremely short.

Certain features of the proposed shipping bill, which is recognized among all factions as the greatest thing to American trade, however, will have to be smoothed over before any hope of its passage can be assured. These are that the shipping board shall be nonpartisan, that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of Commerce are not to serve, that the bill contained no inference that the proposed government ownership and the operation of the government-owned ships shall be temporary.

Workmen's Compensation Bill.

The proposed workmen's compensation bill to be introduced in the Missouri Legislature contains several clauses which millers in the state are seeking to amend. Among the changes to be requested are the following: To reduce the compensation from 66 2-3 per cent to 50 per cent and make the period of compensation shorter; have the state support the Industrial Commission if a commission is to be created, or eliminate the commission; eliminate compensation for the loss of time in the event of a member such as a finger is lost, inasmuch as the member itself is to be paid for; eliminate the provision that $1,000 is to be paid to the state in the event of a fatal injury to one who leaves no family; reduce the liability to $3,000 or $3,500.

These suggested changes will make the measure conform more to the ones now in force in surrounding states. This will make the cost of insurance more in line with that in other states having workmen's compensation laws.

The elevator of Starr Bros. was burned at Winamac, Ind., with a loss of about $20,000, about half covered by insurance. The firm has another elevator which will be operated.

New Wichita Elevator

Red Star Mill & Elevator Co.'s New Storage—Built by Lehrack.

The Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co., Kansas City, was awarded contracts last week by the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., for the construction of a 250,000-bu. concrete head-house and tanks, making the total elevator capacity of the mill 400,000 bus. The new addition will be of reinforced concrete, fireproof throughout. The Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co. will start work on the new elevator immediately, and it will be completed before the 1915 crop begins to move.

Probably more concrete elevators in the Southwest have been erected by the Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co. than by any other single construction company. In every part of the Southwest are Lehrack concrete elevators. Mr. Lehrack also designed and built the mill building for the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., which is called the Daylight mill, the most sanitary in the Southwest. The Concordia Milling Co. plant, Concordia, Kan., which is of concrete and fireproof throughout, was also built by Mr. Lehrack. Plans for the mill were designed in his office at Kansas City.

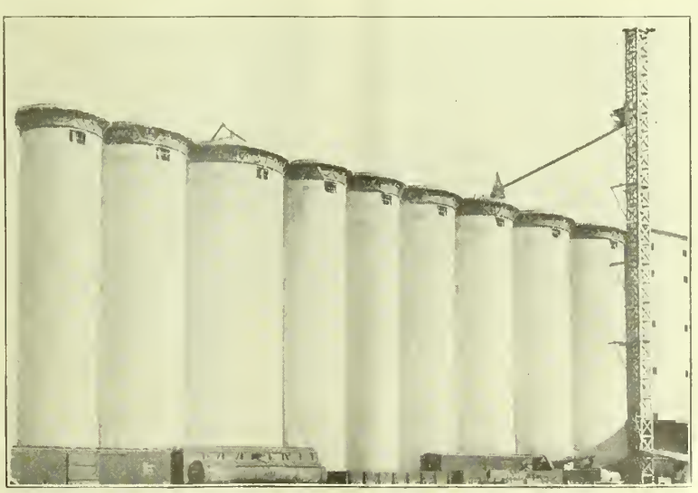
The illustration on this page is of concrete grain storage tanks built for the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., of Wichita, Kan., last year by Mr. Lehrack. This is one of several contracts for the same company which have been completed during the past several years.

Western Millers' Mutual.

For the twelfth successive year, W. H. Waggoner was elected last Tuesday to the presidency of the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Kansas City. Mr. Waggoner is president of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., Independence, Mo. William Pollock, Mexico, Mo., was re-elected vice-president; J. D. Bowersock, Lawrence, Kan., treasurer, and Charles H. Ridgway, Kansas City, secretary.

L. S. Mohr, Kansas City; W. H. Waggoner, Independence, and F. G. Crowell, Kansas City, were elected to the directorate to succeed themselves. The directorate also includes the following:. Thomas Page, Topeka; William Pollock, Mexico, Mo.; J. D. Bowersock, Lawrence; R. R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. S. Cowgill, Carthage, Mo.; A. J. Eisenmayer, Springfield; George G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, and Charles H. Ridgway, Kansas City.

The elevator at Krum, Tex., owned by the Bewley Mills, of Fort Worth, burned with its contents of about 30,000 bus. of wheat.



New Elevator of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kansas. Built by O. J. Lehrack Construction Co., Kansas City.

Brokers and the War Tax.

Flour brokers throughout the United States have paid a $20 annual tax under the new revenue bill, and also have stamped each contract of sale with a 10c stamp. However, a new ruling of the Treasury Department may relieve brokers of the $20 tax. The following inquiry was submitted to the Treasury Department by Secretary Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club:

"With reference to the provision of the war tax measure in which it is provided that brokers shall pay a $20 special tax and shall also affix a tax stamp of 10c on each memorandum of sale, is it deemed that brokers who sell mill products for a commission or brokerage are the brokers referred to, or does that part of the law relate to brokers who operate on an exchange or a board of trade only?"

The following reply to Secretary Marshall's inquiry was sent by W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of the Treasury Department at Washington:

"With regard to such matters, you are advised that a person who negotiates purchases or sales on commission exclusively for certain firms or persons with whom he is under contract is regarded as an agent of such persons or firms, and does not incur special tax liability as commercial brokers. However, if he is engaged in the business of negotiating on a commission basis purchases or sales of goods, wares, produce or merchandise for any and all applicants, then the special tax liability as commercial broker is incurred. The principle involved in the above applies with equal force to the doing of business as commission merchants."

The Santa Fe Railroad raised its third embargo on export grain at Galveston Thursday morning, releasing a large amount of export grain in the country and at Kansas City. The embargo was put into effect Dec. 10 and lasted for more than 35 days. Millers have felt to a material extent the embargo on export grain. Because exporters were unable to move grain bought on the Santa Fe for export, most changed their operations to the Rock Island, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific for supplies to fill contracts. This caused wheat on these roads to sell at a premium over wheat on the Santa Fe. However, the raising of the embargo will remove this discrimination.

Ocean carrying rates from Argentine to Liverpool advanced sharply again last week and are now almost four times the normal charge for January. Prohibitive rates have not interfered to any large degree with the Argentine export movement, as reports indicate that harvesting has been delayed by weather conditions and that not much grain is being received at coast ports. Argentine farmers need money, and they will sell wheat fast when conditions are such that they can move it. To some the prediction of total exports of wheat from Argentine during February of 10,000,000 bus. is low, but information from the South American republic indicates that much less than this can be moved.

Argentine's facilities for exporting grain are good, that country exporting a little more than 9,000,000 bus. in a single week. This is the record figure for the South American republic. However, with no wheat moving in the country and a scarcity of freight room there is little likelihood that Argentine will be able to move this amount in a single week this season, no matter how big the European demand.

Italy, Portugal, Brazil, Australia and Algiers, countries usually exporting wheat, have been taking large amounts from Argentine. In fact, most of the exports to date have been moving to these countries.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 18, 1915.

Satisfactory business was transacted by Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week, considering the steady upward trend to prices. Most of the new business was from established trade in immediate Southwestern states and to Central states. Eastern buying was of very small volume, the trade ordering out principally on old contracts. Export business also took on some activity, country mills making large sales to the United Kingdom on a favorable basis. Kansas mills asked $6 to $6.35 per bbl. for straight grade in sacks, Kansas City, prompt shipment. Some business was done for deferred delivery early in the week on a basis of $6.10, bulk, Kansas City, for fancy patent.

Bearishness is still dominant among large bakers. However, there are some bakers in the Southwest and in Central states who believe that flour will be worth up to $8 per bbl. eventually. These bakers are picking up small lots here and there for their needs up to the new crop year. One Kansas City baker, who bought about 500 bbls. last week at $6.05 per bbl. for fancy patent, bulk, 60-day shipment, now has enough flour on hand to run him up to June 15. Other bakers are buying on the dips, but not in large lots.

Established trade in the Southwest bought carlots in good volume last week. More than 70 per cent of business booked by mills was from carlot trade. Prices of established patents, delivered Kansas and Southwestern Missouri River points, was on a basis of $6.40 to $7 per bbl. in cotton sacks.

Export business was encouraging. Foreigners were active buyers on the declines, and sales of 5,000-bbl. lots were effected by Kansas mills at a favorable price. Straight grade sold to foreign countries at $5.95, jutes, Kansas City.

Clears were still exceptionally scarce. Practically none is being offered by mills, while bakers and jobbers are using straight wherever possible for clear. Clear prices are generally about 20 to 40c lower than 95 per cent quotations.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for January-February shipment, $6@6.35 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5@5.10.

Easier Tone to Mill Feed.

A slightly easier tone developed in mill feed the closing days of the past week, but mills asked unchanged figures for bran, shorts and middlings, and withdrew from the market when lower prices were offered. Local jobbers bid mills $1.10 to $1.11 for bran last week, but quite a few mills held out for $1.12, and reported little trouble in securing this figure. Sorts were also unchanged in price, but there was a weak tone apparent. Fancy white middlings continue scarce at same prices quoted a week ago.

Jobbers have pretty large stocks of bran and other mill feeds on hand, and the mild weather prevailing the past week discouraged new purchases. Consumption of bran at this time is heavy, while output is almost as large as at the beginning of the new crop year. It is the opinion among some buyers that should mills continue to maintain full time runs, the larger supply of mill feeds will cause prices to go down. However, bran is much cheaper than a year ago, and consumers are using more on this account.

A few sales of spot bran were made in Kansas City on a basis of $1.10 per 100 lbs. in sacks, but the majority of sales during the week was at $1.11 to $1.12. This market is still on a parity with Eastern markets, but little feed is moving in that direction. This was also a factor in the easier tone.

Mills found little trouble in disposing of shorts, but the demand was in less volume than a week ago. Range of prices was $1.15 for brown; $1.23 to $1.30 for gray shorts and up to $1.35 for white shorts. Mills offered little in straight cars, selling most in mixed cars with flour.

The corn market will be watched closely by feed dealers in buying bran. Strength in corn would be felt in the bran market, in the opinion of some of the leading millers in the Southwest. Corn and bran will move in the same line for the next couple months.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.10@1.12 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.18@1.35; white shorts, $1.38; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $2.

Kansas City Flour Output.

An increase of more than 10,000 bbls. was recorded in the flour output of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. Production of local mills was 5,000 bbls., compared with 53,700 bbls. in the preceding week, 50,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 29,400 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

Profits of Millers.

Hardly a newspaper in the Southwest, in fact, throughout the entire country, has not contained stories of the fabulous profits of millers on the recent advances. More than $2 per bbl. on flour has been the profit of some millers on flour, according to these newspaper experts, but they do not substantiate their statements with facts. Only mere rumors are used.

It is true that some millers have been fortunate in holding uncovered wheat, which would show them a profit, but the majority of millers have been forced to operate on a smaller margin of profit than for some time, because of the extraordinarily high prices. Several Kansas millers are now holding about 45,000 bu. each of uncovered wheat, which cost them about $1.18 per bu. There is a good profit to be realized on this, but these millers do not anticipate holding their wheat for any considerable time. They bought the grain in order to have enough on hand to supply their regular trade when the movement becomes light. There is an opinion among some millers that exporters might take too much wheat, and that their supplies up to the new crop year will not be forthcoming. With this in mind, they are storing wheat in order to handle their flour trade satisfactorily, should the movement from farms stop.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Receipts of wheat in the Kansas City market were reduced the past week. It appears as if the entire territory shiping to Kansas City came to the conclusion at the same time that it would be more profitable to hold than to sell. Receipts of wheat in the local market the past week amounted to only 467 cars, compared with 673 cars in the preceding week, 276 cars a year ago and 458 cars in 1913. Cash prices followed the advances in wheat futures very closely, but when futures declined cash trading stopped, as buyers refused to pay anything but the reductions, while sellers did not quote the lower values.

Of especial interest in the cash wheat market are the exceedingly light receipts of soft wheat. Average receipts of red wheat in Kansas City during th past fortnight have not been more than six to ten cars daily. Two weeks ago soft wheat sold at a discount of several cents under turkey wheat. Today, a small premium is asked. That this premium will go higher is the view held by soft wheat millers.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $6.10@6.70 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.90@6.50; first clears, $5.30@5.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.50@6.70 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.75@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.70@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.75@3.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.70@3.20; graham flour in small sacks, $2.80@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.90@3.20 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.85@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.25 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.10@1.12; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2; white sborts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.80@7 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.60@6.80; bran, $1.15@1.20 per 100; mill-run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.45; white shorts, $1.50@1.55; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.20@7.30 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.90@7; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.20@1.30; standard shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 38c 7890$.. 123456 789 7 corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.20@7.30 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.80@7; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.70@7.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.70; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.70 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A 50-bbl. flour mill is being erected at Shattuck, Okla., by John DeGrange.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Mills, and H. H. Hill, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., were visitors in Kansas City last week.

Charles Decker, of the Milwaukee Bag Co., returned to Kansas City from a two weeks' trip, during which he visited the home offices of his company in Milwaukee.

L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., who underwent a minor operation at Wichita Hospital last week is reported to be much improved. Mr. Hurd will be able to leave the hospital soon.

The first six months of the reorganization of the Cain Mill Co., Atchison, Kan., has proven a very satisfactory one. At the annual meeting last week, old officers were re-elected. Douglas M. Cain will continue as sales manager.

Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, has been named a director in Wichita's newest banking institution, the Guarantee Title & Trust Co. The new concern is capitalized at $200,000 and will probably be ready for business May 1.

In reply to the question, "How the Trade was taking the advances," Arthur Kelley of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, declared that they "were not taking the advances." The steady upward trend in wheat prices has not stimulated trade, in many instances the directly opposite effect has resulted.

The Hutchinson Board of Trade has passed a ruling excluding visitors on the floor. The object was to prevent outsiders from spreading the wrong impression that a bucketshop is being conducted. New ruling provides that only visitors accompanied by members of the Board will be allowed the rights of the floor.

B. S. B. Crumpton, auditor, and J. L. Rodney, traveling sales manager for the Kansas Flour Mills Co., have associated themselves with R. W. Arndt in the Abilene Milling Co., and will begin operating the plant by February 15. Engel Bros., former owners of the mill, will continue to retain a small interest, but they will take no active part in its operation. A company with capital stock of $100,000 will be organized.

The will of the late Perry Hutchinson, pioneer miller of Kansas, bequeaths the mill property at Marysville, to Wallace W. Hutchinson, his son. Mr. Hutchinson is now sole proprietor of the mill, which will be operated as heretofore as the Excelsior Flour Mills. Mr. Hutchinson will go right on with the business where his father left off. He reports sales as good so far during January. "Shipping instructions have been coming in freely," writes Mr. Hutchinson. "We are running the mill full time. There is some inquiry for future shipment."

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., is finally on the eve of collecting $89 in dispute demurrage charges from the Missouri Pacific railway. According to F. D. Larabee, more than $20,000 was spent by his company in litigation to collect these demurrage fees. The first suit to collect the $89 was instituted eight years ago. During that period, the case was tried five times in the Kansas supreme court and came before the United States supreme court, which issued a writ last summer instructing the Kansas supreme court to enter judgment in favor of the Larabee mills.

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Southwest Warehouse Co.

19th and Campbell Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18, 1915.

The week has been filled with sensational advances and declines, although the result has been an advance of five to seven cents on cash wheat and a corresponding advance of 30 to 40 cents on flour. Two declines on Monday and Saturday were sudden and unexpected and caused by rumors of peace overtures, of opening of shipping through the Dardanelles and a proposed embargo on exports of wheat and flour and investigation of prices of wheat and flour. The latter was chimerical and probably had little real market effect.

Throughout a week of erratic and violent changes in values, flour business has been surprisingly good. New sales have been in good volume and millers have been insisting on full values at the time quotations were made, although the market might be higher when acceptances were received. The procedure is generally used of only quoting for immediate wire acceptance, and salesmen are required to secure fresh quotations before booking an order made subject to confirmation at the mill. There is more uniform adherence to sales being made for not more than 30 days' shipment than for a long period.

The East, as well as the South, were buyers of flour, and there was no difficulty in securing shipping directions, indicating that jobbers and retailers had allowed stocks to decrease during the inventory period and the middle of January found them forced to replenish stocks, regardless of the higher prices, which have reached figures higher than at any time since the war or since the apex of the Leiter boom in 1898. The range of domestic sales during the week was so wide as to be of no moment now, but sales on Saturday were reported as follows: Soft wheat patent in wood, direct order to mill at $7; 95 per cent hard wheat flour in bulk, $6.05, another sale of same grade at $6.08; in jute at $6.40; soft low grade at $5.40 jute.

Export and domestic business shared alike in the better inquiry and bookings. Another large order from the Holland government was divided among different mills, two companies with St. Louis offices securing 15,000 and 10,000 bags of 110 lbs., respectively. The United Kingdom bought soft wheat patent. One St. Louis miller reported inquiries during the week from every country in South America except the Argentine. Despite the high prices, the large exportations of wheat to Europe and the difficulties in transacting business, because of high ocean freights and shipping restrictions, there are good reasons to believe that export business in flour will be larger during the last half of this year's crop than for many seasons.

The output of flour controlled by St. Louis concerns increased nearly 10,000 bbls. during the past week, compared with recent weeks. Practically all mills are running to full capacity or have increased their output during the week.

Output of flour at the following mills was 83,000 bbls. this week, against 74,200 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,500; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Il., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mount Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.20@6.40; straight, $6.05@6.15; extra fancy, $5.85@6; fancy, $5.50@5.60; low grades, $4.75@5.40.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.20@6.45; straight, $6@6.10; first clear, $5.35@5.60; second clear, $4.80@5.10; low grades, $4.50@4.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.60@6.70; clear, $6@6.10 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote carlots pure white at $6.20 and dark $6 jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.20@1.21; soft, $1.23@1.25; middlings at $1.30@1.55; white hominy feed, $27.50 ton; alfalfa meal, $16.50 for No. 2, $18@18.50 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.28 and middlings at $1.37@1.48.

Mill Feed Firm at Steady Prices.

There has been a brisk demand for bran and other mill feeds during the week, but prices have held at steady figures and the range has been small. Coarse grain, especially corn, has not shared in the erratic movement of wheat values. Mills generally are running stronger than through the holidays and are offering more feed. The weather has been mild and Indian summer temperatures prevailed most of the week, until a cold wave started Saturday, with snow and sleet in the Southwest. A period of real cold winter weather will increase consumption and advance prices rapidly, and late January and early February has witnessed many of these upturns and big demand, caused wholly by bad weather.

Hard wheat bran sold Saturday in 100-lb. sacks at $1.20, immediate shipment; soft wheat bran was quoted at $1.23, mixed feed at $1.25 to $1.27 and middlings from $1.30 to $1.60, according to quality.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The wheat market was so erratic that it was very difficult for cash handlers and millers to follow the general trend of values in the May option. No. 2 hard sold at $1.40 early Thursday morning, a record price for the crop at that time, but $1.44 was reached on Friday and values declined Saturday. Hard wheat of good milling quality is in very urgent demand and the movement to the St. Louis market is not large enough to fill needs and a premium over soft wheat and ordinary hard winter is developing. Minneapolis and Northwestern mills are buyers of Kansas and Nebraska wheat and the exporters through the Gulf are keeping prices very high in southern Kansas and Oklahoma. With Kansas millers paying a premium for cash wheat over Kansas City basis, it naturally takes a premium to move wheat to St. Louis when there is an export outlet at Kansas City, as exists at present. From reports received, some soft winter wheat mills are shipping their wheat and taking their profits rather than trying to get full prices for their flour in the South and shipping on arrival draft terms. This will relieve the pressure of demand for soft wheat in this market by supplying other mills that must cover flour sales.

St. Louis Notes.

Andrew B. Remick, of St. Louis, went to Michigan last week to represent clients in a case involving trade marks of flour, of which he makes a specialty.

John D. Mullally, of the Graham & Martin Grain Co., and Roy P. Atwood, of R. P. Atwood & Co., have been appointed on the board of managers of the Traffic Bureau of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Harry G. Bailey, who for years has been with the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., St. Louis, has severed his connections with that firm. Mr. Bailey is organizing a new grain company, of which he will be the head. He expects the organization to be completed by Feb. 1.

E. B. Immer, a St. Louis grain broker, is reported to have made $600 in six minutes Saturday morning on 15,000 bus. May wheat. At the opening he sold the 15,000 at $1.41½. Wheat dropped rapidly on sensational news and he bought back the same amount at $1.37½. Question: What will the 15,000 which he now owns sell for?

Weekly "privileges" on May wheat have been selling at a spread never before seen on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at this season of the year. Last week "puts" and "calls" were quoted at a width of 26 cents. T. E. Price, of the T. E. Price Commission Co., said that even at the wide range considerable business was transacted.

Part of the plant of the American Hominy Co., at St. Joseph, burned Saturday night, with an estimated loss of $110,000. The factory, one warehouse and the power plant burned and the office and another warehouse were saved. Repairs and improvements costing $50,000 had just been completed and the plant was ready to resume operations at the time of the fire.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, says he knows what it is like to live on a train without being a railroad man. He went to Washington and back to Joplin, by way of Kansas City, last week, was in his office a day and then came to St. Louis and returned to Joplin Thursday night. Another trip to St. Louis is planned for this week, and between Jefferson City and rate hearings there will be plenty of traveling for Mr. Marshall during the next few months.

The H. C. Cole Milling Co., of Chester, Ill., announced Friday that a decision had been reached regarding the rebuilding of their plant. A modern, up-to-the-minute flour mill will be installed in a fireproof building at Chester, where two elevators were saved at the time of their recent fire. While plans for rebuilding are being carried out, they are taking care of their regular established trade and intend to keep the famous "Omega" flour on the market as heretofore.

The election of officers of the St. Louis Grain Clearing House Association was held last Tuesday. N. L. Moffitt, of Hubbard-Moffitt Commission Co., was chosen president; F. W. Seele, of Seele Bros. Grain Co., vice-president, and J. O. Ballard, of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., secretary and treasurer. Besides the officers who serve as directors, C. A. Morton, of Morton & Co., and Ben S. Lang, of B. H. Lang & Co., were elected to the board. Mr. Lang succeeded Harry W. Daub, of the Schreiner Grain Co.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, is confident that no government embargo will be placed on American wheat and flour shipments. Mr. Hezel asserts that the salvation of this country has largely depended on our ability to sell our surplus wheat at good prices, as the farmer recently has received as high as $1.25 for his wheat, compared with 65 and 75 cents last July, and the increased money obtained and being placed in circulation has had a materially stimulating influence in all lines of business. Mr. Hezel says it would seem to be the height of folly to sacrifice this foreign trade, and would mean irreparable harm to general business. Even if excessive prices should prevail on the end of the old crop year, they would be but temporary, he asserts, as in July the new wheat will be coming to market, and chances favor a heavy yield on a record-breaking acreage.

Nicholas Marx, a flour and feed miller of Kewaskum, Wis., died at his home there last week at the age of 63 years.

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New York

New York, Jan. 18, 1915.

With the wheat market higher and flour prices reaching new high levels and buyers apparently entirely indifferent, except when they could pick up flour at prices under the market, the volume of sales during the past week was limited. Mill agents complained of lack of sales and the week was a very dull one. Re-sale stuff is still offered at prices under mill limits, and it was a common occurrence for an agent to have some of his own brand offered to him from 25c to 50c per bbl. under his price.

While everybody connected with grain is unanimously bullish on the situation, as are practically all the mills and their connections, the flour trade cannot be influenced to get aboard at present levels. They call attention to the fact that we have a large amount of wheat on hand to be exported, and it is questionable whether vessel room can be had to move it. They refer to the ever-present possibility of the opening of the Dardanelles and the movement of the Argentine crop.

Spring patents were held at $6.50 to $6.90 in jute. During the week, however, several of the larger Northwestern mills sold patent as low as $6.30 jute. These prices were made on Tuesday, after the close of the market. On Wednesday, when the market was over two cents higher than Tuesday, these flours could still be picked up at $6.35 jute, when other mills were holding at 25c per bbl. above these prices. Re-sale stuff was offered during the week at $6.25 jute, and, it was reported, some even under this figure.

Kansas straights have advanced to a point where they are as high and in some cases higher than spring patents. The general range in prices was from $6.50 to $6.80 in jute, but there was no business for mills at these figures. Re-sale stuff was offered and sold at from $6.15 to $6.25 in jute, and sales of this nature represented about the only business done. Spring wheat clears continued in fairly active demand, with offerings very limited, and prices were quoted at $6 to $6.25 in jute.

Offerings of Kansas clears were also very light, and mills held very firm in price. Same being quoted at $5.90 to $6.20 in jute.

Soft winter wheat flour was much higher in price, with mills holding very firm, although demand on the advance was very slack. Straights were held at $6.40 to $6.65 in wood.

Mill feed, especially for shipment, showed another advance during the week, and prices were steadily held at the higher level, with only a fair demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $26.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.80@7.20 in bbls.; straight, $6.65@6.75 in bbls.; clears, $6.25@6.50 in bbls.; low grades, $5.25@5.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.75@7 in bbls.; straights, $6.40@6.65 in bbls.; clears, $6@6.25 in bbls.; low grades, $5.30@5.60.

Kansas Flour—Patents $6.80@7.10; straights, $6.50@6.80; clears, $5.90@6.20; low grades or low clears, $5.30@5.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $28; standard middlings, $28.25; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $35; oil meal, $38.50@39; city bulk bran, $26.50; 100-lb. sacks, $28; middlings, $26.50@35.50; red flour, $35.50.

Notes.

J. R. Ness, Toronto, Canada, spent several days in this market last week.

L. A. Mennel, of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O., was on 'Change during the week.

W. A. Brady, who has been confined to his home through illness for some little time, has so far recovered his health as to be able to get back on 'Change, where he was warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 18, 1915.

The flour market continues to gain strength and prices have advanced considerably. On account of contracts being limited to 30 days, and some of the mills quoting for immediate shipment only, new business has been light. The demand has been fair, but jobbers and millers could not get together in most cases; as prices were firm and the jobbers desired longer term contracts than were acceptable to the millers, such conditions curtailed business during the week.

The demand for flour this season in this territory will not be up to normal. On account of present high prices, the greater demand now is for standard and extra fancy patent, while under normal conditions, the greater demand is for best patents. Unless conditions change, corn meal will be used extensively in preference to high priced flour.

The demand for mill feed early in the week was very good, and while prices advanced almost daily, the jobbers bought freely of the light offerings until they secured good stocks. Having made purchases to cover present needs, there was light demand from the jobbing trade at the close of the week. While the tone of the market has been strong and prices have advanced, trading in bran and brown shorts has been brisk, with a fair demand for gray shorts.

Many of the mills are not quoting straight cars of mill feed to this market, on account of handling their output in mixed cars with flour. Offers are generally for prompt shipment, as the mills are not inclined to book for 30 days.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patents, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $7.70@7.90; standard patents at 40@50c less; extra fancy patents at 70@80c less; Colorado high patents, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $6.65@6.75; standard patents at $6.35@6.45; hard wheat high patents, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $6.80@7.00 per barrel; standard patents at $6.60@6.80; plain hard wheat bran at $1.25@1.30 per hundred; mill run bran at $1.35; brown shorts at $1.45@1.46; gray shorts at $1.52@1.55.

Notes.

J. N. Winburne, Arkansas representative of the Kingman Mills, Kingman, Kan., has returned from a trip over his territory.

Hayes-Shofner Grain Co. of Little Rock has changed its name to the Hayes-Thomas Grain Co. James Thomas is president.

Mixed Cars a Specialty

Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 16, 1915.

The only business of any consequence in the carlot flour line was re-selling. Many dealers with flour bought at low figures are taking their profits, especially those who have flour bought for January and February shipment. Buyers do not think the present prices will hold. There is very little wheat being shipped and railroads and elevators are blocked with wheat. Thousands of cars are loaded and held with wheat, as far west as the Ohio line. Boats are scarce and there is not the least prospect of being able to ship one-quarter of the wheat that is being sold for export. This is not an assertion, but a fact. This port is one of the large shipping ports, and very little is going out or any prospect of going out.

Factories are running much better than since November and the soft coal and coke regions are also running better, but on account of the open winter the hard coal regions are working only two and three days a week, and it will now be next fall before they run full again, as the stocks of hard coal are very heavy.

Farmers are selling wheat from $1.25 to $1.40 and rye $1.05 to $1.15 at the mill doors. Some few are holding, but the most of them think it time to sell.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$6.50@7.10; straight, $6.30@6.90; low grade, in jute, $4.50@4.90.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.50@6.95; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.50@6.05; extra, $5.05@5.20.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$6.75@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.35@5.50.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.50@7.05; Pennsylvania (in wood), $6.50@7.05.

Buckwheat—$3.25@3.75 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Spring Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $35.50@36.50; flour middlings, $32.25@32.75; middlings, $28.25@28.75; bran, $27.25@27.75; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $31.25@31.75; bran, $27.50@28.25; winter middlings, bulk, $29.25@29.75; bran, $27.50@28.25.

Notes.

Ambrose Schantz died at Macungie, Pa. He was a retired flour miller and owner.

C. Earle Todd, of Pleasant Grove, Md., has sold his flour mill to Mrs. Annie E. Wood.

A great many flour warehouses are being robbed of flour. This applies to both mills and jobbers' warehouses.

There has been shipped from Philadelphia since Jan. 1 about 475,000 bus. of wheat, against 780,000 bus. the same period in 1914.

John W. Jennison, of Janesville, Minn.; Lee M. Powell, of Milwaukee, and William Fulton, of Minneapolis, were in Philadelphia this week.

Baron Faulkner Proctor, aged 80 years, died this week in Pittsburg. Mr. Proctor went to Stillwater, Minn., years ago and built a flour mill, afterward going to Minneapolis.

The Pittsburg Grain Exchange elected William N. Gordon, president; Charles Kellner, vice-president; John Floyd, secretary; George C. Jaegers, treasurer. Board of managers, A. J. Gosser, James McCune and Samuel Walton.

John B. Satterthwaite, of Doylestown, Pa., disappeared last week and cannot be found. He was the flour and feed jobber of that town. His father attached the property and business to protect money loaned to start the business.

W. J. Rogers, of Pea Ridge, Ark., has commenced to build a flour mill at that place.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1915.

While wheat fluctuated sharply the past week, millers have advanced flour prices 20 to 30 cents per bbl., and touched the $7 mark at the end of the week. Buyers in Southeastern territory have been up in the air, the sharp advances causing them to halt, and yet they are afraid of the ultimate consequences of export demand. Shipping orders have been coming freely on old contracts, but new bookings have been light. Export interest continues active, though no large deals are mentioned. Production continues larger than last year.

The mill feed situation has ruled strong, on account of higher grain, with demand moderate.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7; standard, $6.80; family, $6.50; low grades, $6; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.35@7.60.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Jan. 16 amounted to 40,300 bbls., compared with 41,300 bbls. the preceding week.

J. W. Mansfield is contemplating establishing a custom and merchant mill at Dunlap, Tenn., with capacity of 50 bbls.

E. E. McGee and I. D. Mitchell are reported to be making plans to build a mill at LaGrange, Ky., with capacity of 25 to 50 bbls.

A. H. Edwards, large flour operator of Atlanta, Ga., was here last week, and gave out optimistic views as to the outlook in the South.

J. A. Jones, of the J. A. & O. L. Jones Milling Co., has gone to Homasasa, Fla., where he will spend about two weeks hunting and fishing and enjoying a vacation.

Several prominent mill men have been in Nashville the past week, including C. G. Jones, of the Knollenberg Milling Co., Quincy, Ill.; Blish Thompson, of the Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., and W. I. Heddins, of Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., Independence, Mo.

The West Tennessee and West Kentucky Millers' Association held a meeting at Union City, Tenn., last Wednesday, with about one dozen millers from different towns in attendance. The feature of the meeting was an address by George Dahnke, of Union City, Tenn., on "Loyalty." He told of the vast importance of loyalty in the development of business and, in fact, in general success.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declined to grant a rehearing in the Nashville reshipping case. It is expected that the next step will be for the defendants to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission and show cause why the order discontinuing reshipping should not be put into force. The Nashville shippers will endeavor to get the commission to grant six months or more in which to permit them to close outstanding contracts.

A flour mill of 75 barrels daily is to be built by H. T. Lawler & Sons who operate the power plant at Bryan, Texas. They are large flour jobbers in New Orleans. About 25,000 grain storage will be provided.

The Farmers' elevator and the James Surver feed mill were burned at Cando, N. D. There was only a small quantity of grain in the elevator.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18, 1915.

The Chicago flour market for the past week showed rather a healthy condition. Sales were larger and bids more numerous, and orders booked were, as a rule, for prompt delivery. A firm feeling prevailed and prices were again advanced. Buyers displayed more interest and the general rush to replenish stocks indicated that dealers had overstayed—and held off buying too long—and the bulge in wheat and consequent rise in flour values found many in need of supplies. Domestic inquiry was good and demand from abroad excellent, with larger bookings.

One of the local mills received a bid for one lot of 120,000 sacks (220-lb. sacks) this week, and another reported bids on one day equaled 300,000 barrels. Shipping directions on old sales were satisfactory. Deliveries are now more at the discretion of the miller than buyer. Production is still heavy and mills are running full time. The relatively higher prices for cash wheat has, of course, created a very strong situation in flour, and many of the small interior mills are now obliged to depend on accumulating centers for their supplies. The local retail trade was better this week and jobbers and the larger consumers were more disposed to follow the advance. The general feeling among millers is that the market is a dangerous one and that they must take no more chances than are necessary. Clears have advanced nearly as rapidly as have patents, and with a good domestic demand very high prices are asked for them. About all mills advise that they are comfortably situated, but are in position to accept occasional orders where the price is sufficiently attractive.

Rye flour, both white and dark, has good demand, but is exceedingly hard to obtain, and prices remain very firm.

The mill feed situation showed higher prices for the week, as the offerings were small and the demand better. Mills, generally speaking, are now running full time, and the supplies of all mill feeds will doubtless be somewhat larger. Bran and low grade are in particularly good demand.

* * *

Unusual conditions surround the breadstuffs markets of the country. This is shown by the fact that Pacific Coast exporters are now in the Dakotas buying wheat. They are outbidding Eastern interests, including Chicago and New York exporters, as well as millers, and, while the owners of the grain in the spring wheat states are asking higher prices, this fact does not seem to retard business. The buying side of the wheat market, seeing that producers of this grain, as well as country elevator holders, are standing for higher prices, have made up their minds to meet the views of the owners and are securing as much wheat as possible and paying the price. In addition to the enormous sales of wheat on export account in all positions late in the week, there were additional liberal sales of flour to exporters. One Chicago miller reported 35,000 barrels as having been sold, and a Southwestern miller who was on the Board of Trade late in the week said that it was impossible for millers in the winter wheat belt to meet the demands now existing from abroad for flour.

Wheat reached the highest point the latter part of the week that it has seen since June, 1909, showing $1.43⅜ for the May future, with $1.40½ the low price and $1.42¾@1.42⅞ as the closing. The market was a very nervous and uneven affair, with price changes continuous and the trade of such a large volume that it was impossible to follow the individual houses, as they were first on the selling side and then on the buying side.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.20; standard patents (basis jute), $6.60@6.80; first clears (basis jute), $5.90@6.30; second clears (basis jute), $5.10@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.50@6.70; straights, $6@6.25; clears, $5.50@5.90; low grades, $4.80@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.10@6.30; straights, $5.80@6; clears, $5.20@5.50; low grades, $4.50@5.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $25.50@26.75; middlings, $25.50@25.75; red dog, $32.50@33.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6@6.25; dark, $5@5.25; blended rye, $5.25@5.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7@7.25; straight, $6.75@6.85.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.70 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

The 230 creditors o the Turby Grain Co., Joliet, Ill., have been paid a final dividend amounting to 21.43 cents on the dollar.

Among the visitors in Chicago this week was Leonard M. Jeffers, a member of the staff of the Office of Grain Standardization, Washington. Mr. Jeffers was en route from the West, where he has been studying the wheat problem.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the visitors' room early in the week. The attendance was small and the meeting lasted only a few minutes. President Canby made an extremely short address and routine business was shortened by the elimination of the reading of the usual reports.

The Flour Men's Club of Chicago will hold its next meeting at the Great Northern Hotel on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27. At the last meeting a committee of five, composed of William M. Clark, William Kunz, Joseph Korzenewski, W. H. Mast and C. W. Dilworth, was named by President Stephan to frame a uniform sales contract and try to bring about a more friendly feeling among the flour brokers.

John E. Bellot, president of the Young Men's Board of Trade Club, is on the reception committee which will open the meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges in the smoking room of the Board of Trade at 2 p. m. Friday, Jan. 22. Announcement is made that among the prominent men to speak on crop improvement at the meeting will be Prof. Moore, of Wisconsin, and E. C. Johnson, state leader of county agent work in Kansas. Prof. Moore, who is regarded as the biggest man in the grain-breeding world, will talk on the possibilities of "A Larger Yield of Better Grain."

W. C. and F. L. Aylor have purchased the flour mill at Culpepper, Va., from the Culpepper National Bank for $25,000. They have been operating the plant under lease for several years. The mill has a capacity of 125 bbls. of flour, 20 tons of feed and 200 bus. of meal daily.

At a meeting of the directors of the Boone County Milling Co., of Poplar Bluff, Mo., it was decided to erect a new concrete grain elevator which would hold about 20,000 bus. of wheat. W. H. Wilsey was elected president, W. B. Hays vice-president and Fay Bacon secretary and treasurer.

A new elevator is planned at Alma, Mich., by the Gleaners, a farmers' organization of Gratiot County.

New Orleans

New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1915.

Quotations were fully 25c above the highest for the week previous and dealers gave no assurance that prices would not go higher. The trade seemed to be waking up to the necessity of stocking up before a further rise. Many sales in small lots were made to bakers and cracker factories short of supplies and several jobbers were arranging to book some large orders for immediate delivery. There was also some movement of flour at second hand, especially straights. There was a big demand for straights and clears, but practically no clears were available. Some bakers have contracts running up to May and June, but even these are worried because they realize that prices are sure to rise. They are buying in small lots so as to guard against advance. The majority of bakers and macaroni men were caught with low stocks, and it is feared several will go to the wall.

Kansas patents were quoted at $6.80@7.25, but actual sales made on $6.70@7 basis were confined to immediate shipment. Oklahoma and Nebraska mills were in line with Kansas as a rule, but there were instances in which the quotations were 25c above the city mills. There was a strong demand for hard winter clears, but none were to be had ontside of a few at second hand. These sold at $6.25@6.35 per bbl. in cotton.

Minneapolis mills did an unusually large percentage of the business. Strong inquiry developed for straights and clears, and the majority of sales were straights, as no clears were offered. Patents were sold on a basis of $6.90@7.10 per bbl in cotton, but in limited quantities.

A few clears were sold at second hand at $6.15@6.25, and in one case the seller cleaned up about $2 per bbl. profit.

Soft wheat mills were offering patents at $7.15@7.35 per bbl., with no shipments deferred longer than 30 days. There was a good country business, although in some regions people were too poor to eat bread and were beginning to economize by eating corn bread. Trading was principally in straights and extra fancy, the bakery and confectionery trade buying freely of the extra fancy and family flours. The sugar district eased up a little, though money was still quite tight, but some good sugar sales helped materially.

Bran was up 4c per 100 lbs., and both hard and soft wheat brans were selling in good volume at $1.28@1.30 per 100 lbs. Shorts were up and were 10@15c per 100 lbs. over brans. They were in good demand at $1.38@1.45 per 100 lbs.

Primary Wheat Receipts.

Total primary receipts of wheat from July 1, 1914, to Jan. 9, 1915, were 334,026,000 bus., against 229,215,000 bus. for the corresponding period a year ago; oats from Aug. 1 to date, 159,990,000 bus., against 121,401,000 bus; corn from Nov. 1 to date, 77,102,000 bus., against 60,282,000 bus.

The Harris Grain Co., of Mobile, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, to engage in a general grain business and fanufacture of meal. The firm was formerly the Drago Grain Co.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 18, 1915.

A fairly satisfactory situation confronts corn millers in Kansas City and Missouri River points. Numerous inquiries are coming from the South, and the volume of business being effected with Southern states is of good volume. Texas bought large amounts in this market on a basis of about $1.55 per 100 lbs. for standard meal in 24s and $1.65 for cream corn meal, same sacks. Other Southern states were also in the market, but Kansas City prices were out of line in most sections. Louisiana and Arkansas were large buyers, but Southeastern states took practically nothing from this center, southern Illinois mills having a slight advantage in prices.

There is still a tendency on the part of Southern trade to book for deferred shipment, but mills are not at all disposed to take on contracts for more than 30-day movement. Some mills are taking orders for January-February, while a few Southern jobbers have contracted for their March needs, but little has been done beyond March. To some sections mills limit sales to 30-day movement.

Corn goods business is limited to meal and chop. Grits were slow sale the past week. Brewers were not in the market, while Southern states made few inquiries for pearl grits. Louisiana trade has bought quantities of pearl grits on a basis of $1.70 per hundredweight in 24-lb. sacks.

Chop trade was not heavy the past week, because of the weak tone to bran. However, local mills operated on heavy schedules, as business done the previous week took all of output. Mills asked up to $1.35 for chop in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.70@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.30@1.35 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.05@1.10 per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 16, 1915.

Corn products have advanced in price during the week. There has been a brisk demand and millers report a very satisfactory business on corn meal. Some of the mills are limiting sales to 30 days' shipment, while others are booking contracts for 60 and 90 days. The trade generally are of the opinion that corn products will sell higher and some nice purchases of meal have been made during the week, both prompt and deferred shipment. Local mills are fairly well contracted for January delivery and considerable business has been booked for first half of February shipment.

Conditions show marked improvement over the past few months and the millers are anticipating the demand for meal to continue good, because the prices of flour are so extremely high and the country having suffered financially on account of the cotton situation this season, there will be a much better demand than usual for meal during the next few months.

Corn chops have also been in brisk demand for prompt and deferred shipment. Prices have advanced, but sales have been heavy at the advance, some of the jobbers placing contracts to cover requirements for 30 days, but the bulk of the business has been for prompt shipment.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn at 81c; No. 2 yellow at 81½c; No. 2 white at 83½c; No. 3 corn at 79¼c; No. 3 yellow at 79¾c; No. 3 white at 81¾c; No. 3 white oats at 58½c; No. 3 red oats at 55@56c. Standard meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $3.15 per barrel; pearl meal at $3.25; cream meal at $3.45@3.60; corn chops, 100-lb. new bags, at $1.51@1.53.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 18, 1915.

Local buyers of corn products whose supplies were about exhausted took hold in large lots. The Southern markets also bought freely. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.40@1.51; corn chop, $1.30@1.40.

New Orleans, Jan. 18, 1915.

Corn goods were up 15@20c per bbl. last week over prices of the preceding week. There was a strong demand both from the city and country and quite a large sale was made in the Mexican oil district. Cream meal was quoted at $4@4.10 per bbl.; corn meal at $3.90@4; standard meal, $3.80@3.90; grits, $4.15@4.25; corn flour, $3.60@3.70; chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27@28 per ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1915.

A strong market has developed for corn goods during the past week and dealers report an increased demand for corn feed meal and hominy especially. With the prospect of still further advances in grain, a high range of prices is being predicted for the near future. The amount of car corn received here is still running unusually heavy, being over 140 cars a day during the first part of the week, while receipts for inspection on Monday were 216 cars.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $30; cracked corn, $31; granulated corn meal, $1.85 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted yellow meal, $1.85; white corn flour, $2.10.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1915.

Corn has ruled very strong in this market the past week. The demand for corn products is broadening on account of the high price for flour, and mills are increasing output. Corn is quoted at 76 to 78 cents. Bolted corn meal in 96-lb. bags is quoted at $1.70, and grits and pearl meal in same size bags, $1.80.

New York, Jan. 18, 1915.

Corn prices were steadily held and in some instances showed an advance over the previous week. Demand on same was rather quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.55@1.60; hominy, $3.75@4; granulated yellow, $3.90@4.10; corn flour, $1.80@1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.76@1.79; grits, $1.77@1.80; flakes, $2.05.

Trade Notes.

H. L. Kunce, of the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, reports Southern trade in corn meal and other corn products and soft wheat flour good. "Business is very satisfactory," said Mr. Kunce, "when one takes into consideration the cotton situation in the South."

Farmers in the corn belt seem to be operating on the plan that it is much more profitable to sell corn on the hoof than ship it to primary markets. However, livestock values reached the lowest point last week since October, 1912, and to a certain extent the declines in live stock and the strength in corn may stimulate the movement.

Iowa is reported to be a freer seller of corn, but the movement from that state continues light. Receipts of corn at the primary markets have increased, due to the strength in corn values. However, the opinion is general among farmers that corn prices are low in comparison with wheat quotations, and that the high prices for wheat ought to have some sentimenal effect on corn.

G. I. Kimball, of the Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, believes that Southern conditions are showing considerable improvement, but they are yet far from normal. "Our corn goods trade with the South has been rather light so far," said Mr. Kimball, "but the volume of business has been up to our expectations. We find that Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas are the best trade outlets for corn goods at this time. The mixed car trade in these sections are good buyers, taking corn meal with flour and millfeed in carlots."

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The 50-bbl. flour mill of the Bullard Lumber Co., Culbertson, Neb., started running last week. "Snowdrop" is the principal brand.

Julius Peterson, formerly head miller at the Papillion Roller Mills, Papillion, Neb., is now employed in the Central City, Neb., mill of J. E. Jenkins.

Henry Vanderheiden has returned to Elgin, Neb., and is superintending the repair of the Elgin Roller Mills, which he will place in operation Feb. 1.

Powers & Rider is a new partnership at Hastings, Neb., which takes over the flour and feed business of Deffenbaugh & Power, A. K. Deffenbaugh retiring.

The Rushville Milling Co., Rushville, Neb., is planning to change its power to electricity. Cheap power is being manufactured by a local concern. The local elevator has been using electric power for some time.

Nebraska now has 230 co-operative elevator companies, compared with 199 farmers' elevator companies at this time a year ago. Few of the concerns operate more than one elevator, and the average capacity of the farmers' elevators in the state is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 bus.

Receipts of corn at Omaha are on the increase, but as yet there is only a small movement from the Omaha market to Southwestern points. Corn receipts at Omaha so far this crop year have been much lighter than for the corresponding period last year. However, Iowa is beginning to contribute more largely to the Omaha arrivals, and there are indications that with a heavier Iowa movement receipts will reach the totals of last year.

A large attendance is expected at the annual meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club, Secretary McKay advising that a record number of Nebraska millers is expected at this gathering, the twelfth annual one. Mr. McKay has arranged a good program that will certainly prove interesting to the millers. Present trade conditions in the state will be discussed, and new conditions arising from present high values.

Nebraska millers paid premiums over bids of Chicago and Omaha exporters for wheat the past week. Prices in various parts of the state were above $1.25 per bu. at country elevator points. At times millers were compelled to pay two cents more than exporters for their supplies. Farmers are not marketing wheat even in normal volume for this period of the year, expecting much higher values than ruling ones. The breaks last week did not have the stimulating effect expected, as recoveries the next day made farmers believe that the small setbacks were of a temporary character.

Even the Kansas Legislature is not satisfied with present wheat prices. Frank L. Martin, a farmer, also a member of the State Legislature, introduced a resolution last week asking for an investigation of flour prices. Mr. Martin claims that a large portion of the Kansas crop was marketed by farmers at much below 90c, therefore flour prices should be based on 90c wheat and not present values. But what millers are asking is, "where, oh where, is this 90c wheat?" Milling and Grain News knows of several hundred, nay thousand, millers who are in the market for 90c wheat.

Foster Williamson is traveling for W. H. Norwood, of Russellville, Ark., selling flour and feed, having resigned his position with the Scott-Meyer Commission Co., of Little Rock.

W. J. Rogers has commenced work on a new flour mill at Rogers, Ark., which he expects to have completed by harvest.

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Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn
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The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1915.

The flour market is reported quiet by most millers, though customers are alarmed over the surprisingly sharp rallies that have occurred. As prices go higher, more and more people are convinced that they are to go higher still. The great majority of buyers are taking hold in a very conservative manner. Millers are not encouraging purchases very far ahead.

Feed demand has not been at all active lately, though prices have been holding on a firm basis and there have been some rather sharp advances in certain feeds, especially in oil meal, which is selling several dollars above a week or two ago. High prices in all feeds have turned the attention of buyers to molasses feeds more than formerly, and some dealers call it about the cheapest feed at present.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7@7.50 in wood; clear, $6.25; low grade, $5.

Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.75@7.25 in wood; pastry, $6.50 to $6.75; low grade, $4.75.

Rye Flour—$6.40@6.85.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.75; standard middlings, $26.25; red dog flour, $34.50; oil meal, $38.50; gluten feed, $30.

Buffalo Notes.

S. O. Hall, of the Hall Grain and Feed Co., returned last week from a vacation trip to California.

H. C. Veatch, agent for the Kansas Milling Co., has been spending several days on a business trip to points in Pennsylvania.

Frank F. Henry, director of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Buffalo, is going South at the end of the month on a vacation trip to Florida.

The Niagara Falls Milling Co. gave three of its employes of 30 years' standing $200 each as a New Year's gift. Two years ago each of these men received $500 apiece in recognition of their long and faithful service.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. is now making a whole wheat flour known as Wheat-A-Lax, which is being distributed by the grocers. The flour is asserted to be ground on old-fashioned mill stones from the entire wheat berry.

Theodore S. Banks, who has long been connected with the flour trade in this section, has become the representative in the East for the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., and will maintain headquarters in Buffalo. He was formerly representative of the Southwestern Milling Co. in this state and lately sales manager for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week included: Alfred Eltenger, New York; John D. Higgins, Oswego,; W. M. Jones, Fort William, Ont.; C. K. Harrison, London, Eng. Among the out-of-town millers here were John J. Weller, secretary and treasurer of the Athens Milling and Produce Co., Athens, Pa., and George C. Morgan, of the Addison Milling Co., Addison, N. Y.

A member of the bakery trade states that some bakers here have flour enough to last them another month and that perhaps half a dozen bakers have enough bought to last until June 1. The trade generally feel that if the war lasts prices will go higher, some believing that wheat is going to $2 per bu. A baker who bought rye flour at $3.45 last August says it is now $6.85, or a rise of practically 100 per cent in about five months.

The Cornell-Anderson Grain Co. has been organized at Milton, Ind., with a capital stock of $24,000, to operate grain elevators.

A Schedule for Flour Prices.

Frank H. Tanner, secretary of the Ohio Millers' State Association, has prepared a schedule of the relation of wheat prices and flour quotations, and in placing this before members of the association he says:

"The wheat markets have been very strong again this week, reaching a point higher than since the Leiter deal in 1898. It is quite puzzling to the miller to know what to do. He can sell the wheat and make a good profit at any price he may want to pay the farmer, and allow a good margin of profit. But he must take care of his flour trade if he wants to stay in business. The safe way is for him to keep his flour price high enough, so that it will cover any possible advance before he can secure his wheat. It is not safe to sell the flour before he has the wheat secured. The changes seem to be made in flour prices at every change in price of wheat. This causes a great variation in prices. Your secretary suggests that a steadier price should be maintained, and can be, by changing price of flour only with declines or advances of four cents a bushel in wheat, holding price steady between these points. Also to figure price on basis of cost of at least five bushels of wheat for the straight grade.

"A margin of 20 cents is certainly small enough. Base price of flour as follows:

Price of Wheat.	Patent.	Straight.
100 to 103, inclusive.	$5.40	$5.00
104 to 107	5.60	5.20
108 to 111	5.80	5.40
112 to 115	6.00	5.60
116 to 119	6.20	5.80
120 to 123	6.40	6.00
124 to 127	6.60	6.20
128 to 131	6.80	6.40
132 to 135	7.00	6.60
136 to 139	7.20	6.80
140 to 143	7.40	7.00
144 to 147	7.60	7.20
148 to 151	7.80	7.40

"Beginning at 100, do not advance price until you pay 104 for wheat. Then hold at that until you pay 108, before advancing again. On downward market do not reduce until you buy wheat at low previous wheat price. Beginning at 100, do not reduce until you buy at 96. This will make steady prices, and your trade will have less complaint of oft-changing prices. They prefer steady prices. Try it out and see the result in your trade."

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. O. Fjarli, Berwick, N. D., gang plow; L. Hareland, Hannaford, N. D., wagon attachment; L. H. Hill, Minneapolis, Minn., grain drier; H. G. Lykken, Grand Forks, N. D., pneumatic grain elevator; R. O. Miller, Duluth, Minn., horse-holding device; W. G. Schooley, Sioux Falls, S. D., rake cleaner.

Thieves pried the padlocks off of three carloads of mill products standing on the tracks of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., recently. Two cars were filled with feed and one with flour. The door on the flour car was frozen shut, and nothing was taken from the feed cars.

The E. G. Hadden Grain Co., one of the oldest grain brokerage concerns on the Milwaukee exchange, will reorganize and incorporate for $100,000, with E. G. Hadden as president and N. M. Kent vice-president and secretary. The new company will enter the cash grain business.

A bill has been introduced in the Oklahoma Legislature which makes it a felony to place rocks, bolts, etc., in grain before it is threshed.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Jan. 18, 1915.

There is a much better tone to business gnerally in the Selma territory. Since the new year began the price has gradually advanced on cotton and there has been a good deal of "pressure" cotton sold, thereby relieving the situation somewhat. There are still about 100,000 bales stored in the Selma territory, worth around $3,500,000. This cotton will be gradually disposed of on an advancing market.

The high price of flour is curtailing consumption a great deal in this section. farmers are grinding local corn and corn meal is being substituted right largely.

Several contracts for 60-day delivery have been placed for ground feeds this week, the demand being largely for molasses feed. Heavy advances have been recorded in feed prices this week.

Jobbers report limited demand for flour, feed and grain from the country and do not expect a heavy demand until after March 1, that being the time when farmers begin to get advances with which to make their crops.

The following prices obtain here at this time: Soft winter wheat flour, wood, fancy patent, $6.90@7.15; standard patent, $6.75@6.90; pure wheat bran, $27.50; shorts, $29.50; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 87c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 63c; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.62.

Nearly one hundred representatives of the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co., the brokerage concern, met in the east room of the Hotel La Salle on the evening of Jan. 4, to partake of the annual dinner. The honored guests of the evening were L. J. Lamson, the ranking member of the firm, and S. W. Lamson, retiring.

P. Boyson, a large baker of Chicago, failed during the week, which resulted in a loss to two or three of the local dealers of approximately $5,000. One concern sustains a loss of approximately $2,000.

The plant of the Plano Milling and Ice Co. was burned at Plano, Tex., on Jan. 17, with an estimated loss of $100,000. Eight tanks of wheat burned.

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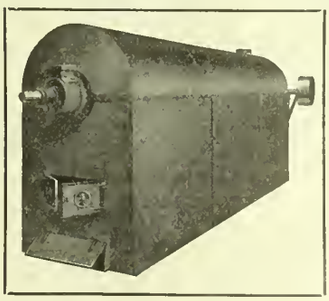

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 18, 1915.

Flour trade throughout the state during the past week was full of features, but the one most outstanding was the slow buying, if that may be called a feature. Bakers and large jobbers withdrew from the market, while carlot dealers bought sparingly. The continued upward trend to the wheat market is discouraging the idea among some jobbers that the market will go lower. Still most of the bakers in the state are bearishly inclined, and do not care to own flour at $6.50 to $7.15 per bbl. for patents in sacks delivered. Generally, the trade is drawing from old stocks. It is a very easy matter to obtain directions from Iowa trade, but not many in the state have contracts on hand.

Millers were more indisposed than ever to book for more than 30 days. Some business was done on a 60-day basis by spring wheat and Kansas mills, but the number of mills willing to book for two months' shipment was in the minority.

Established brands of spring wheat patent were quoted up to $7.25 per bbl., delivered Des Moines, in cotton sacks. Other brands were offered down to $6.25 per bbl., but not many jobbers were able to buy flour on a basis of $6.25. Spring wheat mills placed only single carlot orders, as their representatives found it almost impossible to interest dealers in deferred shipment on a basis higher than $6 per bbl.

Kansas mills asked a range of $6.40 to $6.90 per bbl. for established brands of patent, delivered. At the close of the week some mills quoted their best brands at $7 per bbl., but no sales were made at this figure.

Local Iowa mills operated on half-time schedules during the week. Some of the larger mills in the state with old contracts on their books ran full time, but they reported new business taking only 50 per cent of output. Trade is mostly local, with some sales to adjoining Eastern states. Prices of Iowa mills were in line with Northwestern and Kansas quotations.

Bran was barely steady, but material changes in prices were few. In some instances mills offered bran at 50c per ton less than a week ago in straight carlots, but generally mixed-car business was at unchanged figures. Bran sold at $23.50 to $24 per ton, delivered. Several sales were reported the middle of the week at $23. Shorts were in good demand and sold at a premium of several dollars per ton over bran. Middlings were scarce and quoted nominally at unchanged figures from a week ago.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50@7.15; straight, $6.30@6.95; fancy clear, $5.50; low grade clear, $5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6.90@7.25; family patent, $6.70@7; clear, $5.70; red dog, scarce at $2.15 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@26; flour middlings, $27.50@28.

IOWA NOTES.

The L. J. Button elevator, at Sioux Rapids, Ia., was completely destroyed by fire. About 7,500 bus. of oats and 1,500 bus. of corn were consumed. Insurance for only part of the loss was carried by Mr. Button.

The Western Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Des Moines, Ia., has about $2,500,000 insurance in force, according to its annual report. Cash assets on hand amount to $35,000.

The B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, will probably be reorganized under a plan recommended by the advisory committee appointed by the creditors of the company. A new company will be incorporated and the creditors will subscribe to the stock according to the amount of their claims. The creditors have found it impossible to sell the elevators at their value under present business conditions. The Falcon Mill property, at Des Moines, will be operated by the reorganized company as heretofore.

The corn movement in Iowa increased the past week, but a differential of almost 60c between prices paid to farmers for corn and wheat is reducing the marketing of the coarse cereal. A year ago the differential between corn and wheat was not much more than 10c per bu., and at times less than that figure. Farmers have a firm idea that corn ought not to sell at such a big discount under wheat, and that the sentimental effect of $1.20 wheat in the state ought to make corn values reach a higher level than 60c per bu.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 18, 1915.

The past week did not show much change in flour. The advance in cash wheat caused a small advance in flour and good patent brings from $6.90 to $7.10. Mills find it rather difficult to keep up with the market and are not offering anything for deferred shipment over 30 days and then only to their old trade and good reliable merchants. Local trade is not taking on any quantity and it is rather hard for a country merchant to pay cash for a car of flour. Consequently they are only buying in small lots and ordering more feed in each car.

There has been quite an advance in wheat, export bids being as high as $1.50—bids in the country for track wheat up to $1.35, but this is only in some special cases, the average being around $1.30. Mills are not taking much wheat, the bulk going for export, and mills just buying enough to fill their sales and keep a little ahead. Receipts continue fairly good with 39 cars in Wichita Saturday.

Feed has strengthened considerably and the dealers are beginning to realize that feed is cheap and that they had better begin to get a supply. The cold spell and the snowstorm over the state Friday and Saturday should cause another strengthening. Bran is bringing from $1.15 to $1.22 basis Kansas City rate; shorts, $1.45 to $1.50.

Notes.

C. H. Sommers, who has been connected with the sales department of the Kansas Milling Co., has accepted a position with the Perry Mill Co., at Perry, Ok., as sales manager.

J. E. Howard, formerly of the Howard Mills Co., Wichita, is an applicant for the position of Chief Grain Inspector of Kansas. Mr. Howard is now in the commission business at Wichita.

David Bowie, of the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, stopped off between trains here last week, visiting Board of Trade members and looking up wheat and milling conditions in general.

Mills state that the movement to put feed up in cotton sacks is proving a success, as a lot of the dealers are asking for feed put up in cotton, and merchants advise them that their customers ask for feed in white sacks.

Geo. E. King, of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., has just returned from a business trip into Texas. Mr. King states that the growing wheat looks fine and from what he gathered the acreage is increased materially.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, is attending the annual meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club at Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Topping is on the program for a talk, giving an outline of what the league has done and is doing.

Governor Capper has appointed Senator J. L. Bristow to the chairmanship of the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas, and we are informed that Mr. Bristow has accepted the position and will take charge upon his retirement from the United States Senate, March 4, 1915.

Wichita is in the midst of the annual elevator boost, the papers have two ready to be built, one to be put up by the Armours, and the other to be built by a local miller, Henry Lassen, and some outside millers. However, nothing can be confirmed. Mr. Lassen states that he thinks Wichita would be a good place for a larger elevator and has given it a little thought, but no action will be taken until his return from California about the last of March.

The hearing before the Nebraska State Railroad Commission which was to be held Jan. 12 as to advancing the intrastate minimum on grain products from 24,000 to 40,000 lbs., was indefinitely postponed, as the Interstate Commerce Commission now has the matter of raising the interstate minimum to 40,000 lbs. up for hearing and no action will be taken by the Nebraska commission until a decision is rendered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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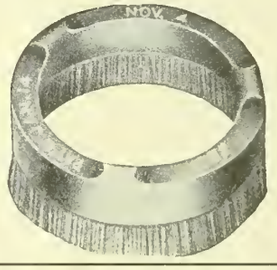
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 18, 1915.

An exceptionally strong market in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds met a good demand. The past week was probably the most active one in alfalfa meal of the past five months. Quotations were marked up $1 to $2 per ton, and in some instances choice meal sold at $2.50 per ton higher than the values of last week. Grain mixed feeds were also strong, values being generally about $1 higher than a week ago. Alfalfa molasses feed made net advances of 50c per ton, local mixers using contract meal bought on the old level, therefore not reflecting meal advances.

Larger sales of mixed feeds and alfalfa molasses meal were made than for some time. A good general demand was reported by most mixers, but principal trade outlet at this time is in Missouri, Arkansas and other nearby states. Eastern markets bought some meal and mixed feeds, while Central states were good buyers the past week.

Advancing prices for meal stimulated demand. Further strength in meal quotations is expected, and this made buying all the larger. Supply of meal in local warehouses is very light; in fact, stocks now are at the low point of the season. Colorado mills are operating on small-time schedules, and have nothing to offer for prompt shipment. Reports coming to this market from the Centennial state indicate that most mills there have contracted for all the meal they can possibly manufacture from hay on hand, and with a small surplus at country points few new sales are being made.

It is estimated that there are not more than 10,000 tons of surplus hay in the alfalfa milling section of Colorado. Farmers are not moving much at this time, holding on to their supplies for higher prices.

One concern sold a car of choice meal at $20 per ton, Kansas City, in 100-lb. sacks, but the general range on this grade was about $2 higher than a week ago, or at $19 to $19.50. No. 1 meal was in good demand, prices ranging from $17 to $17.50 per ton. New England states bought some meal from this market, but California competition is being felt in the Eastern states. No. 2 meal was in very light supply, with prices ranging from $15 to $15.50.

The South continues to take more mixed feeds. However, the volume of business being done with Southern and Southeastern states is not large. Grain mixed feeds sold at a top of $26.50 per ton for the dry mixer, while No. 1 grain mixed molasses feed sold at $25.50 and No. 2 at a range of $23.50 to $24.50. Molasses alfalfa feed sold at a low point of $18 for No. 2 and $19 to $20 for No. 1. Business in molasses feed was principally to Missouri and nearby states. Some was taken by Texas and Eastern states, but not in large volume.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@19.50; No. 1, $17@17.50; No. 2, $15@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@25.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@16.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 18, 1915.

Alfalfa products displayed a firmer tone. All prices increased 50 cents this week. There is an exceptionally good demand noted for grain mixed feed. The local buyers are taking hold in large lots. Southern points were the principal factors in this market. They took hold in carlots. Hay prices were also increased 75 cents to $19 a ton. The receipts were rather light this week, aggregating 143 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24.50@25.50; alfalfa meal, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $27@27.50.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18, 1915.

Alfalfa demand was much improved over last week. Dealers and jobbers put in heavy orders for hay and meal to meet the demand at the export stables and the races. Prices were up about $1 per ton on hay and mixed feeds, being $19@21 for hay, $22@24 for meal, $26@32 for molasses and grain mixed feeds. There was a big demand for export stuff to Cuba and Mexico.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 18, 1915.

There has been an increased demand for alfalfa molasses feeds for the past few days. Doubtless this increase has been stimulated by the high prices of corn and oats, because alfalfa feeds are selling in this market at lower prices than corn chop.

Prices on alfalfa grain mixed feeds have advanced this week on account of the advance on corn and oats, but at the present prices many feeders have been buying this grade of feed in preference to feeding straight grain.

Sales have been for prompt shipment mostly. Some contracts have been placed for 30 days' shipment, but the mills are not inclined to long-time contracts and are holding prices firm for prompt to 30 days' shipment.

Mixers are supplied with contracts on alfalfa meal for the next 30 to 60 days. Consequently, there has been very little new business during the past week.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $17@18 per ton; No. 1 alfalfa at $16@16.50; No. 2 alfalfa at $14.50@15. Choice alfalfa meal at $21@22; strictly No. 2 alfalfa meal at $20. Alfalfa molasses grain mixed feeds at $29@30; alfalfa dairy feeds at $27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

If possible the Wheatland Alfalfa Mill Co., Wheatland, Wyo., will have its new plant in operation by February 1. Construction work has already started. About $15,000 will be spent on the mill. Wheatland is the center of a large surplus alfalfa section.

At the first annual meeting of the Minneapolis Hay Board of Trade, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. J. Howatt, president; O. A. Hohle, vice president; E. L. Phelps, re-elected treasurer; George H. Quam, re-elected secretary. The Board of Directors include J. C. Miller, F. Whitcomb, H. L. Elliott, H. C. Olson and C. F. Hubbard. All of the hay firms in the Minneapolis market were represented at the banquet which preceded the election.

Quality of alfalfa hay coming to the Kansas City market is well up to the standard for this time of the year. Colorado is furnishing most of the hay coming to this market, although Nebraska and Kansas hay is included among the receipts. Oklahoma is sending some alfalfa, but indications are that the surplus in that state will be consumed before the middle of February. At present, Oklahoma is not a very active shipper of hay. Some is being sent to the Southeastern states from parts of Oklahoma.

Kansas City mixed alfalfa feed manufacturers are selling large amounts of feed to local horse dealers who are furnishing England and France with most of their war horses. Most of the feed is shipped to Lathrop, Mo., where the horses are held until freight room for them has been secured at Gulf ports. Millers in Kansas have sold bran by the hundreds of cars to these dealers, while local feed manufacturers have been furnishing feed. This business is controlled by a Kansas City grain firm, which is under contract to buy all of the feeds used at Lathrop, Mo. Name will be furnished by the Kansas City office of Milling and Grain News on request.

Hay shippers throughout the country are protesting against the proposed action of Eastern Classification Territory in changing the class of hay from fifth to fourth which raises the rates to a prohibitive figure, according to dealers on the Kansas City market. Protest has been entered with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the proposed change. Hay dealers assert that raising the class of hay would kill interstate business in the forage. Shipments under the higher class would be out of the question, as rates would be prohibitive to the extent that farmers would not profit by shipping.

Alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers are still having considerable trouble in Southern and Southeastern states. Business is not of the proportions expected, although weekly improvement is reported by most mixed alfalfa feed manufacturers. Money conditions are easier, but the lack of outlet for the big surplus of cotton being held by farmers is decreasing consumption of all feedstuffs. To a certain extent, Southern plantation owners are attempting to use as much as possible locally grown feeds. However, with mixed alfalfa feeds at a very low level and improving industrial conditions, a larger movement of these feeds may be expected in the next 30 days.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 18, 1915.

Every indication points to another advance of flour. Large buyers here find their supplies practically exhausted. It was hinted that some of the small bakers will have to close their shops, as they find the baking business unprofitable with present flour values.

Agents representing the spring wheat mills say they find no trouble doing business with the big baking and cracker concerns, but they are beginning to lose trade with the small buyers.

Kansas flour is in good demand. Lower grades are in demand, owing to the extreme high point of the better grades.

Cash rye advanced 2½ cents this week. No change has been made in the price of rye flour, but rye flour millers say they will have to increase prices next week.

Mill feed is in good demand. Shipping demand was good. Prices are a little firmer.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6@6.20; fancy, $5.65@5.90; family, $5.25@5.40; extra, $4.80@5; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.65@7.05; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.20@5.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.55@7; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5@5.40.

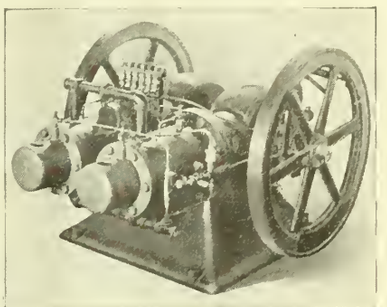
Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.25@5.45; city pure, $5.45@5.75; city blended, $5.40@5.60.

Ohio Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 24,872 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 22,972 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,982 bbls., compared with 20,928 bbls. last week and 20,242 bbls. a year ago.

The Chamber of Commerce held its annual election at Cincinnati this week. T. C. Powell, vice-president of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, was elected president. There were two flour and grain men elected—Henry Brouse, for secretary, and G. Frank Currus, member of the board of directors.

John C. Spurrier, proprietor of the Marysville Mills, at Marysville, O., died on Jan. 11 at the age of 72 years.



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Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. U. S. A.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.
Ask
THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO
WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

The Bulk Department
PENICK & FORD, Ltd.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A real live, up-to-date 50-bbl. flour mill and 150-bushel corn mill in first-class condition. In good wheat growing section. Plenty of wheat from wagon. Runs on custom trade 6 months out of the year. Also good six-room house, outhouses, garden, etc. Price, including residence, $3,000 cash. Address H. D. Tutt & Son, Weaver's Store, Tenn.

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, half interest or all of a 500-bbl. modern mill, located in the best hard wheat district of Kansas. Plant is now running full time and is making money. Has choice trade for all its products. Here's your chance for a sure thing. Address Box No. 252, Milling and Grain News, Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Young man who has had experience in flour mill offices for position, with fine opportunity for advancement. Selling experience will help this applicant make good. Give full details of experience in first letter. Address Box 254, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Nebraska mill wants traveling representative. Will pay right man reasonable salary as a starter. As he proves his worth, and as his business develops, will advance salary. Mill just getting established. Splendid chance here for a man with ability and hustle to make good. References and qualifications must be absolutely satisfactory. Preference will be given applicants between the ages of thirty and forty. Address Box 253, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Richardson Improved three-apron oat and wheat separator; good order. Address Berry Bros. Milling Co., Hector, Minn.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two 60-inch by 18-foot horizontal tubular boilers, built for 125 pounds steam pressure by The John O'Brien Boiler Works Co., of St. Louis, now in constant use by the undersigned carrying 123 pounds steam, in first-class condition, never bagged or patched, new flues year ago, certificate of Insurance Co. furnished, delivery March 25 next. Atchison Water Co., Atchison, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 to 150 bbl. capacity. Have had 30 years' experience and will guarantee best possible results. Would like eastern Nebraska or somewhere near. Speak German and will come on short notice. Address Box 251, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat. Can produce quality, yield, and percentages; can also make repairs and keep mill in good shape. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. Address John Loughry, Humboldt, Neb.

The Mountcastle-Merrill Grain Co. has been formed at Fort Worth, Tex., the principals being formerly in the employ of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co.

Directors of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., at their annual meeting last week voted to increase the capacity of the mill from 500 to 1,000 bbls., and also to increase the grain storage capacity by 30,000 bu. The old board of directors and officers were re-elected. H. D. Lee was chosen president; L. G. Gottschick, vice-president; C. M. Todd, secretary-treasurer, and J. P. Harris and J. F. Merrill, directors. An addition will be built to the mill to house the machinery necessary to double the capacity. The past year has been an unusually successful one for the mill, its business being of record proportions.

W. L. Newson assumed the managership of the Marsh Mill & Elevator Co., Madill, Okla., last week, succeeding M. Marsh. Mr. Marsh still retains his interest in the company, and will have charge of the Oklahoma territory.

100 BARREL KANSAS OR NEBRASKA MILL WANTED.

A large flour jobber with soft wheat mill will purchase well located, modern equipped 100 barrel flour mill in Kansas or Nebraska if priced right. Replies to this advertisement strictly confidential. Address Mill Buyer, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

SAVE DOLLARS
on TWINE
¶ You can now buy strong extra quality Cotton Twine for less than one half of what you pay for a good grade of flax or hemp twine.
¶ This Cotton Twine is put up on 12 or 50 lb. tubes --- 50 ends.
¶ Made in two sizes. Light for Cotton Bags --- Heavy for burlap bags.
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
Boston St. Louis New York Chicago Indianapolis
Minneapolis Omaha San Francisco New Orleans
Seattle Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg
FLOUR

Flour the Trade Wants

The best trade now demands flour aged and whitened by the ***Alsop Electrical Process.***

If you are one of the few trying to persuade your customers to take something else, you are making your success in the milling business more difficult than it should be.

It pays to give your customers the best, especially when it involves so little extra cost to do so.

Let us write you particulars regarding this wonderful invention.

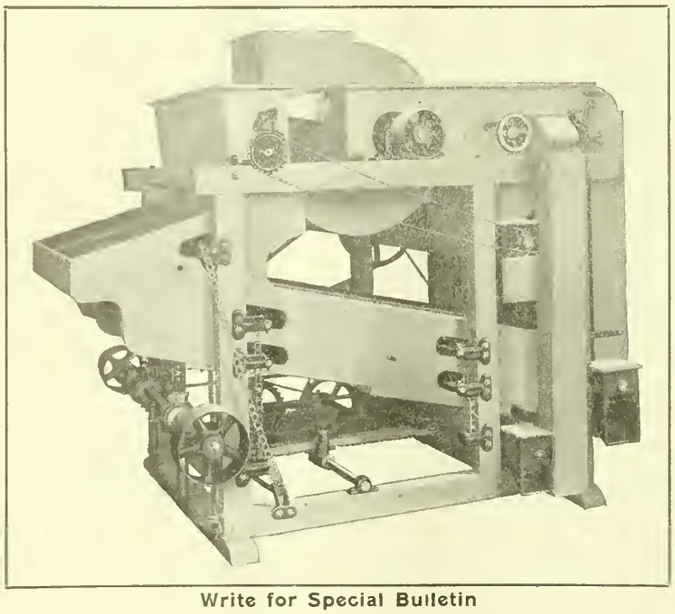
Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

IT DON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE HOW YOU CRACK IT

CRACKED CORN IS NEVER UNIFORM IN SIZE OR FREE FROM MEAL. BUT YOU CAN GRADE IT AND SEPARATE THE MEAL FROM IT TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE WITH

THE MONARCH CRACKED CORN SEPARATOR



Write for Special Bulletin

Compactly and carefully made from the best materials, 8 sizes ranging in capacity from 30 to 300 bushels per hour. Equipped with Automatic Traveling Brush Screen Cleaning Device, Bevel Gear Driven and with Ball Bearings in Shake Eccentrics and Self Oiling Bearings elsewhere, or Ball Bearings throughout, as desired.

The Monarch makes five separations; three of clean cracked corn of uniform grades, one of meal and one of bran. The entire operation is dustless, and the results are continuously satisfactory.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.

It's exactly as scores of keen-minded millers have said: *"When The Wolf Company builds a flour mill, one could very easily imagine that it was for their own use—they're so particular, even down to the very smallest detail."*

So if we build a mill for *you*, we'll be just as painstaking as though we were building it for ourselves.

THE WOLF COMPANY

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915 | Number Nine

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY

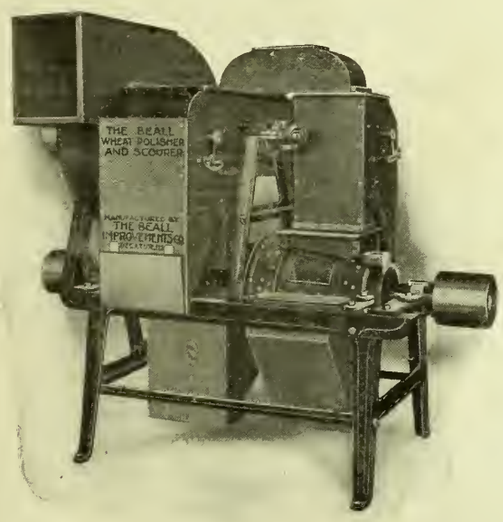
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

Our School of Milling and Baking Technology has supplied a large number of successful workers to mills and bakeries.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher

Beall
THE MARK OF QUALITY



The Beall Wheat Polisher will more than satisfy the miller who tries it a short time. Usually one day's trial is enough. They then write us that they will not mill without it.

We Guarantee Satisfaction

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
DECATUR, ILL.

Send for Our New Catalogue.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

READ THIS LETER

Do Repeat Orders Indicate Satisfaction? The Letter Answers the Question

F. W. STOCK & SONS

Stock's Mikota Flour
Stock's Best Patent

Millers of Winter, Spring and Blended Flour

Mills at Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., Nov. 2, 1914.

Thos. McFeely Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:---

We just have your statement calling for $250.00 covering a couple of your machines---two No. 4 Middlings Finishers.

I don't see any way to get out of the payment of this matter, because our Mr. May refuses to part with the machine, and further, I hear that he is going to call for a couple more.

However, we enclose herewith our check for $250.00 to balance.

Very truly yours,
F. W. STOCK & SONS.

More Information from

THOS. McFEELY CO.

Philadelphia

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio.

Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa

The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

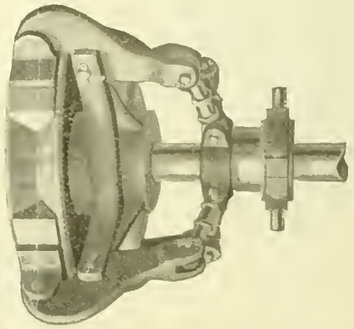
Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Border Queen Milling Co.
located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.
CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY
ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR
Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade
Correspondence Solicited
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

The New Era Milling Company
Arkansas City, Kansas.
POLAR BEAR FLOUR

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob
The Vilm Milling Co.
Wichita, Kansas
N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

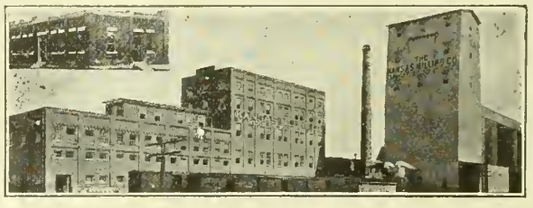
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER
FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands
Lebanon Best
Ethereal
Jewel
Member Millers' National Federation

Manufacturers of
Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay
George Hay & Co.
FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Shane Bros & Wilson Co.
STRONG QUALITY FLOURS
308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.
ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE
Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.
Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,
F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal
As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.
WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.
Pine Bluff, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in
FLOUR
Write to the live wire Commission Merchants
JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.
Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed — WANTED — CORN Bran Meal Chop
For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
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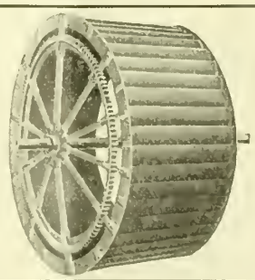

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Nebraska Millers Meet

Twelfth Annual Convention of South Platte Millers' Club.

The twelfth annual meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club, which was held at Lincoln on Wednesday, Jan. 20, was the best in point of both attendance and interest of any which has been held for many years. The election of officers resulted in the selection of George E. Hotchkin, of Minden, as president; W. F. Nieman, of York, as vice-president; Don McKay, of Hastings, secretary and treasurer, and executive committee as follows: C. L. Aller, of Crete; W. C. Black, of Beatrice; J. A. McGuire, of Loomis; O. A. Cooper, of Humboldt, and H. E. Gooch, of Lincoln. The executive committee will also act as legislative committee, with the assistance of other millers, as necessity occurs.

President C. E. Dinsmoor, of Hastings, opened the meeting and referred to the successful year in the club's history and the conditions which confront millers at present. Secretary McKay read his annual report. He showed a gain in membership from 21 to 36 since he became secretary, 16 months ago, and twice the amount of monthly income. He recommended the appointment of a membership committee to assist the secretary in securing more members. Commercial rating of merchants had been reestablished and would be extended. He gave particular attention to the matter of terms and referred to the effort in October and November to secure uniformity in arrival draft and cash with order terms for cars and less than carload shipments. Signatures representing 70 per cent of the flour product in South Platte territory were secured, but, owing to terms of North Platte mills coming into the territory, the question was deferred until this meeting. Mr. McKay also referred to another growing evil in the "premium" schemes, and said it was growing daily. He recommended the abolishment of all premium schemes.

The matter of premium schemes occupied the balance of the morning session. The millers who were using premiums expressed their views of the advantages and disadvantages and nearly all agreed that they would stop using premiums if the others would. The subject was discussed from all angles, and advertising in general as well. Action was deferred until the resolutions committee could report at the afternoon meeting.

The following committees were appointed: Nominations—J. W. Mackie, Tecumseh; H. C. Smith, Orleans; W. C. Black, Beatrice. Resolutions—H. A. Butler, Crete; H. E. Gooch, Lincoln; W. F. Nieman, York.

Commissioner Frank I. Ringer, of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, opened the afternoon session with an address on "Casualty Insurance" in which he gave the start of the manufacturers' association and the history of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Casualty Association, which was formed to provide for themselves the best protection possible at the lowest possible cost. The state license had been secured and the first annual meeting of the association would be held on Jan. 28. He told what was being done along preventive lines and said rates in the West should be cheaper than those in the East.

Secretary J. C. Adderly, of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., of Chicago, was called upon, and made an able and valuable address which gave the experience of the millers' company, with various phases of casualty insurance, and particularly with reference to methods of prevention and first aid to the injured. The First Aid Cabinet which his company was putting out was explained, and also measures of protection which were being adopted. The necessity and character of guards around the dangerous places in a mill were shown, and the method of installing and cost of guards was very interesting to the millers present.

Pres. George E. Hotchkin, Minden.

Prof. Fred W. Upson, of the Nebraska Experimental Station, had the topic, "Some Unsolved Problems in the Milling and Baking Industry." He referred to the different results obtained by different soil and climatic conditions in wheat-growing, the effect of ash upon quality of flour, and gave particular reference to the gluten content of the wheat berry. He had bottles containing gluten secured by washing out the gluten in wheat and flour by different methods and with various kinds of water, and showed the different effects of gluten obtained by hard, soft and distilled water. The relation of soil and climatic conditions to color and the value of sweating of wheat in the stack were given attention.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, in an able address on the "Work of the Southwestern Millers' League," gave particular attention to the hearing at Chicago, on Feb. 15, regarding the increase of the minimum carload to 40,000 lbs. He said the Interstate Commerce Commission would go into this question very thoroughly and that the change which might be made in Nebraska would depend a great deal upon the decision in the interstate case. He said there was plenty of work ahead of the league in traffic matters and he had been told by a railroad official that they planned rate increases and traffic changes, which would keep them busy for the next five years. The minimum carload case should be opposed by all the force possible, and it would devolve upon the Southwest to do so, as the Northwest was not interested as much because of distributing houses in other states. Mr. Topping also referred to the work in maintaining old rates to Louisiana, the reduction of rates to Arizona and New Mexico, the rehearing in the California rate case, which prevented an increase from 65 to 75 cents from the Southwest. He said that 1,200 tariffs had been suspended by the rate advances, which meant lots of work in checking rates and keeping members informed. A comparison of rates in the Southwest was made which showed that the lower minimum in the Southwest was offset by the higher rates on flour.

A. F. Nieman, of the York Milling Co., York, was assigned the subject of "Selling Terms," and gave experiences of their mill. The subject was discussed from all angles, but no definite conclusion reached that arrival draft terms and cash for small orders could be reached without the co-operation of the North Platte Club. The result was embodied in a resolution which recommended the co-operation with the North Platte Club, and the executive committee was delegated to continue the effort to secure general adoption of cash terms in the state.

The resolutions committee reported, and President Dinsmoor and Secretary McKay were thanked for their work during the past year and it was recommended that the club oppose the movement to put an embargo upon wheat and flour exports, also that the club members be asked to assist the Southwestern Millers' League in opposing the increase of the minimum carload of flour.

Secretary Donald McKay, Hastings.

The millers and visitors enjoyed a pleasant evening and splendid dinner at the annual banquet held at the Lincoln Hotel. President Hotchkin proved his oratorical talents in his initial appearance as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers, who talked of the general subject "Ways and Means of Securing an Experimental Mill at the State Agricultural College." Hugo Roos, C. A. Lewis, J. E. Burgner, Paul Jaeggi, W. W. Black, G. L. Miles, Prof. Upson, Secretary Adderly and Commissioner Ringer were on Mr. Hotchkin's list, and W. B. Burns, of St. Louis, had the subject "The Value of Organization," and gave some incidents and observations of the past 15 years in different organizations of millers.

(Continued on Page 16.)

Durum Wheat Opposed

Millers of Southwest Don't Want Any More "Goose Wheat" in Their Section.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25, 1915.

While the millers of Kansas and Nebraska are opposing the sowing of durum wheat this spring, the Department of Agriculture at Topeka and the Department of Milling Industry at Manhattan are not recommending the growing of durum wheat, as has been erroneously reported.

Millers of Kansas are very much disturbed regarding the agitation to plant durum wheat to increase wheat acreage in western Kansas. The Kansas papers are printing reports of the fabulous prices farmers are obtaining for durum wheat. Every report has something to say about the remarkable demand for durum wheat and the premium it is bringing over turkey wheat.

Quite a few millers in Kansas have declared that should durum wheat be planted in any amount in the state sooner or later it will be mixed in large quantities with turkey wheat, which will spoil the grain for bread-making purposes.

Millers are advising farmers not to plant durum wheat, although the yields are fairly large and the price now is high. One of the leading millers in the state, who was also a leader in stamping durum wheat out of Colorado, declared that it would be a real catastrophe should durum be planted on any large acreage. "We suffered for it in Colorado," declared this miller, "and unless we take precautions we of Kansas will also suffer. I am positively opposing the planting of durum anywhere in my part of the state, and I am doing as much as I possibly can to prevent its being planted. I believe that the Southwestern Millers' League ought to take some action on this matter."

Attitude of Manhattan and Topeka.

A telegram received from J. T. Mohler, Secretary of Department of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan., reads as follows: "Not for Kansas. Better improve our specialty, winter wheat." Telegram from L. A. Fitz, head of the Department of Milling, Manhattan, reads as follows: "College not recommending growing of durum wheat. Circular will follow."

These telegrams were in reply to the inquiry: "Is your department favoring the planting of durum wheat in Kansas?"

A. L. Leonhardt, chairman of the grain committee of the New Orleans Board of Trade, desires to correct a misstatement alleged to be made by him in various Southern newspapers, to the effect that New Orleans has not the facilities to handle the grain business. "That is not the truth," said Mr. Leonhardt to the Milling and Grain News correspondent, "New Orleans has ample room to handle its grain exports. This has been proved this season, when the port handled more grain than ever before in its history. Our elevators were never blocked and business went right along after the first flutter at the opening of the war in August. We have the facilities and are getting the business on our merits because we are giving all the shippers a fair deal in weighing and inspections."

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Mixed Flour and the Law.

With a market difference of about 70 cents a bushel between No. 2 wheat and No. 3 white corn suitable for white flour, it is natural that many millers have turned to the thought of blending the two flours and selling the mixed flour at a cheaper price and still have a profit. This has been done to some extent for Southern trade and if the present difference in price continues, there will be a return to the established business of making and selling Mixed Flour.

The revenue law passed as a Spanish War measure in 1898 should have very careful attention from every miller considering the marketing of a blended flour. It is a revenue law and also a pure food law combined and there are some provisions which are not as easily complied with as the ordinary labeling of mill products. The law was passed to discourage the practice of blending flour made from both wheat and corn and its exactions and the change of shifting prices of the cereals has practically wiped out the business, although in pancake flour and some cereal goods, its requirements have been met by manufacturers and dealers.

A new and unusual economic condition relating to foodstuffs confronts the United States and the world. The "High Cost of Living" is reduced down to the simple fractional cost of a slice of bread, a biscuit or corn dodger. There is an apparently sincere effort on the part of Eastern consumers or their avowed representatives to induce Congress to prohibit the exporting of wheat and flour until another crop or until the war ends.

We doubt if Congress will give serious consideration to this plan with the present ratio of supply and demand. The reason is that wheat growers and owners will vigorously oppose it and the political party which approves so startling a change. With farmers against it, Congress will not dare to prohibit exports and there is apparently no necessity at present for such a radical change in our economic system.

But wheat and flour are abnormally high and will continue high. Cereal foods are relatively cheap but in the minds of many authorities, there should be conservation of our food supply. A blended wheat and corn flour, especially in the South and for Europe where cheap flour is demanded, will prove a benefit in lengthening out our fast decreasing surplus of wheat. It was in the South, for the hot biscuit trade, that mixed flour was generally used before the Spanish War and the Mixed Flour Law was passed to prevent what was then a misrepresentation and an adulteration. The Food and Drug Act of 1906 also prevented the abuse of blending wheat and corn flour. It is not that such a product is unwholesome but that the blend allows a cheaper price and results in demoralization in the trade of an honestly made and branded pure wheat flour. But the present law will prevent misrepresentation and there can be no doubt of the ingredients and the revenue tax will secure rigid enforcement by the government of these provisions in domestic markets.

In the export trade, there is more opportunity for profit but none for misrepresentation for aside from foreign requirements, the packages must be branded "mixed flour" with the name of the ingredients, the name of the maker and the packer and the place where made or packed. If the foreign buyer understands these terms, the sale of an honestly branded product is entirely legitimate and the price which can be made would enable a larger business to be transacted and an economic good result by conserving the food supplies of the United States. Much better is this plan to a prohibition of exports, whereby both out country's interests and the hungry millions of Europe both would suffer.

It has been so long since mixed flour of wheat and corn has been generally manufactured that millers are not familiar with the "modus operandi" and the proportion of the blends which can be used to advantage in flour for bread, biscuits and self-raising biscuits. The yeast action, method and handling in baking and the most effective methods of blending must be considered as well as the quality and fineness of both the wheat and corn flour used. Believing millers were interested in these questions, Milling and Grain News bas arranged for some experimental work by a competent cereal chemist in a flour laboratory and the results of these experiments will be given in next week's issue. Steps have also been taken to ascertain the source and approximate supply of corn flour available for blending. Important milling concerns have, within a week or two, been making similar experiments and ascertaining the probable advantages and possibilities of blended flour during the remainder of this crop year.

In normal conditions, there would be sufficient ground for serious objection to again marketing a blended flour of wheat and corn and in particular, selling it in the United States in sufficient quantities to have any appreciable effect on the sale of pure wheat flour. But with the abnormal world's conditions confronting the industry, we cannot now recede from the position that the end justifies the means. Like many millers, we have a prejudice against blended flour or the blending which produces a cheaper product. It is with the strongest of emphasis that attention is called to the danger of marketing blended flour under regular mill or established brands. Special brands should be used and the trade not allowed to develop any form of misrepresentation or good, reliable brands of flour will be lessened in value and great harm follow to the whole industry.

Blended flour may increase in use as effect always follows a cause of sufficient force. The flour trade should understand the conditions intelligently that the use and not the abuse of an economy so produced may result. This is an important question with many millers and it requires careful consideration that the right course be taken.

Cost of Selling and Collecting.

That the carload flour business should be on an arrival draft basis will admit of no discussion. Practically every milled will agree to that proposition, yet there are sections of the country which still have millers who sell their regular trade on book accounts, despite the fact that many competitors sell trade in the same territory on arrival drafts. A few, who should and eventually will be limited to zero, have sold flour on a consignment basis, i. e., "pay for it when sold." There may be white elephants in Africa but they are rare.

When the sale of flour and feed in less than car load lots is considered as must be done by many small mills, several additional problems aside from a mere question of terms, is to be thought of. It is more difficult to place this business on a cash basis for cash in advance when the order could not be secured from many merchants and remittances promptly when the goods arrive is best secured by reasonable cash discount. Millers may well consider what is the cost of selling and collecting for this class of business and this is the occasion for the efforts of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association in trying to ascertain what it actually costs from year to year to sell flour on credit away from the home town in less than car lots or in single car lots.

Instead of prices being higher for equal amounts of flour in local territory away from the mill town, they are apt to be lower. It is obviously cheaper to do business in the mill town for added freight, the additional cost of selling and collecting should be considered. Included in this cost of doing business should not only be the accounts which are lost but postage, stationery, correspondence, traveling expense, etc. What does this amount to?

The members of the Kentucky association who answered the inquiries made a surprising report with estimates which varied from four to thirty cents per barrel. The minimum figure is obviously entirely too low as that would make the per cent of doing business only ½ of 1 per cent, which is not enough for accounts charged off, according to Secretary Renick. He calls attention to the fact that there are many items of expense to be considered—lost accounts, attorney fees, court costs, interest and taxes, subscription to mercantile agencies, postage, stationery, time of both office and selling force.

With the high cost of raw material and the dangerous ground upon which any credit business rests at present, there is the alternative of not doing any credit business or of doing what cannot be avoided with as little danger as possible. The only safe way to eliminate the most dangerous feature—the loss of accounts—is to carefully guard against selling the irresponsible and require such a margin of profit in these local sales that enough allowance is made for the inevitable losses which will follow any credit business. Secretary Renick has emphasized a most important subject which is particularly applicable to the present condition of country merchant mills and local flour and feed trade.

Corn Instead of Wheat.

The export demand during the past week turned to corn, and indications are that the relative high prices of wheat as compared with corn are resulting in heavy export sales of the latter. The number of orders from abroad received at the seaboard are increasing in volume daily. Foreigners as well as domestic consumers have started bidding for corn meal and other corn products. While the amount of corn meal and corn flour milled at present is small, the facilities in this country for the milling of corn are large, and there is every likelihood that with continued rises in wheat, corn products will witness a greatly improved demand, not only from foreign points, but from domestic centers.

Foreigners unacquainted with corn flour and corn meal are already mixing the product with wheat flour in order to cheapen their bread mixtures. This will probably increase as prices of wheat and flour rise. Whether or not the increase will have any material effect on prices is a question.

Demand for corn from abroad comes principally from the Continent. The United Kingdom is getting most of its supplies from Argentine, which is offering corn at considerably under American prices.

The "Mixed Flour" Law

Provisions of Revenue Law Very Strict Regarding Blended Flour.

From inquiries received during the past week, there is evident an increased interest in the conditions under which "mixed flour" can be sold in the United States and exported.

The following is a complete statement of the mixed flour law applying to the manufacture and sale of mixed wheat and corn flour in the United States:

Sections 35 to 49, inclusive, of the act of June 30, 1898, entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes":

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of this act the words "mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product made from wheat mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat.

Sec. 36. That every person, firm or corporation, before engaging in the business of making, packing or repacking mixed flour, shall pay a special tax at the rate of $12 per annum, the same to be paid and posted in accordance with the provisions of sections 3242 and 3239 of the Revised Statutes, and subject to the fines and penalties therein imposed for any violation thereof.

Sec. 37. That every person, firm or corporation making, packing or repacking mixed flour shall plainly mark or brand each package containing the same with the words "mixed flour" in plain black letters not less than two inches in length, together with the true weight of such package, the names of the ingredients composing the same, the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed. In addition thereto, such maker or packer shall place in each package a card not smaller than two inches in width by three inches in length, upon which shall be printed the words "mixed flour," together with the names of the ingredients composing the same, and the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed. Any person, firm or corporation making, packing or repacking mixed flour hereunder, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeauor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or be imprisoned not less than 60 days nor more than one year.

Sec. 38. That all sales and consignments of mixed flour shall be in packages not before used for that purpose; and every person, firm or corporation knowingly selling or offering for sale any mixed flour in other than marked and branded packages, as required by the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour, or who packs in any package or packages any mixed flour in any manner contrary to the provisions relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour of this act, or who falsely marks or brands any package or packages containing mixed flour, or unlawfully removes such marks or brands, shall, for each such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or by imprisonment not less than 30 days nor more than one year.

Sec. 39. That in addition to the branding and marking of mixed flour as herein provided there shall be affixed to the package containing the same a label in the following words: "Notice—The (manufacturer or packer, as the case may be) of the mixed flour herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use this package or label again or to remove the contents without destroying the revenue stamp thereon, under the penalty prescribed by law in such cases." Every person, firm or corporation failing or neglecting to affix such label to any package containing mixed flour made or packed by him or them, or who removes from any such package any label so affixed, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $50 for each label so removed.

Sec. 40. That barrels or other packages in which mixed flour may be packed shall contain not to exceed 196 pounds; that upon the manufacture and sale of mixed flour there shall be levied a tax of four cents per barrel or other package containing 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds; two cents on each half barrel or other package containing 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds; one cent on every quarter barrel or other package containing 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds; and one-half cent on every one-eighth barrel or other package containing 24½ pounds or less, to be paid by the person, firm or corporation making or packing said flour. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps, and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff shall, so far as applicable, be made to apply to stamps provided in this section: Provided, That when mixed flour, on the manufacture and sale of which the tax herein imposed has been paid, is sold and then repacked without the addition of any other material, such repacked flour shall not be liable to any additional tax; but the packages containing such repacked flour shall be branded or marked as required by the provisions of section 37 of this act, and shall contain the card provided for in section 37 hereof; and in addition thereto the person, firm or corporation repacking mixed flour shall place on the packages containing the same a label in the following words: "Notice—The contents of this package have been taken from a regular statutory package, upon which the tax has been duly paid." Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year.

Sec. 41. That whenever any person, firm or corporation sells, consigns or removes for sale, consignment or consumption any mixed flour upon which the tax required by this act has not been paid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for a period of not more than one year after such sale, consignment or removal, upon satisfactory proof, to estimate the amount of tax which should have been paid, and to make an assessment therefor and certify the same to the collector of the proper district. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by this act for an unauthorized sale or removal.

Sec. 42. That all mixed flour, imported from foreign countries, shall, in addition to any import duties imposed thereon, pay an internal revenue tax equal in amount to the tax imposed under section 40 of this act, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps, and the packages containing such imported mixed flour shall be marked, branded, labeled and stamped as in the case of mixed flour made or packed in the United States. Any person, firm or corporation purchasing or receiving for sale or repacking any such mixed flour which has not been branded, labeled or stamped, as required by this act, or which is contained in packages which have not been marked, branded, labeled or stamped, as required by this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500.

Sec. 43. That any person, firm or corporation knowingly purchasing or receiving for sale or for repacking and resale any mixed flour from any maker, packer or importer, who has not paid the tax herein provided, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than $50, and forfeit to the United States all the articles so purchased or received, or the full value thereof.

Sec. 44. That mixed flour may be removed from the place of manufacture or from the place where packed for export to a foreign country without payment of tax or affixing stamps or labels thereto, under such regulation and the filing of such bond and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Every person, firm or corporation who shall export mixed flour shall plainly mark on each package containing the same the words "mixed flour," and the names of the ingredients composing the same, the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed, in accordance with the provisions of sections 36 to 45, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 45. That whenever any package containing mixed flour is emptied it shall be the duty of the person in whose possession it is to destroy the stamp thereon. Any person disposing of such package without first having destroyed the stamp or mark or marks thereon shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding the sum of $25.

Sec. 46. That all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, of this act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 47. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour, being section 35 to section 49, both inclusive, of this act, and the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying said last mentioned provisions of this act into effect, is hereby authorized to employ such additional clerks and agents as may be necessary for that purpose, not to exceed 20 in number.

Sec. 48. That any person, firm or corporation found guilty of a second or any subsequent violation of any of the provisions of section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour as aforesaid, of this act shall, in addition to the penalties herein imposed, be imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days.

Sec. 49. That the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour shall take effect and be in force 60 days from and after the date of the passage of this act; and all packages of mixed flour found on the premises of any person, firm or corporation on said day, who has made, packed or repacked the same, on which the tax herein authorized has not been paid, shall be deemed taxable under the provisions of section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, of this act, and shall be taxed and have affixed thereon such marks, brands, labels and stamps as required by the provisions of said sections or by the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under authority of this act.

Owen & McCormick, of Conesville, Ia., sold their grain business to W. H. McKee and A. F. Abbott.

Daring Mill Robbery

Aunt Jemima Mills Ofice Held Up—Pay Roll Taken and Recovered.

The payroll of the Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was taken by a daring bandit on Tuesday afternoon, January 19, while the cashier was paying off the employes, a thrilling escape was made in a buggy but good detective work unraveled the mystery and the robbers were arrested and the money recovered on Wednesday.

After the robbery, which occurred in one portion of the office, President R. R. Clark reached the conclusion that the robber had once worked for the mill company and the police detectives went to work on this theory and succeeded in arresting the accomplices, as well as the bandit and securing the money by a clever ruse of putting Edgar Sheveth, an employe of the mill in jail and pretending to release him. In leaving Miller, the bandit, he said:

"They're going to let me go. Tell me where the money is and I'll get it, get you a lawyer, and we'll make a clean getaway."

Miller fell for the ruse.

"The money is in the leg of the dining room table," he confided in a whisper, and they waited in silence for the return of the turnkey.

William M. Clark and Superintendent P. A. Lawson went to the house with the detectives and found the money in the pay envelopes in the table leg. Only about $60 was gone of the money taken which amounted to $900 and was part of the $1,028 weekly pay roll as the balance had been paid out to employes when the robbery occurred.

The robbery was evidently carefully planned but failed in the "getaway" as the rapidly driven buggy attracted attention on the street and after the house was located where the robbers were staying, they were easily traced and arrested when they returned. The buggy had been returned meanwhile to the livery stable where the woman in the case had hired it.

With the evidence and a partial confession by Miller's accomplice, there is little doubt of conviction. The loss to the mill company is small and aside from all the excitement and a short delay in getting money from the bank to complete paying the mill and office force, the Aunt Jemima Mills' robbery will be recorded without casualties although equalling the most lurid dime novel story in its spectacular features.

Possible Export Embargo.

"Whether the president or congress have power to order an embargo we do not know," says a Minneapolis authority. It may be a constitutional question, but it is not wholly improbable that some such power rests somewhere in the federal government to meet such an emergency if it were really necessary. Whether it is necessary or not is an open question, but it is well to remember that it means the injection of an unnatural price determiniug factor of a depressing sort affecting a grain. We still have an exportable surplus to sell. In only a few months we will have a winter wheat harvest gathered off of the largest acreage ever sown that will be a very weighty factor on the domestic market if we have not a broad and active export demand.

There is one point, however, in the present controversy that does not admit of any doubt. And that is the right of foreign buyers to any wheat which they have bought for export. There can be no law passed in this country impairing the obligations of contracts. These are unconstitutional.

The Bristol Farmers Elevator Co. of Kendall, Ill., increased their capital stock from $7,000 to $10,000.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25, 1915.

Wheat was active enough to stimulate flour buying during the past week, Kansas City and Southwestern mills transacting a good business with established trade in the Southwest and Central states. Prices followed the changes in wheat closely, with quotations at the close 10@20c higher than a week ago. Interior mills asked up to $7 for high patent delivered to established trade in Kansas and Southwest Missouri. Eastern jobbers bought 95 per cent flour in jutes, Kansas City basis, at a range of $6.15 to $6.50 Mills quoted Eastern trade $6.25 to $6.40 at the close of the week for 95 per cent and down to $6.20 for 100 per cent.

Immediate Southwestern and Central states were the best buyers. This trade is buying only in carlots for immediate shipment, and is taking no chances with the market. Millers are not at all anxious to have large sales on books for deferred shipment.

Southwesteru mills are slowly gaining a price advantage in Eastern markets. The wheat shortage in the Northwest has caused the price difference between spring wheat and Kansas flour to be eliminated. Kansas mills are now doing a larger percentage of the current Eastern business than for some time. Larger purchases are being made in this territory by New York City and other Eastern markets, mills reporting quite a number of sales of 1,000-bbl. lots during the past week.

Export business was not so active. Foreign governments were not in the market for any big amounts. Southwestern mills did not close any contracts the past week with Holland. Some sales were made to importers in the United Kingdom of straight, shipment as soon as possible. All of this business is done on basis of American reimbursement before clearance at seaboard. There is no market on clear flour. None is being offered even to exporters, as most mills have contracted for their supplies at fancy figures.

The record price of $5 per bbl. was quoted Kansas mills on low grade in jutes, f. o. b. mill. One sale was made at this figure, other mills not having the low grade to make a car.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade with the South was good. Shipping instructions were satisfactory from all points in the South. Shipments of flour to Southeastern states were heavier than for some time. Soft wheat patents were quoted at $6.80 to $7.20 in cotton, Missouri river points. Cracker bakers are buying very little flour. Many have supplies for 30 to 60 days, and expect a lower market before they will need more. Soft wheat clear is in good demand and is about as scarce as hard wheat clear. Southern jobbers are anxious to get clear for their trade.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for January-February shipment, $6@6.35 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5@5.10.

Mill Feed in a Narrow Range.

Steady prices were the rule in mill feed during the past week. Spot bran was quoted at $1.13, while a premium of one to two cents was asked for next week's shipment. Millers are decidedly bullish on the market, storing as much as possible in their warehouses and asking the top of the market for all offerings. Spot bran in Kansas City was brisk sale, local dealers paying $1.13 for all supplies.

Kansas City millers are holding bran for March shipment at $1.25 per 100 lbs. Quite a few sales have been made at this figure. Some mills are storing bran in public warehouses, expecting the month of March to witness much higher prices, but others are selling their output from week to week.

Not much feed is moving South. Eastern and Central states are taking considerable bran and shorts from this market, but the biggest outlet is in Missouri and other nearby states. A somewheat heavier movement to Southeastern states is reported for the past week.

Shorts were not in as good demand as bran. Most sales of gray shorts were made at $1.32 to $1.35 per 100 lbs. However, mills have a small surplus, and mixed cars of bran and shorts are only available. White shorts and fancy white middlings are extremely scarce. A price of $5 for red dog, paid to a Kansas mill, basis its station, is reducing the output of white shorts and middlings. Mills can sell low grade too easily, a conditiou not generally true.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.12@1.14 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.18@1.35; white shorts, $1.38; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $2.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills continue to run about 90 per cent of full capacity. Last week the output was 64,600 bbls., compared with 65,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 53,700 bbls. two weeks ago and 37,900 bbls. in the same week in 1914, when the Southwestern mill was down.

Lehrack to Build at Beloit.

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, obtained contract from Belot Milling Co., Beloit, Kan., last week, for the construction of a 50,000-bu. addition to its elevator. The new plant will be of reinforced concrete. Work will start immediately.

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co. also started work last week on the 250,000-bu. concrete addition to the storage of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., which will be rushed to completion.

J. H. Sherman is now associated with Otto J. Lehrack in the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co. Mr. Sherman is an experienced concrete builder and designer, having formerly been connected with the Trussed Concrete Steel Co.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $6.50@7.05 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.30@6.95; first clears, $5.30@5.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.70@7.15 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.75@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.70@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.75@3.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.70@3.20; graham flour in small sacks, $2.80@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.90@3.20 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.85@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.25 per bbl. carlots, $1.12@1.14; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.90@7.20 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.70@7; bran, $1.20@1.25 per 100; mill-run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.40; white shorts, $1.50@1.55; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.20@7.30 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.90@7; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.20@1.30; standard shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 38c 7890$.. 123456 789 7 corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.20@7.30 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.80@7; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.70@7.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.70; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.70 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A. W. Witt, of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, is visiting Eastern markets. He will return this week.

The Kansas City Grain Club will meet next Thursday night to elect officers for the ensuing year. Members will be banqueted at the Kansas City Club.

The property of the Cheney Mill and Elevator Co., Cheney, Kan., will be sold at auction some time in February. Mill has not been operated for some time.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad will replace its elevator in Kansas City, burned several months ago, with a 500,000-bu. plant to cost $150,000. It will be of concrete construction, fireproof throughout. Its location will be in the East Bottoms here.

A petition is being prepared in Wichita, Kan., favoring J. E. Howard for chief inspector of Kansas. It will be forwarded to Gov. Stubbs. Mr. Howard was formerly the owner and operator of the Howard Mills Co., now the Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.

W. H. Chappell was appointed receiver of the Norton Milling Co., Norton, Kan., last week and will sell the property within 60 days. The company is capitalized at $40,000. The plant and equipment of the mill have been invoiced at $25,000. The mill has not been operated recently.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association will be held in Kansas City Feb. 10, 11 and 12. Secretary Smiley has not yet completed the program, but he is arranging for some good speakers. Several hundred grain men are expected to attend.

T. J. Halsey, of the Holden Milling & Elevator Co., Holden, Mo., who was a visitor in this office Jan. 22, said flour trade with the cotton states was of a larger volume now than at this time a year ago. "We are running 18 hours," said Mr. Halsey, "and most of our output is moving South. Our reports indicate business conditions are improving daily in the South."

The mill property at White Cloud and elevators at White Cloud, Iowa Point, Sparks and Fanning, belonging to the John H. Lynds Mill and Elevator Co., were purchased by William Dunkel, of Muscotah, Kan., who is now operating the White Cloud mill. Mr. Dunkel owns other grain elevators in the state. The John H. Lynds company has disposed of all its mill and elevator property, numberiug about 15 plants. The grain company in Kansas City will be continued.

C. E. Williams, of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., who spent three days in Kansas City last week, reported a very satisfactory flour business. "Wheat in our territory is unprotected," said Mr. Williams, "the snows of the past few days drifting, leaving the grouud bare. There is no cause for alarm for the condition of the growing wheat, but I would much rather see a thick snow blanket over our wheat fields. Our wheat movement is good, considering that we have already entered the tail-eud of the crop year."

The Kansas City Millers' Club at a meeting Saturday, Jan. 23, decided to support the Phelps feedingstuffs bill, now before the Missouri Legislature. This bill contains no revenue feature, and provides that a statement of the net weight of the contents, the name or brand, the name and address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the feed on the market, the minimum per cent of protein and fat, the maximum per cent of fiber and the specific name of each ingredient used in the manufacture shall be made on the tag or label attached to the sack.

"Locking the Stable After

The horse is stolen" is one of the favorite diversions of our Uncle Sam. Considerable agitation is being started to prohibit wheat exports, but by the time the facts are brought out our surplus will be gone. Professional politicians are howling for an investigation of the baker, the grain dealer and the miller, blaming them for high prices. In about 60 days they will know that the cause is heavy exports and perhaps put an embargo on wheat. The "horse will be gone" and prices will go higher than ever. Better get your flour now while the gettin's good. —C. E. Williams, Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan.

Kansas City Flour Award.

Army quartermaster at Kansas City will open bids on Jan. 26 for furnishing the following amounts of flour on or before Feb. 4: 59,976 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour in double sacks and 59,976 of Northern "issue." Prices should be on basis f. o. b. mill. Written contracts are required when purchases exceed $500.

The Progressive Milling and Mfg. Co., of Katy, Tex., incorporated; capital $5,000. Incorporators: R. Robertson, H. E. Romack and D. S. McCannon.

Fred Gibson, of Foud du Lac, Wis., has engaged in the flour and feed business.

Bran and Alfalfa Meal Storage—

1½c per 100 lbs. per month. Not only lower rates, but better service. The largest modern warehouse west of Chicago. Absolutely fireproof, with capacity of over sixty carloads a day.

All orders for re-shipment handled the same day received.

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Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26, 1915.

Flour prices were not in close sympathy with wheat advances last week, but nevertheless quotations were appreciably affected by the cash situation and the market ruled strong, with the tendency upward, and new high record prices were obtained on sales both to foreign and domestic buyers. Inquiries in the market were good as a rule, and at times there was quite urgent buying from some sources, but sales were somewhat limited on account of the extremely stiff prices asked by millers and the scarcity of desirable grades. Low grades, clears and extra fancy flours were hard to obtain, but straights and patents were in ample supply.

Export business was lighter in volume, and no new sales were reported. The East and South were fair buyers of flour, and millers say the improvement in business in the cotton territory in fast finding expression in more liberal purchases from dealers who have bought on a hand-to-mouth basis for some time. Trade with South American countries could be readily worked at a little lower basis of prices than now prevailing, as there were good inquiries in the market with local mills last week. Mills are not inclined to contract for flour for distant delivery, as the trade is strongly of the belief that exports on the end of the crop will be unusually heavy, especially as chances favor very low stocks of wheat in May and June, which will place mills in a position to work off their surplus at high prices.

Domestic sales reported on Saturday were 140 sacks soft at $6.10 jute; one car soft patent (on order by Missouri mill) at $7.05 wood; 160 bbls. soft (by local mill) at $7.20 wood; 200 bbls. soft at $.695 wood; 2,000 bbls. hard and soft on p. t. Export sales during the week were hard 95 per cent and straights at $6.24@6.25 bulk.

The output of flour by mills controlled by St. Louis concerns last week was 80,000 bbls., compared with 83,000 bbls. the preceding week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,500; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 6,300; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 2,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.25@6.40; straight, $6.05@6.20; extra fancy, $5.85@6; fancy, $5.40@5.60; low grades, $4.75@5.45.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour(in jute)—Patent at $6.25@6.50; straight, $6.10@6.20; first clear, $5.35@5.65; second clear, $4.75@5.10; low grades, $4.75@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.50@6.70; clear, $5.85@6.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $6.20 and dark $6 jute. Jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard wheat bran at $1.22 and soft $1.25@1.26; mixed feed, $1.26@1.28; middlings, $1.30@1.60, as in quality; white hominy feed, $27@28; oat feed, $15; alfalfa meal, $16.50@17 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.30 and middlings $1.40@1.48.

St. Louis Feed Market.

A strong market in cash wheat was reflected in advances of about five cents in bran last week, sales being made Saturday at $1.26 for hard, compared with closing values of $1.21 a week ago. Supplies were held closely by the mills. Later there was a slight falling off in orders and the trade closed rather quiet. Cold weather over the West and Southwest added to the strength of the market, as did the rise in cash corn and oats and other feed products. Jobbers have fairly liberal stocks of feed on hand, but mills have little difficulty selling on any price recessions. Shorts and middlings were firm. The South and East had fair orders in this market, but usually slightly below offers. Dealers are keeping an eye on corn quotations, as the trade is possessed with the idea that further advances in the coarse grain would be reflected in advanced prices for mill feeds.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

The cash wheat market let down slightly in the early trading last week, then mounted with futures to near the highest level on the crop. Millers and elevators were in the market on all the soft spots, and when the future market developed pronounced strength on Wednsday prices mounted with a rush. Stocks are decreasing and receipts are unusually light, considering the high prices in all markets. The market closed the week with the demand limited and prices 1½ to 3 cents higher than the close last week. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.42½@1.43; No. 3 red, $1.40@1.41; No. 2 hard, $1.44, nominal; No. 3 hard, $1.42½.

St. Louis Notes.

T. M. Daniel, of Chattanooga, Tenn., paid a visit to St. Louis on Jan. 21. Mr. Daniel is a large flour distributor and represents the J. F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

The Schuyler County Milling Co. has been incorporated at Lancaster, Mo. This mill will be in operation about Feb. 10. It will be an up-to-date mill of 100 bbls. capacity. The power will be furnished by an oil engine.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 102,310 bbls., against 90,190 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 283,090 bbls., against 209,160 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 121,890 bbls., against 123,500 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 377,130 bbls., against 241,970 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 409,518 bus., against 573,511 bus. the week before. Shipments 711,000 bus., against 724,130. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators on Saturday were 2,210,270 bus., against 2,210,270 bus. last year. Of the present stock 19,170 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 1,651,662 bus. No. 2 red and 33,836 bus. No. 2 hard winter wheat.

The St. Louis Millers' Club, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and other organizations are strongly opposing Feed Bill No. 5, recently introduced in the Missouri Legislature. Those opposing the measure are supporting a bill to be introduced by Senator Phelps, known as the uniform feed law, which eliminates the revenue feature. Among the feed men actively opposing the measure is Eugene C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis.

Douglas Halliday, of Cairo, Ill., died at San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 13. He was president of the Halliday Milling Co., at Cairo, Ill., for the past seven years. About four years ago Mr. Halliday had a general breakdown in health and decided to go west. However, his condition did not improve. He left a widow and two children, to whom his many friends will extend deepest sympathy in their bereavement. The Halliday Milling Co. was one of the oldest concerns in the milling business in southern Illinois, but recently has been confined to a large feed and grain business conducted under the direction of H. L. Halliday.

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1915.

Flour and feed business has been showing much improvement for the past few days. Stocks are very low with retailers and jobbers, both as to stocks on hand and amount booked.

Prices differ very much. Highest grade Illinois patents, $7.40; high patent, $7; straight, $6.80; highest Indiana patent, $7.10; straight, $6.90; bran, $25; shorts, $27.75; corn bran, $24; alfalfa mixed feed, 35 per cent grain, $25; 65 per cent grain, $28.

Otto Weiss, of Wichita, Kan., was in Memphis for several days. Mr. Weiss was introducing a novelty as far as this market is concerned—"Kaferita" flour, made out of kaffir corn, federita and hard wheat flour.

Pease & Dwyer Co., of Memphis, are installing a plant for the manufacture of all kinds of alfalfa mixed feeds and will have same in operation within the next few weeks.

The Memphis Brokerage Co. reports a very satisfactory business. This is one of the latest firms to enter the brokerage business here.

Ben Sessum, who took charge of the Sessum Coal and Grain Co. some months ago, reports that their business has practically doubled since that time. He is very optimistic as to the outlook for future business.

The Krogh Alfalfa Mills, of Omaha, report that they will have their mixed feed mill running about the first of February, and have appointed a Memphis broker to look after their interests.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25, 1915.

Wheat and flour prices have shown little change during the week and buyers, apparently believing that the market has reached a temporary stopping place, have been placing a fair number of orders. Many, however, need flour and are coming to a belief that wheat has gone up to stay, perhaps to climb to $1.50. Indiana patents are $6.25@6.40.

Flour production of Indianapolis mills for the last week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 9,270 bbls., compared with 9,114 bbls. in the preceeding week, 7,905 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913, and 6,335 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Feed demand is good and the price is now $27 a ton f. o. b. mill.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.50@6.65; straights, $6.25@6.40; clear, $5.95@6.10.

Mill Feed—$27 a ton f. o. b. mill, Indianapolis; $28.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $27.

Indiana Notes.

The Vincennes Feed and Produce Co. has been organized with a capital stock of $15,000.

As a result of a recent fire, in which his flour mill near Auburn was burned, James W. Kincade has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the federal court at Fort Wayne.

The Astoria Flouring Mills Co., Portland, Ore., has arranged for the installation of new machinery due to the prospects of increased business, following the opening of the Celilo Canal next June. With the addition of this new equipment a maximum capacity of 1,000 bbls. a day is expected.

Nebraska Car Minimum.

The Nebraska Railway Commission has suspended all tariffs of carriers providing for an increase of the state minimum to 40,000 lbs., which would make the minimum on carloads of flour conform with the new interstate minimums, which have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. No hearings will be held on the new tariffs until after the hearing in Chicago, Feb. 15, when increases in the interstate minimum will be considered.

The Nebraska commission will be governed largely by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its action toward the increase. The commission will be represented at the Chicago meeting and will present the side of Nebraska mills and grain men.

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Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.

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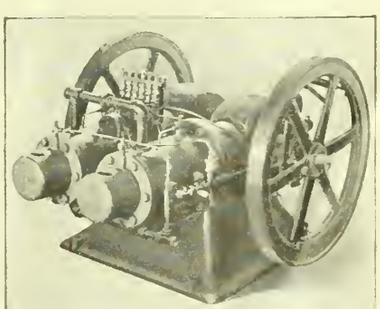

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New York

New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

There was little change to note in the flour business during the past week. While there appeared to be a slightly improved inquiry and there were a few more sales effected by the mills on the breaks in wheat, still there was no marked increase in the volume of business. Buyers continue to adhere to a decidedly conservative policy and are making only such purchases as they find it absolutely necessary to make, and, from all indications, there has as yet been no urgent demand. With the market at its present high level of prices and general conditions pertaining to the wheat market as uncertain as they are, none of the trade want to stock up heavily. In fact, it has come to a point where the extremely high prices are making necessary a general readjustment of the whole situation surrounding the baking trade. Prices at present levels necessitate either a radical reduction in the size of the loaf or an increase in the price, and this adjustment is now going on. The radical advance in price of the raw material has made the baking business anything but a bed of roses, and the smaller baker has certainly been hard hit. This condition naturally makes it imperative that the jobber on his part must pursue a decidedly conservative course as to whom he sells and to whom he extends credit.

On the several breaks which occurred in the wheat market during the past week quite a number of the mills, especially of the Northwest, saw their way clear to make some fairly reasonable prices, especially for prompt shipment, and therefore the volume of business turned over by the mills increased somewhat over the previous week. Resale flour was still being offered and sold at prices around 25c to 35c per bbl. under the general run of prices, and there was a fair volume of business transacted on this resale stuff.

Spring patents, as to prices mills were holding at, showed rather a wide range for the week, some sales having been effected by the mills for prompt shipment at prices as low as $6.35 jute and some mills holding their prices firm at $7 jute, but, of course, these high-priced mills did not secure any of the business. Resale flour was sold during the week as low as $6.25 jute, and quite a few cars changed hands. Inasmuch as spring wheat flour was relatively lower than Kansas flour, what business was doing naturally went to the Northwestern mills.

Kansas straights were held at $6.50 to $6.75 in sacks, but practically no business was turned over at mill limits. Resale flour on spot and for immediate shipment was sold at around $6.25 jute. Kansas mills have been very strong in price during the week, and from present indications it appears as if there will have to be a readjustment in values between Southwestern and Northwestern flours if the outhwest is to get its share of the business.

Spring wheat clears continued in very active demand and were very scarce. Even though prices are very close to those of patents, still the trade were rather anxious for supplies and as a rule showed no hesitancy when it came to paying what the mills asked. Prices were held at $6.10 to $6.30 in jute. There was also a rather good demand for Kansas clears, and, while supply was not as restricted as spring clears, there was not any abundance of offerings from the mills. Prices ranged from $6 to $6.25 in sacks.

Prices on winter wheat flours were firmly held, although there was no active demand in evidence. Straights were quoted at $6.50 to $6.75 in wood. Prices on mill feed showed another advance for the week and were firmly held at the higher level, a moderate demand being in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.80@7.20 in bbls.; straight, $6.65@6.75 in bbls.; clears, $6.35@6.60 in bbls.; low grades, $5.30@5.60.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.75@7 in bbls.; straights, $6.50@6.75 in bbls.; clears, $6@6.25 in bbls.; low grades, $5.30@5.60.

Kansas Flour—Patents $6.80@7.10; straights, $6.50@6.80; clears, $6@$6.25; low grades or low clears, $5.30@5.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $28.75; standard middlings, $28.25; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $35.50; oil meal, $39.50@40; city bulk bran, $27; 100-lb. sacks, $28.50; middlings, $27@36; red dog flour, $36.

Notes.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: W. W. Walten, Madison Milling Co., Lansing, Mich.; A. C. Von Hagen, president United Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Mennel, Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O.; T. Morgan Bowen, manager Hecker Mill, Buffalo, N. Y.; Theodore F. Ismert, president Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. N. Powell, sales manager Bernhard Stern & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. G. Craft, Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 23, 1915.

Stocks of flour in store are low, with exception of those who have large contracts booked before the last sharp advance. Specifications on these contracts are being given freely. Millers refuse to make any concession and are holding firm to short time bookings. There is a much better feeling among the jobbers as to the business conditions in Birmingham proper and there is a noticeable improvement in the demand for flour.

Quotations, wood basis, are: Extra fancy Illinois patents, $7.60@8.20, delivered; standard patent, 60c less; Colorado soft wheat flour, $7.10@7.30, delivered, cloth basis.

Notes.

C. E. Parker, representing Eagle Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn., was calling on trade here during the past week.

Mr. La Fever, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., was in Birmingham during the week looking after the interest of the firm.

The Nashville Roller Mills have filed a suit in Chancery Court here against the Bunker Hill Milling Co., of Evansville, Ind., seeking to recover $6,500 for alleged breach of contract to deliver 5,000 bbls. of flour. Complainant alleges that the contract was made at $3.70 per bbl. and that defendant refused to make delivery, wherefore complainant had to buy the flour at a big advance, causing the loss. Complainant seeks to attach $1,575 due defendant in part satisfaction of the claim.

Nic Kaut, Luxemburg, Wis., sold his interest in the Luxemburg Milling Co.—flour and feed mill—to Louis Rueckel, Sr.

There has just been opened at North Cape, Wis., by J. Fohr, a new grist mill.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 25, 1915.

There is not much change in the flour situation. The wheat market has been working up and down with erratic changes, but the final result of the week does not show much of a change. Prices are holding firm at $7. Demand is not urgent, as merchants do not feel like speculating at these prices. Millers all over the country are reducing time of shipment, and are booking no orders for over 30 days and confining most of them sales to 15-day shipment. Many are demanding cash deposits and working strictly on the basis of collecting carrying charges in advance.

Feed remains very firm and demand good, bran bringing from $1.15 to $1.20, basis Kansas City rate. Shorts are in equally good demand and selling at $1.45 to $1.50.

Notes.

The hearing on the advance in freight rates and advance in minimum weight before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago, set for Feb. 15, the hearing originally set for the Federal Building, has been changed to the La Salle Hotel.

H. W. West, grain buyer for the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, died Jan. 23, after an operation. Mr. West was one of the best-known grain men in Kansas. Before locating in Wichita he was with the Ernst-Davis Grain Co., of Kansas City, and had made friends all over the state.

Armour & So., of Chicago, has put direct wire service in their Wichita representative's office, with David Heenan & Co. Mr. Heenan states that this is to handle the export business, as the market is varying so much that it is necessary to have direct communication. The only other direct wire in Wichita is handled by the Orthwein Matchette Co.

Railroad Rates and Rulings.

The Public Utilities Commission, of Kansas, has stated that it was the intention of the commission in preparing the order fixing the two-line rates which are carried in Kansas Joint Distance Tariff No. 1-B to have the rates named apply over all of the lines in Kansas of any two of the carriers, parties to the application of the tariff, in such a manner as to make the construction given to the tariff clear and unambiguous, and to notify the commission of their action.

That the application of the carriers to change the rates on mill rolls returned for repairs from one-half fourth class to place of repair and fourth class rate returning be changed to one-half tariff rate to place of repair and tariff rate returning is granted.

That the application of the carriers for authority to cancel Rule 755-A of Trans-Missouri Rules Circular, providing that "empty sacks to the extent of one per cent total weight of shipment may be loaded with carload shipments of grain products at grain products rates," be denied.

That the application of the carriers for authority to advance the minimum carload weight on grain products from 24,000 pounds to 40,000 pounds be denied and the application dismissed.

The above decision in regard to two-line haul is in line with request of shippers that the railroads permit the two-line applications to apply on shipments moving between point of origin and destination when on the same line of railroad with a foreign line performing an intermediate haul. Some of the lines were granting this, while others were not, and it was for uniformity of applying this rule that a recent hearing was held and the commission asked to interpret the rule. It is understood that one of the lines is objecting to the order.

Kansas and Oklahoma Millers Meet.

At a dinner at the Wichita Club of some of the Kansas and Oklahoma millers on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, Mr. Adam Imboden, of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., was called in and, after a fitting speech by Charles Wallace, of Winfield, was presented with a handsome silver service, this being his sixty-seventh birthday anniversary.

Talks from the different mills of Kansas represented indicated that there was around 20 to 25 per cent of the wheat back in farmers' hands, and from the Oklahoma millers that not over 12 per cent was still back.

The following millers were present:

Kansas—A. J. Hunt, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.; C. L. Roos, Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.; H. H. Hill, Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.; William Reid, Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan.; Charles A. Greenlee, William Kelley Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; George A. Ricker, Pratt Mills, Pratt, Kan.; Ross Stratton, Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield, Kan.; J. T. Blakey, Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kan.; R. J. Fleming, International Mills, Sterling, Kan.; C. M. Wallace, Alexander Milling Co., Winfield, Kan.; C. M. Jackman, Henry Lassen, H. G. Randall, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.; George E. King, A. R. Anderson, Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan.; George M. Lowry, Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.; J. B. Hupp, T. J. Holdridge, F. D. Stevens, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.; J. W. Sauer, N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

Oklahoma—Fred Miller, Enid Mill and Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.; Mr. Patton, Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Okla.; Frank Foltz, secretary Oklahoma Millers' Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. R. Lehman, Geary Mills, Geary, Okla.; John Ruth, Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Okla.; George G. Sohlberg, Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. Wiegel, Perry Milling Co., Perry, Okla.; Andy Stone, El Reno Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla.; Mr. Cummings, Thomas Milling Co., Thomas, Okla.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Jan. 23, 1915.

Flour prices remained about the same during the past week. At the prevailing high prices jobbers think it unwise to make any bookings and are playing a conservative hand in buying only as trade demands. With the advance in the price of cotton, business has been stimulated and improvement in the demand for flour is quite noticeable.

Quotations, wood basis, are: Better known extra fancy Illinois brands, $7.50@8.20, delivered; standard, 60@70c less; Colorado soft wheat flour, $6.90@7.20, delivered, cloth basis.

Notes.

Mr. Maroney, representing Camp Springs Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., was calling on trade here the past week.

Reeves Grocery Co., of Tupelo, moved into their new building the past week. This is the most modern and up-to-date building of its kind in north Mississippi. Reeves Grocery Co. has enjoyed a good business for a number of years and is widely known.

Dillon Underhill, of Mountain Home, Ark., operating a flour mill, is adding new machinery and enlarging his capacity, to take care of the big wheat crop that is in sight in this country for next year.

Chesapeake Export Co., Inc., Newport News, Va., incorporated; capital $5,000. John H. Stearns, Chicago, Ill., was named secretary, and Alfred Littlinger, of New York, president.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1915.

While a fairly good business was booked in the Chicago flour market this week, buyers are maintaining a very conservative position. All mills in this market, however, are holding every grade of flour at very firm prices. Buyers have not sufficient confidence in prices to put in resting orders to catch the market on a setback, although there were some moderate bookings on the decline early in the week.

Business with the mills has been, if anything, a little better. It has been marked by a great deal of irregularity. Some companies have noted an improvement, whereas others have reported none. There is no question, however, of a much better inquiry. In fact, patents have been in good demand the past week, and clears are still in very good demand, second clear being offered more freely than first, but these inquiries have been generally at levels that could not be accepted. It was evidence, however, that stocks in second hands were low, and that they were close to the necessity of replenishing stocks to some extent.

The action of millers in safeguarding their position in the market, on account of the high prices and the possibility of a radical decline which might result in trouble in enforcing contracts, no doubt had a positive effect on flour trade, in impressing them with the peculiar conditions ruling in the market. The practical limiting of sales to 30 days puts the market on a close consumptive basis. The insistence of millers that old orders be cleaned up as they come due for delivery is certainly bringing the supply and demand position down to a very close adjustment that should insure a fairly steady run of business, even though it be only from hand to mouth.

Rye flour reached its highest point this week, and is in great demand. Patent white rye is being sold on a large scale for export and domestic buyers are now competing with the foreigners and paying fancy prices. Dark rye is increasing in valuc and is in good demand also.

The demand in the mill feed market was good during the week, although the offerings were not as large as for several preceding weeks. Country millers have shipped little mill offal of any description this week, and the receipts have been quickly absorbed by Eastern buyers.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.20@7.40; standard patents (basis jute), $6.50@6.75; first clears (basis jute), $5.60@6; second clears (basis jute), $4.75@5.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.25@6.75; straights, $5.90@6.20; clears, $5.50@5.90; low grades, $4.60@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.15@6.35; straights, $5.80@6.10; clears, $5.30@5.60; low grades. $4.50@4.90.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $25; middlings, $25@25.25; red dog, $32.75@33.

Rye Flour (in jute'—White, $6.10@6.80; dark, $5.25@5.75; blended rye, $5.50@6.

Coast Flour—Patent, $2.70@7.40; straight, $7@7.20.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

The death of Douglas Halliday, president of the H. L. Halliday Milling Co., Cairo, Ill., occurred at San Diego, Cal., recently. Mr. Halliday was a member of the Board of Trade and was well known in milling and grain circles.

Henry J. Patten, brother of James A. Patten, Chicago, and a member of the firm of Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, was compelled to have his picture taken this week before federal authorities would issue him a passport to go to Europe. Mr. Patten will leave Chicago Feb. 1 for Switzerland, where he will join Mrs. Patten, who was detained there by the war.

The sixth annual meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges, held in the visitors' room of the Chicago Board of Trade, ended on Jan. 22 with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Lowell Hoit, Chicago; vice-presidents, C. A. Brown of Minneapolis, J. L. Messmore of St. Louis and G. A. Aylesworth of Kansas City; treasurer, J. W. Snyder, of Baltimore; secretary, J. R. Pickell, of Chicago; executive committee, Charles Kennedy, of Buffalo; W. J. McCabe, of Duluth; L. W. Forbell, of New York; E. P. Peck, of Omaha; F. 1. King, of Toledo, and P. P. Donahue, of Milwaukee.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1915.

Good orders by spring wheat mills have been secured, as Kansas mills were above in asking prices. A good number of cars were bought for shipment up to July. Many cars have been resold by buyers who are overstocked. Resold flour has been bought about 50c a bbl. less than mills' prices.

Buyers are complaining that mills will not ship flour sold lower than present figures.

We have had snow and rain, but farmers are plowing and getting ready for spring seeding. The growing wheat looks fine and so far has come through the winter in good shape. Farmers are still holding what wheat they have for higher prices.

This has been a poor winter so far for buckwheat flour on account of the warm weather. But the crop is about cleaned up and if a demand should come there would be very little to be had.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$6.75@7.10; straight, $6.60@6.90; low grade, in jute, $4.50@4.90.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.50@6.95; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.50@6.05; extra, $5.05@5.20.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$6.75@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.85; clear, $5.35@5.50.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.50@6.75; Pennsylvania (in wood), $6.50@6.75.

Buckwheat—$3.25@3.75 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Spring Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $35.50@36.50; flour middlings, $32.25@32.75; middlings, $28.25@28.75; bran, $27.25@27.75; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $34.25@34.75; bran. $29.50@30.25; winter middlings, bulk, $29.25@29.75; bran, $27.50@28.25.

Notes.

D. W. Camp, Jr., of Toledo, O.; H. M. Stratton, Clark Fagg and L. M. Powell, of Milwaukee, were visitors in Philadelphia.

J. Rosenberg & Son, of Philadelphia, were fined $250 by the U. S. Court for adulterating buckwheat flour and branding it pure.

The bakers throughout the state are having meetings to decide about advancing the price on their bread 1c a loaf instead of cutting the weight.

The Tippecanoe Milling Co., of Tippecanoe, O., operating a grist mill, have incorporated; capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators: L. L. Yonant, E. M. Beeghley, Bailey Campbell, James Stoops and R. P. Kling.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1915.

Flour prices continued at the high level established 10 days ago during the past week. Millers have not been inclined to follow the fluctuations in the wheat market, and as a consequence there was no important change in flour, as wheat moved up and down within a range of a few cents. Mills report orders for immediate business as very satisfactory, and are not inclined to take bookings for more than 30 days ahead, on account of the critical situation in the wheat market. Southeastern buyers have been puzzled by the situation recently, and hardly know which way to jump. One of the leading millers of Nashville said that he did not see how the wheat market is going to stop below $1.50, observing that the declines are not based on supply and demand, but on rumors regarding the war. Export inquiries continue active. A second shipment of 30,000 bbls. to Belgium was reported. Wheat is quoted at $1.38 to $1.40 in this market.

Mill feed continues strong, on account of the high price of grain, though demand is moderate.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7; standard, $6.80; family, $6.50; low grades, $6; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.35@7.60.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 37,300 bbls., compared with 40,300 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 391 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Jan. 23 were: Wheat, 437,000 bus.; corn, 251,000 bus.; oats, 901,500 bus.

J. W. Wininger has been made manager of the Marshall Milling Co., at Church Hill, Tenn., owned by G. W. Shipley and N. P. Rowe. Mr. Wininger has been in the milling business 15 years.

The Dixie Miller, a milling journal that has been published at Nashville a number of years, has been moved to Atlanta. Haynes McFadden succeeds B. Kirk Rankin as manager. Mr. Rankin will devote all of his time to local publishing interests.

Baird, Wilkerson & Co. is the style of a new grain and feed firm at Lebanon, Tenn. The firm is composed of Harris Baird and J. S. Wilkerson, two well-known young business men at Lebanon. The firm will carry a line of hay, grain, feed and field seeds.

The "Night Riders" in Kentucky have taken another turn in their operations. A band near the Tennessee-Kentucky line is reported to have sent warning to Lycan Bros., millers at Lafayette, Ky., to reduce the price of flour $2 per bbl. The millers have not paid any attention to the notice. The authorities are taking vigorous steps to break up this form of lawlessness, and have offered liberal rewards for the perpetrators.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25, 1915.

There was an active demand in the corn products market during the past week, cotton states and immediate Southwestern states buying in large quantities. Considerable inquiry was reported for deferred movement, but millers in Kansas City and at Missouri River points booked very little for shipment after Feb. 15. Prices were strong all week, but most sales were generally made at same figures quoted a week ago.

Cream corn meal sold at $1.65 to $1.70 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, f. o. b. Missouri River points. Sales of standard meal were made at 10c to 15c less. Local mills reported good demand for meal in cars with flour, but the best trade of the week was the straight carlot business with Southern states. Shipping instructions from the South are being received in good order.

Most corn mills operated 18 to 24 hours. Current sales are taking about 50 to 75 per cent of output, while directions are absorbing the remainder.

Not much demand was reported for grits and other corn goods. Chop sold in fair volume to immediate Southwestern states and Arkansas, but not much of a Southern demand was reported. Other feedingstuffs are cheap, compared with corn chop. Chop sales were on a basis of $1.35 to $1.40 per hundredweight, burlap sacks, Kansas City.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.70@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.35@140 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.05@1.10 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26, 1915.

Record prices for cash corn stimulated the demand for corn products last week, and business generally was satisfactory. Numerous inquiries were in the market from the South, and a better business with that section is indicated. Texas has been a good buyer of standard meal and Louisiana and Arkansas booked fair orders. Considerable business is being booked with the South for deferred shipment, but mills generally are not disposed to contract too far ahead. The demand for grits continues rather slow and the brewing trade is not in the market. The chop trade is moderate, but mills are operating on fair schedules, owing to recent active demands, which are expected to revive. That trade is in a healthy condition is proved by the reopening on Monday of the plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. at Granite City, Ill., giving work to 700 men, after being closed three months. Quote corn meal in wood at $3.45, f. o. b. St. Louis; grits, hominy and pearl meal at $3.75.

New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

There was rather a strong tone in corn goods during the week, and prices showed quite an advance, which was firmly held. On the advance a moderate business was turned over.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.60@1.70; coarse, $1.65@1.70; hominy, $4.05@4.10; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.10; corn flour, $1.91. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.10.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 25, 1915.

The volume of new business in corn meal this week was below that of previous week. While sales have been light for immediate shipment, with the free movement of contracts the millers have had a very satisfactory run.

Chop trade continues fair, and, while the demand was not as heavy as last week, the millers report a very satisfactory business. The mills are booking some business for 30 days' shipment, and some of the jobbers have contracted for February requirements.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Standard meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $3.25; pearl meal at $3.35; cream meal at $3.50@3.60; corn chop, 100-lb. new bags, at $1.53@1.56.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 25, 1915.

Corn goods went up 10c per bbl. last week. The demand is steadily improving, due to high prices of flour and the growing consumption of corn meal. Ruling prices for corn goods in carlots, f. o. b. New Orleans, in cotton and jute, per bbl., were: Grits, $4@4.10; cream meal, $3.80@3.90; staudard meal, $3.65@3.75; unbolted meal, $28@29 per ton; corn chops, $1.50@1.55 per 100 lbs.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1915.

Corn products continue to show upward trend in this market. Corn is up about two cents, being quoted 78 to 80 cents. Fair demand is mentioned. Corn meal is five cents per bag higher, bolted being quoted $1.75 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits $1.85 per bag.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1915.

The market for corn goods has continued strong during the past week, with a fair demand for hominy, white corn flour and granulated corn meal, mostly in mixed cars. Advancing prices have caused some hesitation among buyers, but they are beginning to realize that prices bid fair to remain high for some time.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.50 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $31.30; granulated corn meal, $1.85; cream bolted yellow meal, $1.85; white corn flour, $2.10.

Corn Trade Notes.

Electrical improvements have been made in the Firth Mills of the Nebraska Corn Mills. Because of the heavy demand, the Firth Mills are being operated day and night.

The Nebraska Corn Mills, Lincoln, Neb., operating three mills in the state, purchased the mill of the Malvern Grain and Milling Co., Malvern, Ia. E. S. Miller, secretary of the company, completed the deal last week. The Malvern mill has not been operated for some time.

The South has not contracted much meal for shipment after Feb. 28, while most mills in the Southwest, at least, have limited sales for shipment before the middle of February. The South is bullish on the corn market, and many jobbers have asked mills to quote them prices on their supplies of meal for the next 90 days.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Jan. 25, 1915.

Unsettled market conditions in New Orleans were caused by a wide range of quotations, and mills' values had differences from 50 to 75 cents for similar grades. Offerings were restricted to patents and straights, no clears being in the market either of hard, spring or soft wheat. Buying was restricted to small lots, although there was much trading at second hand on spot flour. Stocks are fair.

Kansas quotations had a wide variance. Some mills were quoting patents as low as $6 50 to $6.65 early in the week, but on Saturday sales were actually made of straights at $6.95 in a 250-bbl. lot. Some Kansas mills were asking $7 to $7.25 for patent in cotton sacks on Saturday. Oklahoma and Nebraska mills were more in line with Kansas. All business was restricted to 30-day delivery.

Hard spring wheat mills were irregular and quotations ranged from $6.50 to $7 and $7.25 per bbl. for patent in cotton. A better local demand was apparent, but the trade wanted clears and low patents. Some straight was sold at small lots at $6.40 to $6.60 early in the week, but prices were up 20c by Saturday and mills would make no concessions. Mills were well sold ahead and exports were impossible.

Soft winter wheat flour had a tendency to regularity, though values were high. They kept a level through the week, being about 20c advance over the week previous. Patent was quoted at $6.60 to $6.80 in cotton, with straight at $6.40 to $6.50 and extra fancy $6.15 to $6.25. No clears were to be had, though there was a strong demand for them by macaroni men and confectioners. There was a fair Mexican and Cuban export business, but business with Europe and South America was almost nil, on account of prohibitive rates.

Mill feed prices were up two to three cents per 100 lbs., with a demand slow. Jobbers had fair stocks and reported good inquiry. Both hard and soft wheat brans were selling at $1.35 to $1.38 per 100 lbs., and shorts were in fair demand at $1.45 to $1.50.

New Orleans Notes.

Loading of the Belgian relief ship Wabana, chartered by the Rockefeller Foundation, was commenced Saturday.

Propositions are under consideration by the city authorities and the Dock Board for giving franchise rights to the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Co. for two 500,000-bushel grain elevators. The total investment will be about $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Steamship rates are the highest ever known in New Orleans. Flour exports have been discoutinued indefinitely and wheat is moving ouly because of the great necessity for it by the allies. Cotton rates are higher than the actual cost of the cotton per bale, ranging from $18 to $30 per bale, with rates likely to go higher at once. All quotations on commodities other than cotton have been withdrawn.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 23, 1915.

Flour seems to be in better demand now than at any time since the beginning of European hostilities. Especially is this statement true as regards the retail dealer. Most of the flour bought at lower levels has about been consumed. None of the jobbers are buying any too heavily, as they are uncertain about the situation, some of the opinion that an embargo will be placed on future exports. It is believed such an action would reduce the price of flour from $1 to $1.50 per barrel. Millers, too, seem to be firm in their views about booking future business—30 days is the limit. Jobbers are pursuing the same policy in that they are giving specifications for only their immediate wants.

Prices on mill feed continue to advance, and the demand is keeping close pace. Quite a good deal has been booked for later deliveries. All grain and grain products are fairly active and in good demand.

Jobbers' quotations, based on soft winter wheat, in wood: Highest patent, $7.50@7.90; standard patent, $7 @7.50; extra fancy patent, $6.60@ 7.10; pearl meal, $1.80@1.90; cream meal, 10c less; pure corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.60@1.65; pure wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.40@1.45; gray wheat shorts, $1.55@1.65; price 7½ per cent c. s. meal, $27@28; sacked c. s. hulls, $9@10; choice alfalfa hay, $23.50@ 25; mixed alfalfa feeds, $28@34.

Notes.

McMillan & Harrison, grain merchants, have recently begun mixing their own alfalfa feeds, and their products are first-class in every particular.

Crawford, Cammack & Co. have recently opened up a new flour and grain business here. They are featuring C. Becker Milling Co.'s products, and seem to have started off to a nice business. The brands were previously handled in this territory by Michael & Lyons Grocery Co.

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No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
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Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn
Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 23, 1915.

The wheat market was a trifle lower Saturday from yesterday's mark, but closed at $1.38½ for No. 2 hard, which is the same quotation as given a week ago. There has been no change, therefore, in the general quotation on flour. Both north and south of the Platte River $7.40 is the prevailing quotation for best patents. In Omaha there has been a reduction, both millers and jobbers quoting $6.90. This is said to be caused by offerings of Northern flour at that figure. Other of the larger competitive points are quoting $7@7.20. Owing to the falling off of outside business, there is a keener demand to work domestic trade. Collections are still reported dull.

Bakers have light stocks, but are buying sparingly, which practically applies to all buyers, as so many are of the opinion that speculation is causing the present high prices on wheat and are awaiting the report on the government investigation.

Mill feed is in better demand and jobbers have advanced their prices. They are now offering in carlots, f. o. b. Omaha, $22.40@23 for bran, shorts $25@26. Interior mills are quoting bran $24, shorts $26.

Snow covers the entire state, reports being to the effect that no locality in the state was missed by the present snowstorm which covered the ground for two to 18 inches.

Nebraska Notes.

Frankling, Neb., has a new 25-bbl. mill, which is being operated by Vedder-Bowen-Whitely. Capital is $10,000.

Repairs are being made at the Sweetwater Mill, Sweetwater, Neb. The mill will start running early in February, if present plans materialize.

The retail price of flour in many parts of Nebraska is $9 per bbl. Housewives are reported to be buying very sparingly at this figure, although mills say local trade is heavy for this time of the year.

Construction work has already started on the concrete mill building of the Lexington Mill and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb. With favorable weather, work will be rushed. It is planned to have the mill ready for operation by the new crop movement, at least.

The Omaha Grain Exchange plans a larger building than originally contemplated. It is expected to be completed by May 1, 1916. Instead of being a concrete building, as at first proposed, it will be of steel construction, and is estimated to cost $400,000 for the building. The cost of the site was $55,000.

Omaha elevators hold very little wheat at this time. Stocks of corn and oats are also lighter than a year ago. Most of the surplus wheat in Omaha is being shipped direct to the Chicago market or is being taken by exporters for direct movement to the seaboard. Stocks of wheat in Omaha total 384,000 bus., compared with 816,000 bus. last year; corn, 1,615,000, against 1,785,000 last year, and oats, 1,527,000, against 1,670,000 in 1914.

A. A. Bley, owner of the Madison Roller Mills, Madison, Neb., died at his home there the morning of Jan. 13. He was only 44 years old, but had been suffering for a long time from heart disease. Aside from his prominence in the Nebraska milling industry, Mr. Bley was an ex-Councilman in Madison and also an ex-president of the Madison Commercial Club. He is survived by a widow, a daughter and a son, L. G. Bley, of Norfolk, Neb., who will probably take over the management of the Madison Roller Mills.

J. B. Burgner, of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, says should the proposed increase from 24,000 to 40,000 lbs. in the minimum carload weights be allowed on flour that carload shipments within the state would be stopped almost altogether. The Nebraska Railway Commission has postponed hearings on this matter until after the Interstate Commerce Commission has made a decision on the interstate minimum. About 50 telegrams were sent to the Nebraska Railway Commission by millers in the state protesting the increase.

Millers in Nebraska are seriously opposed to the campaign to enlarge the acreage to durum wheat. Although there is a large premium for this wheat over Nebraska hard wheat this year, generally durum sells at a discount. Nebraska millers remember the experience of Colorado several years ago, when durum was planted on a large scale. Millers had serious trouble with their flour, and this trouble was due to the durum wheat mixed in with the Colorado winter wheat. Colorado millers finally discouraged durum wheat planting by paying a premium of 25c per 100 lbs. for pure winter wheat.

NEBRASKA MILLERS MEET.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Those in attendance were: President C. E. Dinsmoor, Hastings; Don McKay, Hastings; J. E. Burgner, Grand Island; Chauncy Abbott, Sr., Schuyler; J. N. Campbell, Fullerton; Paul Jaeggi, Columbus; O. A. Cooper, Humboldt; B. W. Sheperdson, Riverton; H. C. Smith, Orleans; W. C. Black, W. W. Black, Beatrice; J. W. Mackie, Tecumseh; C. L. Aller, H. A. Butler, Crete; George Webber, Sutton; O. W. Hauck, Oakland; George E. Hotchkin, Minden; W. H. Dunn, Naponee; J. A. McGuire, Loomis; H. E. Gooch, C. C. Allen, Frank I. Ringer, A. L. Hagelberger, C. A. Lewis, Lincoln; John Zwoneschet, Wilber; Fred Zwoneschet, De Witt; J. J. Carter, R. R. Root, Wood River; Peter Stephanic, Friend; John T. Bartlett, G. L. Miles, Omaha; J. C. Adderly, Chicago; Frank Johnson, H. E. Toof, Aurora; W. C. Layman, Blue Springs; W. V. Macarthy, York; W. H. Kinney, Ravenna; Thomas D. Taylor, Broken Bow; Ernst Meyer, Superior; H. R. Williams, C. E. Davis, Hugo Roos, Kansas City; W. B. Burns, St. Louis.

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ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
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GRAHAM FLOUR
DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 25, 1915.

Changes in flour prices were made daily by mill representatives in the state, and good buying was done on the dips in the market. Practically all business signed is for prompt shipment, as mill refuse to take anything for more than 30 days. Flour prices were at a range of $6.90 to $7.50 per bbl., delivered, Des Moines points. Spring wheat mills asked the top figure, and are asking a premium of 10 to 30 cents per bbl. for their brands over hard winter wheat flour.

Iowa is buying a large proportion of hard winter wheat flour. The shortage of wheat in the Northwest has resulted in Minneapolis mills asking a stiff premium for their brands, with result that bakers and large jobbers have been buying more Kansas flour. This is also true of established carlot trade in the state. Buying of Kansas and Nebraska offerings by family trade has been good, and in many parts of Iowa has proved to be in larger volume than anticipated.

Kansas patent sold at $6.80 to $7.20 per bbl. in cotton, delivered Des Moines. Straight grade was taken largely by bakers on a basis of $6.60 for 95 per cent in jutes.

Iowa mills are operating on half time schedules. Business is mostly of a local character. Some shipments are being made to Eastern states, but not in heavy volume. Iowa mills are on a price parity with the Northwest and Kansas on hard and spring wheat flour.

Feed fluctuated within a narrow range, with prices at the close practically at the same level prevailing a week ago. Bran was in much better demand than shorts, and the difference in the price between these two feeds is narrowing. The Southwest is shipping some feed to points here, but the demand is being taken care of mostly by local mills and by Nebraska. Fancy white middlings were scarce, and sold at unchanged figures. Like shorts, the demand is rather light, but is in proportion to the supply. Bran sold at $3.50 per ton in mixed cars and $24 to straight carlot trade.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.80@7.20; straight, $6.60@7; fancy clear, $5.50; low grade clear, $5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6.90@7.25; family patent, $6.70@7; clear, $5.70; red dog, scarce at $2.15 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@26; flour middlings, $27.50@28.

IOWA NOTES.

The plant of the Button Elevator Co., Sioux Rapids, Ia., was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $20,000, with only $3,000 insurance.

At a director's meeting of the Cedar Falls & Union Mill Co., in Cedar Falls, Ia., the executive committee was instructed to investigate the possibilities of selling power. The mill company has the most valuable water power in the state, and now have a surplus of power. The company has under consideration the rebuilding of its mill burned some time ago.

A Sioux City, Ia., grain firm is facing prosecution because of alleged discrimination in the price of grain paid at two country elevator points. Farmers claim that they have been discriminated against, while farmers at nearby points have been getting higher prices for their grain, because of competition. This is a violation of the Iowa law, which provides that the price of grain paid at certain points where the same conditions prevail must not vary, except to that extent which would cover variations in freight charges. A. R. Robbins, assistant attorney general of Iowa, is making a thorough investigation.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 23, 1915.

Reports from over the territory are to the effect that trading in flour the past week has been unsatisfactory. On account of the extremely high prices, dealers and jobbers who are not protected with contracts on regular brands of flour are "shopping" around before buying and placing orders where they secure the lowest price. Shipping instructions on old contracts which will expire this month have been good, but new business for immediate shipment has been light.

Prices have advanced 10c to 20c per barrel over last week, and, on account of the erratic condition of the wheat market, quotations on flour are usually subject to wire confirmation.

The demand for mill feed by the jobbers has been light during the past few days. Anticipating higher prices, jobbers bought fairly large stocks of bran and other mill feeds 10 days or two weeks ago. Consequently, trading this week has not been heavy. The mills have advanced prices and report new business only fair.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patents, basis 48-lb. cotton bags, at $7.80@8; standard patents at 40@50c less; extra fancy patents at 70@80c less. Colorado high patents, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $6.75@6.85; standard patents at $6.45@6.55; hard wheat high patents, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $7@7.20; standard patents at $6.70@6.80; plain hard wheat bran at $1.25@1.32 per 100; mill-run soft wheat bran at $1.36; brown shorts at $1.37@1.40; gray shorts at $1.50@1.55.

The Clinton Grain Co., of Clinton, O., have incorporated with a capital of $10,000.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1915.

Flour market is inactive. Buyers are cautious, although they feel that the trend is still upward. As prices continue to go up consumers are limiting their flour purchases, frequently turning to substitutes for wheat.

Feed market is quiet, with prices remaining steady. Farmers are not feeding as much as usual. The colder weather of the past few days has stimulated some feed trade.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.25@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7@7.50 in wood; pastry, $6.75 to $7; low grade, $5.25.

Rye Flour—$6.65 to $7.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $26; standard middlings, $26.50; red dog flour, $35; oil meal, $39; gluten feed, $30.

Buffalo Notes.

H. C. Veatch, manager of the Kansas Milling Co.'s agency here, has returned from a business trip to Ohio.

James F. Bell, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, was a caller at the company's Buffalo office last week.

T. S. Banks has taken an office at 21 Dun building as Eastern representative of the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan.

Andrew Ross, of the Ross Food Co., a new cereal concern lately incorporated in Buffalo, has decided to locate a plant at Batavia, N. Y.

George P. Urban, secretary of the George Urban Milling Co., is soon to leave via the Panama Canal for a trip to the San Francisco exposition.

The Eastern Grain, Mill and Elevator Co. has given a contract for the erection of a 1,000,000 bu. concrete elevator to be located on the Buffalo river.

Wilson Bros., of Buffalo, representatives in this state of the David Stott mill at Detroit, report that the mill's New York representative has secured a large order for rye flour for export.

The Buffalo's Housewives' League has declared war on high prices of wheat products, recommending the use of corn, rye and barley in the household as ecenomical substitutes.

George A. Taylor, who established the Watertown (N. Y.) Milling Co. several years ago, has retired from active business, after building up a successful trade in flour, feed and grain.

Among the visitors of the past week to the Corn Exchange were the following: D. F. Phelps, Springfield, Mass.; E. G. Cram, Tiffin, O.; F. S. Landon, Rushford, N. Y.; George Lean, Holley, N. Y.

Frank F. Henry, general manager of the Washburn-Crosby Co., in an interview stated the other day that there has been a decrease of 300,000 bbls. in his company's shipments of flour to Europe on account of the war. Prices from wholesaler to retailer have gone up $1.85 since July 28.

The Mansfield Milling Co. has filed incorporation papers at Lockport, N. Y., with ex-Mayor Howard M. Witbeck, Lyman T. Witbeck and Paul V. Chadsey as directors. Capital stock is $100,000. These Lockport millers recently bought the Hicks-Brown mill at Mansfield, O., and it is being equipped with new and complete machinery.

Will Dearborn, of Stoughton, Wis., sold a half interest in his feed mill to Claire Bickley.

The firm of C. V. Long & Co., Richland Center, Wis., has been dissolved; Lewis McCauley is the successor.

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¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
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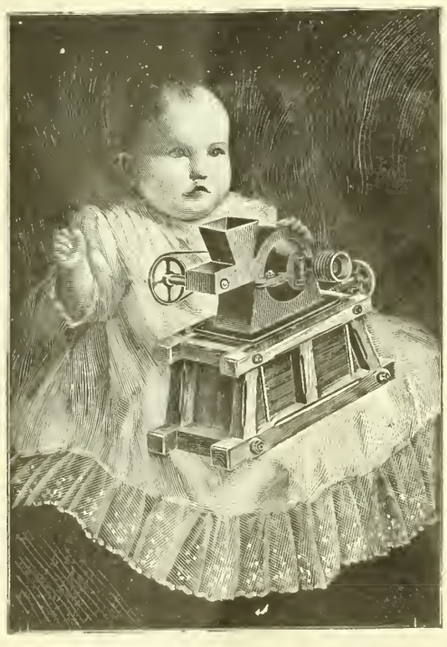

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whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25, 1915.

Conditions were favorable in the alfalfa products market the past week, with the result that orders came in freely from all sections. The South continued an improved buyer, while snows and lower temperatures in Southwestern and Central states stimulated trade in all mixed feeds. Prices continued steady to strong, and advances of 50c per ton were made in grain mixed alfalfa feeds. Prices of meal were steady at the higher level of a week ago, with demand taking all of the supplies offered. Probably more meal is moving into Southern states from this market now than for some years past, notwithstanding the lack of a cotton market.

Colorado mills operated on light schedules last week, and offered very little meal. Most of the meal was shipped out on old contracts, as the supply of hay in the milling district is light, and mills are holding all of their warehouse supplies for old contracts. However, resellers are well able to take care of the demand, jobbers in this market having large quantities of meal contracted for shipment in February.

The top on choice meal was advanced practically $1 per ton, top sale of week being made at $21 in 100-lb. sacks, f. o. b. Kansas City. Range on choice was $20 to $21. Demand for this grade was in excess of the supply, and fancy figures were paid at all times for any offerings. Eastern states were best buyers of choice meal. Inquirers for choice had to buy No. 1 meal in many instances, and paid up to $18.50 per ton for this grade. Some sales of medium No. 1 meal were made as low as $17. No. 2 sold at $14.50 to $16.50 per ton, Missouri River points. Southern states and Central states mixers were best buyers of No. 1 and No. 2. Immediate Southwestern states bought No. 2.

Mixed feeds were taken principally by nearby territory. Arkansas was a good buyer of altalfa molasses feed on a basis of $19.50 for No. 1, Missouri River. Eastern states bought mixed cars of molasses mixed and grain mixed. Demand was in same proportion as a week ago, and came from usual sources. Advances of 50c per ton on grain mixed in some instances stimulated business.

With sales of cotton increasing, Southern business in alfalfa products is showing a good volume. Business is just about half of the movement in normal periods on the whole, although some sections are taking the usual amount, while Southeastern states are taking much less than half the amount of mixed feeds usually consumed. However, improvement is apparent in all Southern states. Stocks of mixed feeds are not heavy. Purchases are made only when stocks need immediate replenishment, and there is only a slight tendency to hook for future shipment. Some dealers in the South have booked supplies to move as late as March 15. However, mixers in the Southwest are not in the mood to take on long-time contracts. Most are pretty well booked up on prompt business, and only very few are taking contracts for movement later than 30 days. Southern jobbers are bullish, and those who are booking heavily believe in a much higher market later on. With the present financial condition of the South, cancellations might be serious should the market weaken.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $19.50@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@25.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@16.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Alfalfa receipts in Kansas City the week ending Jan. 16 broke all records for a single week's movement, aggregating 495 cars.

A 400-ton warehouse for storing meal has been erected by the Belle Fourche Alfalfa Meal Milling Co., Belle Fourche, S. D. The surplus meal is being put in this storage for shipment later on. This allows the mill to absorb all of the alfalfa hay moving and provide meal for spring and early summer, when alfalfa hay does not move in any material volume. The Belle Fourche mill is now operating full time. A good demand is reported from Eastern states and local territory. Mixers have contracted on a large scale for late shipment.

An increase from 3,000 acres in 1911 to 90,000 acres in the fall of 1914 reflects the astonishing growth of the alfalfa crop in North Dakota. The greatly increased popularity of this crop, it is claimed, is due more to the activity of the North Dakota Better Farming Association, organized three years ago, than to any other association. At the inception of the organization figures were presented showing an area of 3,000 acres, and for the last three years members have spread the alfalfa gospel wherever they have gone. Indications are that this year will also witness a large increase in the area, as inquiries for seed to the secretary of the association and requests for information about best methods of preparing the soil have been numerous.

The Iowa experiment station, at Ames, is attempting to persuade farmers that alfalfa is a much better crop than clover in the Iowa rotation, which now calls for corn, corn, oats and clover. The suggestion approved by the Ames station specifies a rotation as follows: Corn, corn, oats, alfalfa, alfalfa. Heretofore the Iowa farmer has used clover in his rotation of crops, but the importance of alfalfa and its high feeding value are causing many farmers to substitute alfalfa for clover. The Ames station will conduct a series of experiments on its experiment farms with the corn, corn, oats, alfalfa, alfalfa rotation. Also, attempts will be made to have farmers experiment with this rotation for a number of years in order to prove its value.

Southern jobbers are unusually bullish on the future seed situation, which naturally is resulting in large contracts. However, there are not a few seed dealers doing a business with the South that are hesitating about booking for more than 30 days. One large feed dealer claims that Southern jobbers are merely speculating on the deferred market, and if there is a break in the feed market later he believes it will be a very difficult matter to obtain shipping directions. However, no such difficulty will be apparent with the present advancing market. Although general opinion among feed dealers is bullish, quite a few are conservative to the extent that they are not booking for more than 30 days. Long-time contracts with the South, in their estimation, are not very desirable, especially in view of general financial conditions in the cotton states.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1915.

Buffalo hay and grain dealers, to a certain extent, bring alfalfa from the West, a great part of it as meal. This is used in two different ways—partly for making up special cow feeds and quite largely for poultry feed. Dealers who are selling alfalfa to poultry men say that they are unable to get the grade that they would like for that trade, as it comes pretty nearly 50 per cent fiber. While this is all right for cows to eat, it is not suitable for chickens. There is a molasses feed coming in here that is about 20 per cent alfalfa. Quotations by the carload run from $19 to $22 per ton for pure alfalfa meal and $23 for molasses feed.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 25, 1915.

Dealers in alfalfa mixed feeds were in better spirits last week over the news of the reopening by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the famous blackstrap molasses rate case which has been the cause of so much grief to Southern stock feed manufacturers. This was relative to the low import rates from Cuban points via Mobile to St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, etc., giving the Northern factories the edge on the local man of about four-fifths cent per gallon. The action gives them a chance to adjust their business arrangements so as to meet the competition. Demand for alfalfa goods was better last week, on account of high prices for corn and oats. Alfalfa hay is selling lower than corn chops and oats, and feeders are giving it the preference in consequence. Choice alfalfa ranges here around $20 per ton, and primes are as low as $17. Meal was in good demand at $21 to $22 per ton and mixed feeds ranged from $24 to $32, according to quality and grade.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 23, 1915.

Stimulated by snow and cold weather, alfalfa mixed feed demand was much improved over last week. Both jobbers and feeders have been buying freely. There was a good general demand and mixers report larger sales of alfalfa molasses feeds than for some time. New business was good for immediate shipment, also deferred shipment. However, as the mixers are limiting contracts to 60 days' shipment, this business is not as heavy as it usually is at this season of the year.

Prices varied some, but, as all the mixers have meal on contracts, the advance of mixed feeds has not been in accordance with the full advance on alfalfa meal.

There has been some new business on alfalfa meal. Some of the mixers have placed contracts during the week to cover requirements, shipments as needed through May.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $17.50@18.50 per ton; No. 1 alfalfa hay at $16@17; No. 2 alfalfa hay at $15@15.50. Choice alfalfa meal at $21.50@22; No. 1 alfalfa meal at $20 @20.50; alfalfa molasses grain mixed feeds at $29@30 perton; alfalfa dairy feed at $27.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26, 1915.

Alfalfa products were in active demand last week, and prices held firm to higher on all grades of meal. Offerings from first hands were exceedingly light, and buyers were forced to meet sellers' views to make purchases. Stocks in this territory are unusually light for this season, and some of the best-posted dealers assert that supplies in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado will prove much less than generally supposed, and that a further advance in prices will result when this becomes apparent. Most of the shipments are coming from Colorado, and a local dealer says that two well-known mills in that state last week notified him that they were sold up until next May. Business in the South shows steady improvement, and this is being reflected in increased demands for alfalfa products. Trade also was stimulated by rough weather over the West and Southwest and a strong market in corn, oats, bran and other feeds, with corn prices touching the highest point since war was declared in Europe. The advance in cash wheat to the highest price on the crop also was a bull point on trade, especially as the cash grain is keeping pace with futures, and suggests that values are not based on speculation, which must necessarily give strength to bran and mill feeds and sentimentally influence alfalfa products. Grain mixed feeds were firm, along with straight meal, and there was a slightly better inquiry from the South. The weather stimulated the demand. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16.50, No. 1 at $18@18.50 and choice at $20; alfalfa molasses meal without grain at $19.50@20, and with grain at $25.50@29.50.

The Acme Milling Co., Knobnoster, is contemplating the erection of a concrete elevator this spring. Definite steps will probably be taken by Judge Ed S. Harte, one of the owners of the mill, when he attends the convention in St. Louis.

W. H. Walker Milling Co, of Alden, Minn., have sold the Alden Flour Mill to Elmer D. Bartlett.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

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Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

The Bulk Department

PENICK & FORD, Ltd.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—An up-to-date 75-bbl. mill in eastern South Dakota; cheap power and good location. Address Box 256, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A real live, up-to-date 50-bbl. flour mill and 150-bushel corn mill in first-class condition. In good wheat growing section. Plenty of wheat from wagon. Runs on custom trade 6 months out of the year. Also good six-room house, outhouses, garden, etc. Price, including residence, $3,000 cash. Address H. D. Tutt & Son, Weaver's Store, Tenn.

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, half interest or all of a 500-bbl. modern mill, located in the best hard wheat district of Kansas. Plant is now running full time and is making money. Has choice trade for all its products. Here's your chance for a sure thing. Address Box No. 252, Milling and Grain News, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—350-bbl. water power mill. Running steady. Best paying mill in the United States. Must sell account owner died. Address Box 255, care Milling and Grain News.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 50-bbl. water power flour and feed mill, in good repair. Not running now, on account not having a miller. Have a good feed trade; can buy plenty of wheat at mill door of farmers. Address J. A. Porterfield, Rosendale, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—To represent a flour mill in the state of Arkansas. Want the state or half of it on commission. Address Box 258, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat. Can produce quality, yield, and percentages; can also make repairs and keep mill in good shape. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. Address John Loughry, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as manager or head miller in a mill from 100 to 200 bbl. capacity. Am familiar with sales department and office work, having managed a mill for five years. Reason am looking for a position, mill was sold to parties who did not need manager. Would take office work or second miller in a mill of 250 to 1,000 bbls. Am graduate from business college. Address Box 257, care Milling and Grain News.

HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Young man who has had experience in flour mill offices for position, with fine opportunity for advancement. Selling experience will help this applicant make good. Give full details of experience in first letter. Address Box 254, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Experienced young man as bookkeeper. Splendid chance for a man with ability. References and qualifications must be absolutely satisfactory. Preference will be given applicant between age of 20 and 30 years. Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Two 60-inch by 18-foot horizontal tubular boilers, built for 125 pounds steam pressure by The John O'Brien Boiler Works Co., of St. Louis, now in constant use by the undersigned carrying 123 pounds steam, in first-class condition, never bagged or patched, new flues year ago, certificate of Insurance Co. furnished, delivery March 25 next. Atchison Water Co., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One 600-bu. capacity Howe Hopper Scale, in good condition. Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

GET YOUR HOME FLOUR TRADE—From a list of special ads that have run in our local paper the past five and a half years. We will select and send you 52 for $25, 26 for $15 or 13 for $10. The large growth of our home trade proves the pulling power of these ads—they should pull as well for you. A. H. Hicks, Altamont, Ill.

FOR SALE.—One boiler 54 inches in diameter, 14 foot long, 54 3½ inch flues. This boiler is as good as new. Schuyler County Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo.

100 BARREL KANSAS OR NEBRASKA MILL WANTED.

A large flour jobber with soft wheat mill will purchase well located, modern equipped 100 barrel flour mill in Kansas or Nebraska if priced right. Replies to this advertisement strictly confidential. Address Mill Buyer, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

QUALITY

You cannot talk *quality* into an article—it must be put there by the manufacturer. We make the Bemis A in our own mills—and we put the *quality* into it.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

A NATURAL PROCESS

DID it ever occur to you, in noting the change taking place in your flour when stored under proper conditions, that nature is trying to improve the flour in exactly the same way it is improved when treated by the Electrical Process?

Of course, nature can't improve flour made from unsound wheat; neither can the Alsop Process, but sound, well milled flour is improved wonderfully if you allow it to stand long enough under proper atmospheric conditions; or, it is improved just as much, and instantaneously, by the Electrical Process. The Process simply brings more highly concentrated electrified air into contact with each individual particle of flour.

It pays to follow the way pointed out by nature, and the wise will not experiment with dangerous bleaching chemicals

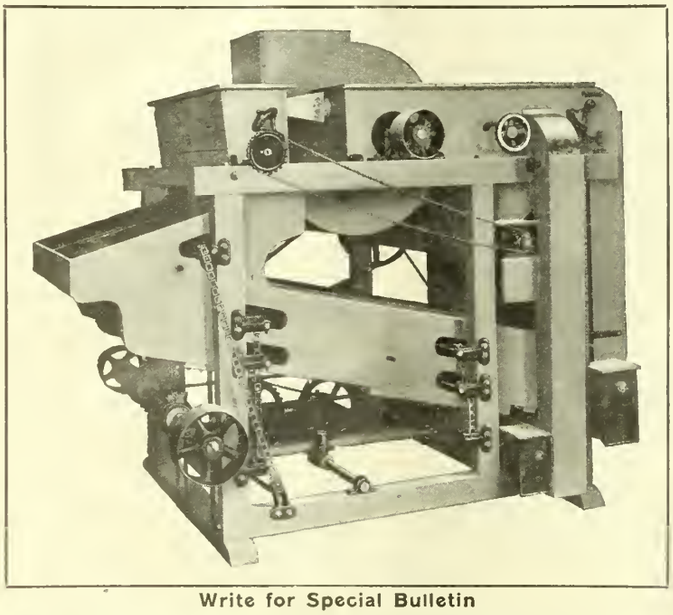
ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

IT DON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE HOW YOU CRACK IT

CRACKED CORN IS NEVER UNIFORM IN SIZE OR FREE FROM MEAL. BUT YOU CAN GRADE IT AND SEPARATE THE MEAL FROM IT TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE WITH

THE MONARCH CRACKED CORN SEPARATOR



Write for Special Bulletin

Compactly and carefully made from the best materials, 8 sizes ranging in capacity from 30 to 300 bushels per hour. Equipped with Automatic Traveling Brush Screen Cleaning Device, Bevel Gear Driven and with Ball Bearings in Shake Eccentrics and Self Oiling Bearings elsewhere, or Ball Bearings throughout, as desired.

The Monarch makes five separations; three of clean cracked corn of uniform grades, one of meal and one of bran. The entire operation is dustless, and the results are continuously satisfactory.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Builders of Modern Milling Machinery

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office, No. 9 South Clinton St.

THE man who seeks real success in milling will take determined steps toward securing a successful mill building firm to build and equip his plant. And such a man will not measure success by *claims*, but by *proof*. He will not accept theories, but demand *facts*. ¶If you are the sort of man who insists on seeing just where every dollar goes, we are the sort of firm you will find especially keen satisfaction in doing business with.

THE WOLF COMPANY
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

WESTERN OFFICE:
203-4 Boston Building
Kansas City Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1915 | Number Ten

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

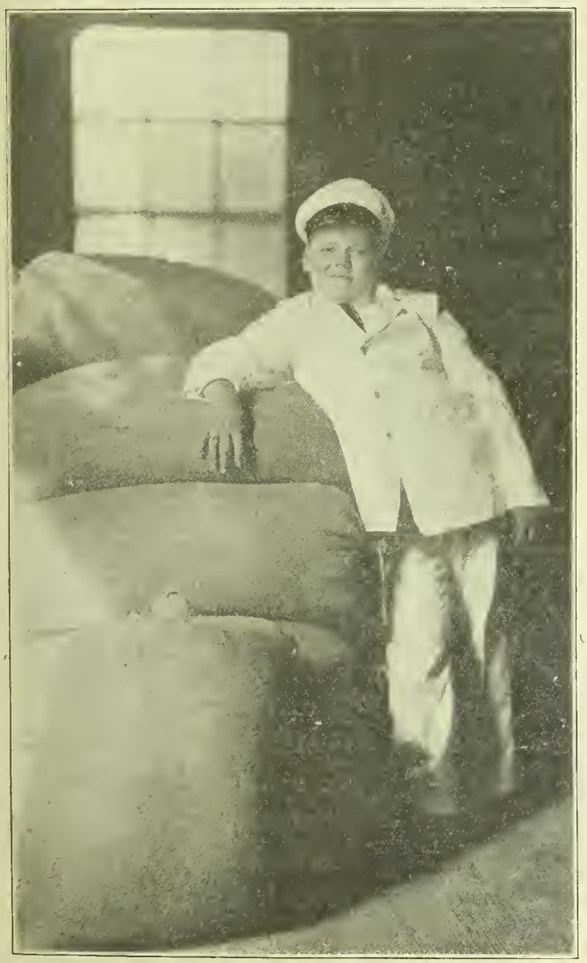
614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY

as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

Our School of Milling and Baking Technology has supplied a large number of successful workers to mills and bakeries.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.



Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied

H. R. WILLIAMS
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES
DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH
614 WYANDOTTE STREET

I trust you have been hanging onto a little wheat the last few months. It has been a good investment just like Dufour Bolting Cloth, Tyler Wire Cloth and Hoyt Flintstone Leather Belting - all The Williams' Way.

1/29/15 Ford.

"THE WILLIAMS WAY"

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Tyler Wire Cloth
Hoyt Flintstone Leather Belting

H. R. WILLIAMS, *"The Bolting Cloth Man"*
614 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Missouri

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Reinforced Concrete

Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co., Concordia, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Clyde Mill & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
Concordia, Kansas.
750 barrels daily capacity.

Red Star Mill and Elevator Co.,
Wichita, Kansas.
15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY THE

O. J. Lehrack Construction Co.

724-725 Gloyd Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

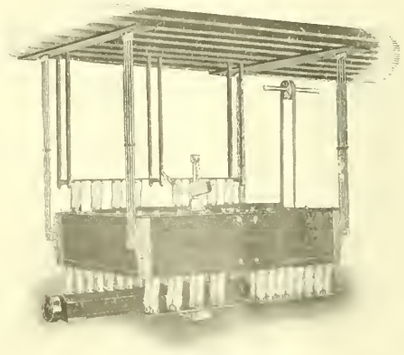
can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

OXFORD, MICH.



MILL MACHINERY

Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

Unique Self Balancing Sifters

Unique Ball Bearing Double Roller Mills

Southwestern Agents for
ROBINSON MFG. CO.
MUNCY, PA.

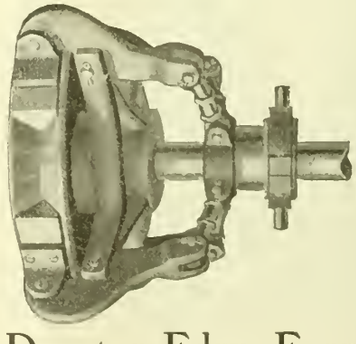
Unique Self Balancing Sifter

Roll Corrugating & Grinding

TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Border Queen Milling Co.
located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.
CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY
ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name Implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses It once, buys It again and AGAIN, because of Its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR
Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade
Correspondence Solicited
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

The New Era Milling Company
Arkansas City, Kansas.
POLAR BEAR FLOUR

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE
Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob
The Vilm Milling Co.
Wichita, Kansas
N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy. Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
CEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Ceary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

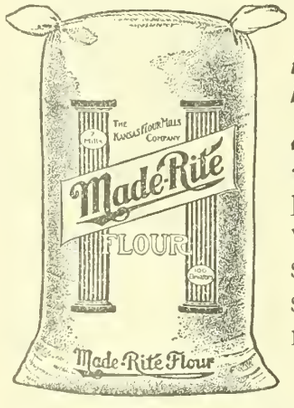
If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

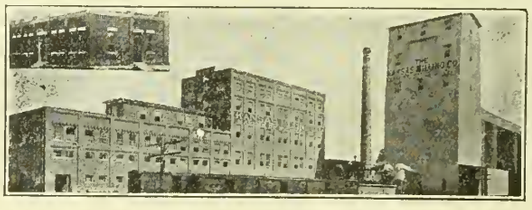
Made-Rite Flour



is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

"STAR FLOUR."
Let us quote you on either straight cars of flour—guaranteed flour—or mixed cars, flour and feed, corn meal, graham and paneake flour.
GAYLORD MILLING COMPANY,
GAYLORD, KANS.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT

"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited

Member Millers' National Federation

LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

V. THOMPSON COMPANY

W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL

Millers Agents

Established 1890

326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY

FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

CHICAGO.

208 No. Fifth Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

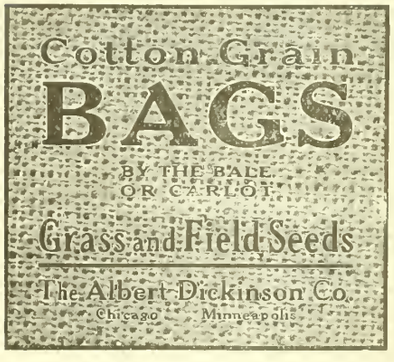
George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA.

Shane Bros & Wilson Co.

STRONG QUALITY FLOURS

308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.

ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE

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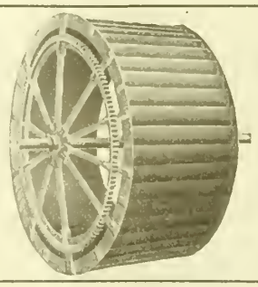

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By River for Export

Plans to Utilize Mississippi River With Modern Steel Barge Line.

At a meeting of St. Louis grain dealers and millers held at the Merchants' Exchange on Jan. 29 John H. Bernhard, of New Orleans, was told that grain and flour amounting to more than 50,000 tons a year would be shipped by water to New Orleans if his company puts steel-hull, self-propelling barges on the Mississippi River.

Mr. Bernhard had said the boat line was assured if he could get promises from the combined shippers of St. Louis of 50,000 tons a year.

Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, called the meeting and is now working with a view of securing the necessary pledges of freight, with expectations of success.

Mr. Bernhard promised to haul grain from St. Louis to New Orleans for about eight cents per 100 lbs. He said the trip would be made in four and a half days, or in quicker time than railroads haul such freight. He said the boats would be put into operation next year if the demand warrants the starting of the line.

"If St. Louis can deliver grain to the seaboard for 4½ cents a bushel, it can displace Chicago as the leading export grain market," said Claude A. Morton, chairman of the traffic committee of the Merchants' Exchange.

"Chicago now can send grain to Montreal for 4½ cents a bushel, to be loaded on ocean steamers, while it costs two cents a bushel more for St. Louis grain to reach New Orleans. Wipe out this two cents differential and the grain from the wheat belt of the Middle West and Southwest will virtually all go to Europe through the St. Louis market, instead of so largely through Chicago."

Marshall Hall, H. F. Langenberg and George F. Powell were among other grain men who addressed the meeting.

They said the elevators at St. Louis and on the East Side are already equipped in good shape to load grain directly into the barges.

Chas. Lewis Stricken With Paralysis.

Charles E. Lewis, veteran salesman of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co., a friend of all millers in Nebraska and northern Kansas, suffered a stroke of paralysis at Blue Rapids, Kan., on Wednesday, Jan. 27. He lives at Lincoln, Neb.

Export Oats Seized.

Seventy-five carloads of oats intended for export shipment were seized by federal authorities near Baltimore on the ground that the grain was adulterated within the meaning of the food and drugs act. This action was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture, with warning to grain shippers that adulteration of grain will be tolerated no longer, when intended either for domestic or export consumption.

The Italian government has commandeered all merchant vessels for the purpose of transporting recent purchases of wheat, flour and corn made in Argentine. It is thought that this will have a tendency to relieve the freight situation in Argentine.

H. E. Brooks to Leave Salina.

H. E. Brooks, of the Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kan., and H. M. Witbeck, president of the Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., have purchased the mill at Mansfield, O., and will operate it under the incorporated name of the Mansfield Milling Co. Mr. Witbeck is president of the new company and Mr. Brooks is vice-president and general manager.

All old machinery has been taken out of the Mansfield mill and orders have been placed with Nordyke & Marmon Co. for new machinery which will give the mill a capacity of 1,200 bbls. Work is now starting on the installation of the new machinery. It is planned to have the mill in operation by May 1, if possible.

Mr. Brooks will leave the Western Star Mill Co. on March 1. George F. Wooley is now secretary of the concern and G. Hibbs, formerly with the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, will be assistant to Mr. Wooley.

Charles Brooks, formerly with the El Reno Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., will be superintendent at Mansfield. He is now supervising the work of remodeling.

The Marvel Co., Hillsboro, Tex., have announced that they will add a grain elevator to their plant, in order to take care of the storing of wheat and oats grown in this country by the farmers during this year.

The Chicago Flour Men's Club is considering plans to change its ruling on 140-lb. jutes to make this ruling conform with the national net weight law. Under the regulation now in effect, flour packed in 140-lb. jutes must weigh 141 lbs. gross, which gives the flour jobber about 140¼ lbs. of flour in a 140-lb. sack. Complaints have been made by millers against this ruling, with result that changes will be considered at the next meeting of the flour men's club.

Corn flour mixed with wheat flour is being discussed by some corn millers who have machinery for manufacturing corn flour. They believe that corn flour is a much better substitute than potato meal for bread mixtures abroad, and many are planning to quote importers in the United Kingdom and on the Continent on a mixture of corn flour and wheat flour. It is believed that the cheapness of the mixture will appeal to importers.

J. C. Roush last week succeeded V. Roush in the active management of the Onawa Milling Co., Onawa, Ia. J. C. Roush purchased most of the interest of V. Roush, who will retire from all business cares temporarily. The year 1914 was one of the most profitable ever experienced by the mill. The new manager has already perfected plans to make complete changes in the cleaning and purifying system of the mill. Machinery has been ordered.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: J. W. Holmes, Beach, N. D., side hill plow hitch; W. J. Koenig, Underwood, N. D., manure loader and spreader; H. S. Nichols, Oakes, N. D., plant protector; O. J. Staffanson, Kensington, Minn., harness.

Food Scarcity Abroad

Germany Seizes Food Supplies—Italy and Sweden Remove Import Duties.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1915.

Great apprehension is felt here over the action of the German government in seizing food supplies and supplies of wheat. In taking over the foodstuffs it is believed that Great Britain will declare wheat to be a contraband of war and prevent all shipments that are now being sent to neutral countries adjacent to Germany.

Officials state that vessels from this country laden with foodstuffs are sure to be seized and it is expected that the steamer "Wilhelmina" which left New York a few days ago for Rotterdam with foodstuffs destined for Germany will be held up and diverted to England.

This action of Germany will cause Great Britain to cut off Germany's supplies that are now going through Holland and will cause Great Britain to tighten its deadly grip upon its enemy by preventing it from importing food. Cargoes slip through from the United States and other neutral countries, either directly or indirectly, but the supplies thus received are so small as to be insignificant. Germany must find means to feed itself on its present supplies. If they are inadequate, the British navy must be beaten off or Germany must sue for peace. The people must eat—war or no war.

Even though the German government has given assurances that cargoes of foodstuffs consigned to noncombatants, will not be seized for military purposes, an attache of the British embassy declared that this will have no effect upon the British policy of shutting off supplies that might be useful to the German army or navy.

Just what effect this will have upon the American situation is problematical, but its far-reaching moral effect may go a long way in hampering American trade.

Germany Seized All Grain.

All stocks of wheat and flour have been seized by the German government in order to safeguard the bread supply until next harvest, according to the official statement cabled from Berlin last week. This measure, the statement declared, was made necessary by the fact that the people have failed to economize. The government has perfected a plan of distributing all stocks according to the population of the various communities.

Merchants in Germany who owned large stocks of wheat and flour seized by the government will be paid normal prices for their goods. As yet, the price to be paid has not been fixed, but leaders in the new plan are fixing a schedule of quotations.

The seizure by the German government does not include imported stocks, nor does it include stocks to be imported. All importations of wheat and flour and other breadstuffs will not be interfered with by the government, but it is asked that economical use of such importations be made.

Action by Other Governments.

The government of Pretoria, South Africa, has prohibited the export of maize and oats, owing to the needs of the South African Union.

It is officially announced that Sweden has suspended the import duty on all grains until May 31, 1915.

Italy has removed the import duty on all cereals and bread riots were reported in Italian countries on Monday.

New Zealand was reported as being in the market for 10,000,000 bus. Canadian wheat in July.

The Vienna Zeitung published that henceforth bread may contain no more than 50 per cent of flour or rye meal. The remaining ingredients must consist of substitutes, such as barley, maize, oats, rice or potatoes.

Southwestern Grain Situation.

Marketing of wheat in the country was not stimulated to any material extent by the advances of the past week. Receipts in Kansas City showed a slight increase of 23 cars, arrivals here amounting to 463 cars, compared with 440 cars in the preceding week, 412 cars last year and 530 cars two years ago. January receipts of wheat in Kansas City have been exceeded twice in the past 10 years, 1910 and 1908. Total receipts of wheat for the month were 2,290 cars, compared with 1,316 cars a year ago, 2,211 cars in January, 1913, and 891 cars in January, 1912.

The Santa Fe reports that farmers are holding 25 per cent of last year's crop in that section of Kansas which its lines traverse. The general reserves in the state are estimated at around 20 per cent by trade statisticians.

Corn receipts in Kansas City are on the increase. Last week witnessed the arrival of 1,127 cars, compared with 968 cars in the preceding week, 784 cars last year and 420 cars in same week in 1913.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased about 500,000 bus. in the past week. Total holdings in elevators are 6,884,161 bus.

The Sale of Stored Wheat.

A court decision which affects farmers who are storing wheat in country elevators was rendered in Abilene, Kan., recently. A. C. Bertschinger, owner of 800 bus. of wheat, stored the grain in the Hacker elevator at Carlton, Kan. Mr. Bertschinger testified in court that it was his understanding that he could sell the wheat to the elevator owner at any time he desired to sell. When the price climbed to 95c, the farmer called up the elevator man and offered to sell the grain. The elevator operator refused to buy on that day, fearing a decline in the market, and Mr. Bertschinger, owner of the grain, started suit to recover at 95c.

Trial Judge King ruled that no evidence of a contract was shown and that there could be no contract until both parties agreed as to what the market price was. Mr. Bertschinger settled with the elevator operator for $572.90, the amount offered him for the grain, although he had the right to remove the wheat and sell it elsewhere if he wished.

The decision of the court stated that it was not compulsory on the part of the farmer to sell the grain to the owner of the elevator in which it was stored, and that it was not compulsory on the part of the elevator man to buy the wheat at any time when the farmer wanted to sell it. However, if a definite price had been agreed upon when the grain was stored, the contract would have been good in court.

G. R. Case, New London, Wis., flour and feed mill burned. Fire loss about $6,000.

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"Milling in Transit."

The broad, pleasant path through the tangled morass of railway tariffs is known as the milling-in-transit privilege. It is provided especially for the accommodation of millers. That the Interstate Commerce Commission has equipped it with deadfalls every four feet is a detail. Once these deadfalls are recognized, 3 per cent of them can readily be avoided.

For the better detection of the traps set to catch the unwary, a set of road rules is provided. Anyone who can catch a greased pig can interpret these rules. After they are interpreted it is a matter of small difficulty to understand them, and, once understood, all that remains to be done is to comprehend them.

After they are comprehended only a reasonable intelligence is necessary for their application, thus enabling almost any miller to see the advantage of not attempting the transit privilege pathway at all, but of buying himself a chair and a banjo and becoming a barber. Thus is shown the advantage of having an Interstate Commerce Commission.

However, since many millers are unable to dispose of their properties, and thus have this means of escape denied them, some simple method of handling transit shipments will doubtless be particularly welcomed at this time. The apparatus required is as follows, the schedule being supplied us by a miler who was particularly successful in handling his transit prior to his failure in June last: One expert accountant; three expert subaccountants; an adding machine suitable also for subtraction, dividing, multiplying and handling problems in rule of three, decimal fractions, ratio and proportion, dry and liquid measurements and astrology; one set of 12 loose-leaf books, ruled up and down and cross-wise, and a cash register.

The method of operation is to have the accountants place figures in these books under the proper headings, and then mark the results out on the adding machine and cash register. The totals should be reported daily to the agent of the railroad, the policing agent, the night watchman, the township assessor, and to G. B. McGinty, secretary of the I. C. C. The night run should be handled separately and balanced against the feed, counting 30 per cent of night-made shorts against the inbilling on 60,000 lbs. of No. 2 red wheat bought in the dark of the moon.

Some millers prefer, however, to take the expense bill on wheat bought at a non-competitive point, and, counting the red dog as patent, ship out three-eighths of the invisible loss against the inbilling, carrying two-fifths of the balance to transit account and dividing the remainder into the wagon wheat account, unless the wagon receipts are to the lake-and-rail shipments as three is to seven. In that case not less than 10,000 lbs. of non-transit tonnage can go forward at the carload rates, allowing a percentage of four and a half against the paper linings and paying the local I. c. l. on the non-transit water used for tempering, it having originated in the well back of the engine room. There can be no objection to the use of this method, providing great care is used in checking the inbilling against the transit balance, which carries less than four cents to destination, being sure to include the switching charges as a proper offset to the 26.5 per cent offal account.

A sure way to avoid confusion in handling these details is to refuse to check the daily report column of non-transit in. Take these totals and designate the out flour billing by the letter "X." Now, from your equation make "Y" represent the non-intransit, "A," the unknown quantity, being the wheat elevator. Thus you will have "A" equals "X" plus "Y." The answer is "2Z" raised to the "nth" power, and when the deputy inspector next visits you, prepared to cancel 50,000 bushels of your best billing, you are in position to tell him to go to the devil.

As a matter of fact, we are of the opinion that too many millers are making a complicated matter out of their transit records. If they will just keep their minds fixed on the importance of the symbol "Z," and always associate it with the outbilling of shipments originating on billing carrying the shortest balances out of the transit point, running these screenings into the local flour account and spouting the second clear to the rail race, they will find the whole matter simple enough. This applies, however, more particularly to C. F. A. territory. Trans-Missouri millers will do better to throw out the clutch, turn the dial to the left, bait the hook with a worm and club the monster to death with a potato masher.

There is some talk about asking Congress to amend the interstate commerce law so that the milling-in-transit will be more warm-hearted and less like a dish of stewed bowie knives.

This is useless. The simple thing to do is to invoke the constitutional prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.

Missouri Feed Law.

Missouri has been one of a few states which has had no feeding stuffs law. Such a law is almost certain to be passed by the present legislature. Millers have no objection to such a law and recognize the necessity of preventing adulteration and misrepresentation of feeds, which may either be manufactured within the state or shipped from outside. Millers are in favor of pure feeds and honest weights and believe that both the manufacturers and the consumers of the state will be benefited by strict enforcement of a fair law. At the same time, the hardships and unreasonable requirements in other state laws have been brought to their attention by experience and when the new law is passed, they desire it to be one which will give the maximum of protection with the minimum of expense and trouble. They do not wish to become parties to creating a revenue with which to build up a partisan political machine or to pay for unnecessary and expensive supervision and red tape. It is with this spirit of co-operation, rather than antagonism to the state officials and the legislation, that millers propose to act, believing that a fair nad equitable law can be best secured by this method.

Another commercial feeding stuffs measure was introduced in the legislature, making the total of three now before that body, and indications that several additional bills will be introduced. The latest measure was introduced by Senator Goodson, who declared that Missouri is a dumping ground for commercial feeding stuffs kept out of other states by laws that require inspection and branding. Severe penalties are provided in the Goodson measure for the misbranding of any commercial feeding stuff offered for sale in Missouri.

The two other feeding stuffs bills sent to committees in the legislature are the Shannon bill and the Phelps bill, the latter containing no revenue feature.

Of these two laws, the Phelps bill properly enforced has many desirable features and would fill all requirements. It does not contain any revenue producing features and will depend upon a general appropriation for its enforcement. The Shannon bill requires a statement of ash and moisture content which is unnecessary and undesirable.

Millers are, as a rule, desirous of placing the administration of such a law where it belongs—upon the state and a campaign of securing the passage of the Phelps bill has been started which has a promise of success.

The Question of Contraband.

Millers and grain dealers are watching with a great deal of interest the test made by the W. L. Green Commission Co., of St. Louis, of the stand of the United States government in regard to conditional contraband for export to Germany. A ship load of flour and other breadstuffs was cleared on the "Wilhelmina" from New York last week and is now bound for Germany. The shippers exercised the most unusual pains to have the ship free of any contraband at all, and to conform with the British view of conditional contraband shipped to belligerent governments, the cargo was billed direct to a personal representative of the company.

As yet the ship has not been interfered with. Reports from the United Kingdom are somewhat conflicting as to the British position on the shipment. It is declared by some that the cargo will be seized as conditional contraband and will be paid for, but the recent notes of this country to England make plain that no interference with American shipments of foodstuffs to Germony will be countenanced, provided that exporters in this country do not ship to the German government and that they take reasonable precautions to prevent their shipments from being used for army purposes. This has been followed to the most minute detail by the W. L. Green Commission Co.

However, a new factor has developed since the "Wilhelmina" cleared from New York. The German government has seized all stores of flour and other breadstuffs. But no imported stores of flour and other breadstuffs have been seized, as the edict of the German government expressly excludes imported foodstuffs from the provisions of the edict. This, it is declared by the shippers, makes the new factor of no importance as regards their shipment.

Should the British seize the "Wilhelmino," a diplomatic exchange between this country and England will be precipitated, as our State Department declared in a note to England that it would not allow any interference with export of foodstuffs consigned to non-belligerents in Germany or any countries at war with England. Should the "Wilhelmina" go through without interference, a profitable export trade could be done with Germany and Austria, countries now short of supplies.

Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, has announced that his department would continue its policy of seizing shipments of adulterated oats from Chicago for export until Chicago grain men discontinued their practice of mixing barley with oats.

Few changes were reported in the ocean rate situation the past week. Cargo rates were firm, but war risk rates showed further decline, not only to the west coast of Europe, but to nearly all quarters of the globe.

A cable from Barcelona, Spain, says that the wharves there are encumbered with vast quantities of wheat and other cereals, for which no purchasers can be found.

Wheat and Corn Flour

Baking Results of Blended Flour for Both Bread and Biscuits.

By Carl G. Hinrichs, M. S.,
Hinrichs' Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo.

Early in the present war the German government prohibited the use of pure wheat flour for bread-making purposes, ordering that a certain quantity of potato flour should be mixed therewith. The largely increasing amounts of corn exported indicates that the allies are also facing a similar necessity to reduce the cost of the staple article. As a food proposition, the allies are faring better than the Germans, for our corn flour runs about twice as rich in protein matter as the protato product.

To study the effect of corn flour on bread and biscuits, a sample of the commercial white corn flour was obtained. It showed 5.47 per cent protein, and 0.26 per cent ash, and before use, was reduced to the same granulation as wheat flour. It goes without saying that the granular product would not be permissible for commercial admixture purposes, as the mixture would not remain uniform in transit or storage for any length of time.

Admixture of the corn flour of the quality used by us improves the color of the flours quite materially. The color of baked biscuits and bread is also improved.

The effect most noted of the corn flour additions is to increase the absorption of flour, which is progressive with the quantity added. The baker's 98 per cent patent used by us contained 10.70 per cent moisture, 14.89 per cent dry gluten, ratio of moist to dry gluten 3.50, protein 15.53 per cent N X 6.25, 0.476 per cent ash, absorption 64.0 per cent. It was made from high testing Turkey wheat only. An addition of 10 per cent corn flour increased the absorption to 6.6 per cent and 30 per cent to 66.6 per cent and 50 per cent to 70.6 per cent. The more corn flour incorporated, the more putty-like the dough becomes. The soft patent contained 11:50 per cent moisture, 10.25 per cent dry gluten, 11.00 per cent protein (N X 6.25), 0.41 per cent ash, and 57.6 absorption. A 10 per cent addition increased the absorption to 59.4 per cent, 20 per cent to 61.5 per cent, 30 per cent to 63.6 per cent, 40 per cent to 66.0 per cent, 50 per cent to 68.0 per cent.

Mixed flours with 50 per cent corn flour show a protein content of 8.23 per cent, and for the hard wheat flour, 10.50 per cent, showing the food value of such mixtures are up pretty well, and, where necessity compels their use, the consumer on $6.00 flour would lose about $1.80 in protein value on 50 per cent mixtures.

The fermentation of corn flour mixtures was more active. In baking, however, the gluten showed up its value as the backbone of bread in quite a remarkable manner. The baker's patent having an oven spring of 25.7 per cent (high moist dry gluten ratio), 10 per cent corn flour 12.0 percent, 30 per cent corn flour 9.7 per cent, while the 50 per cent corn flour lost 5.0 per cent in baking. The volumes of the loaves were for the baker's patent 100.0 per cent, the 10 per cent flour 97.5 per cent, the 30 per cent flour 90.0 per cent, and the 50 per cent flour 76.0 per cent. The color of crust and crumb become lighter and lighter as the per cent of corn flour increases, but the lightness of the loaf becomes less and less. In my opinion 25 per cent corn flour added is the maximum that might be used in bread flour.

The most legitimate use for corn flour additions, is in my opinion, in proprietary mixed flours, such as the self-rising flours. Accordingly mixes of varying amounts of corn flour and the usual quantity of salt, phosphate and bicarbonate of soda were made, the usual amount of shortening added, water added in the proportion as required from absorption, biscuits rapidly formed, set aside in a warm closet for 30 minutes to allow the leavening materials to combine thoroughly, and then baked.

The color of the flours were materially bettered and the biscuits were also whiter as the amount of corn flour increased. But I could detect the odor of corn flour in the biscuits, and also taste the corn in those having 30 per cent flour.

It was noted that in the preliminary rise, the wheat flour biscuit did not expand as fully as the 50 per cent mix, in fact the 50 per cent mix showed a better volume by 1.26 times the volume of the wheat biscuit. On baking, the wheat biscuit showed the value of gluten by expanding 1.77 times as much as the 50 per cent corn flour mixture.

The biscuits showed per unit weight of biscuit a volume varying from 1.86 to 1.63, gradually decreasing as the amount of corn flour increased. For light biscuits, using the same quantities of leavening agents and shortening, the wheat biscuit is far superior.

Mixtures of corn flour and wheat flour do not yield as light bread and biscuits as pure wheat flour, for the reason that the amount of water absorbed is excessive, and gluten has the power of retaining carbonic acid very markedly, which expands rapidly in the oven, yielding a light product.

The hearing in Chicago, held during the past week by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the spotting charge brought out developments favorable to shippers. The examiner ruled that the burden of proof rested on the railroads. The Chicago hearing was attended by shippers in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Other sections will have hearings later, as the commission plans to make very extensive investigation of the proposed spotting charges.

W. A. Guenther, Lexington, Mo., who recently lost his elevator by fire, is building another on the same site.

Indiana Millers Meet

Good Attendance and Interesting Meeting at Indianapolis.

Better co-operation, progressiveness, increase of membership, conducting a consumer advertising campaign, home economics, bookkeeping for smaller mills were some of the topics considered at the afternoon session of the Indiana Millers' Association at their mid-winter convention, held at the Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind., on Jan. 26. A banquet in the evening followed.

Charles B. Jenkins, president of the association, stated: "What the Indiana millers needed was better co-operative action, and that they had reached a point where 'moving forward' should be their one idea; to get away from selfish ideas." A very good axiom propounded by him was: "Get acquainted with your neighbor; you may like him."

The past year for the Indiana Millers' Association and its members has been one of much interest, the trade having been favored by many natural advantages, such as a good crop of fine milling wheat and a strong demand for export. This in part voices the sentiments expressed by Charles B. Riley, secretary of the association.

Carl Sims, vice-president, strongly emphasized the necessity of accurate bookkeeping. His helpful recommendations should prove of valuable assistance to every miller—small or large.

The advertising of Indiana flour to Indiana consumers in nearly all of the principal Indiana towns, through the newspapers, never received a more practical suggestion than as outlined by V. Ernest Field of Indianapolis. If carried out it will mean a bigger demand for Indiana flour all over the state.

The value of adequate instructions in home bread-baking was most interestingly set forth by the eminent authority, Miss Mary Matthews, head of the department of home economics, Purdue University.

A. P. Husband, secretary Millers' National Federation, very forcibly pointed out the value of the federation to all millers and the work it was doing. This concluded the afternoon session. A banquet at 6:30 in the Board of Trade Building served to bring about a closer and friendlier relationship among the Indiana millers.

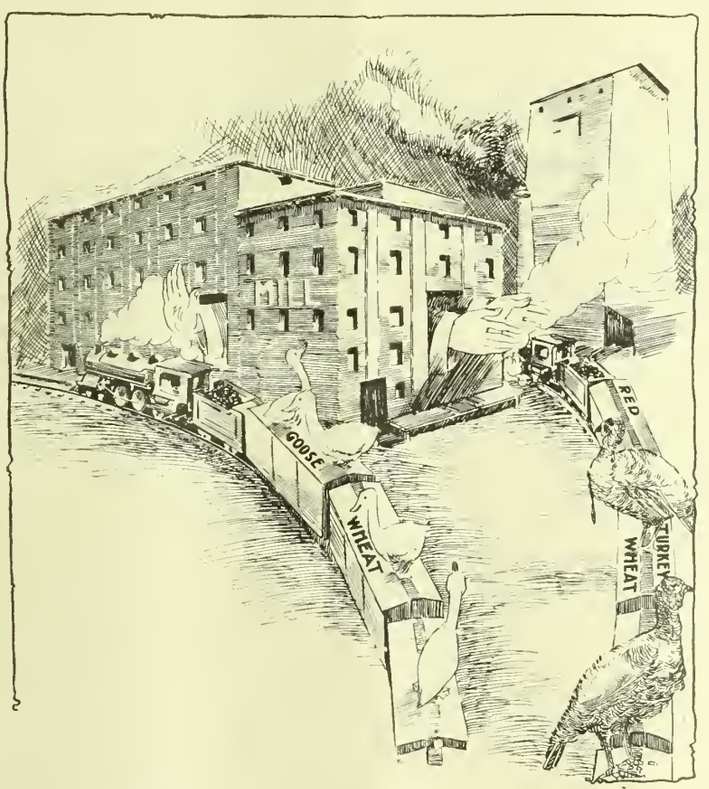
Mark Mennel, president Millers' National Federation, inspired the Indiana millers with his genial personality. His enthusiastic exposition of the many activities of the federation in behalf of the millers, showed that under his leadership the national interests of millers were being carefully fostered.

Many members of the association were called upon to respond with a talk. The lessons and experiences of these speakers should prove of benefit to every member.

G. H. Lewis, ex-president, told of organizing a millers' association at Lawrenceburg and how it had grown from its inception, until today it stood as a good healthy baby, and rapidly maturing to manhood.

Fred N. Rowe, president of the Michigan Millers' Association, was one of the prominent visitors. He responded with a short address.

Those in attendance were: President C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville; Vice-President Carl Sims, Frankfort; Secretary Charles B. Riley, Indianapolis; W. H. Howard, Indianapolis; O. T. Stout, Paoli; Albert Heise, Orleans; George W. Rohm, Rockville; Frank A. Witt, Indianapolis; J. W. Waltz, New Palestine; O. M. Downward, Lynn; Cloyd Loughry, Monticello; R. B. Long, Indianapolis; L. F. Made, Clayton; C. G. Clark, Rushville; O. S. Roberts, Lafayetteville; E. L. Harris, Greencastle; D. R. Smith, Tipton; B. F. Van Tress, Indianapolis; S. B. Van Arsdale, Clayton; W. W. Cummings, Toledo; O. S. Garman, Akron, O.; S. M. Thomas, Marion; J. F. Nolte, Aurora; T. B. Wilkinson, Knightstown; Frank H. Tanner, Columbus, O.; Charles Knox, Toledo; F. H. Holt, Indianapolis; C. Nieman, Sunman; W. F. Besser, Greencastle; W. H. Wiggins, Toledo, O.; L. D. Kingsbury, Indianapolis; E. C. Nieman, Sunman; T. A. Coleman, Lafayette; T. G. Karsell, Bloomington; J. W. Sturgis, Cincinnati, O.; Harry Buckley, Louisville, Ky.; Mark Mennel, Toledo, O.; G. H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg; Fred N. Rowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Edgar H. Evans, Indianapolis; W. P. Mitchell, Indianapolis; John F. Russell, Greensburg; John A. Rice, Frankford; R. W. Baker, Crawfordsville; H. L. Holly, Atlanta; J. E. Deberry, Bloomfield; J. C. Consodine, Indianapolis; J. O. Garriott, Crothersville; W. E. Garriott, Scottsburg; C. S. Pierce, Union City; C. L. Northlane, Union City; M. V. Groves, Hartford City; J. C. Adderly, Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Suckow, Franklin; A. J. Meyer, Indianapolis; J. E. Bacon, Chicago; L. F. Schneider, St. Louis.



THE YELLOW PERIL—Millers will welcome Red Turkey wheat and send Durum or "Goose" wheat away from their plants.

Reasons for High Prices.

Charges that speculation has played an important part in the present high prices for wheat and flour, not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom are refused by English traders. They give the following reasons why wheat is so high: (1) The impossibility of shipping Russian supplies. (2) The big demand from Italy, Greece and other Continental countries for the American supply. (3) The recent very bad weather in the River Plate district. (4) The rise in freights—60s per ton has been paid to bring wheat from Argentine, while in normal times one-third that amount would be considered a high rate. (5) The failure of the wheat crop in Australia, which is a great factor. Export has been forbidden and Australia is now importing large quantities of wheat from Argentine and the United States.

Charles Burkhart, of Macon, Mo., intends building a new elevator.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1, 1915.

The nervous wheat markets of the past week caused much uneasiness in flour trade, with result that business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills was very unsatisfactory. Sales increased in volume as the week advanced, but all new orders were for prompt shipment and few except carlot contracts were obtained. Net advances of 25c to 40c were asked by mills over the quotations of a week ago. Country mills asked a range of $6.25@6.80 for 95 per cent flour in new jutes, Kansas City. Bulk of sales were made around $6.50 per bbl.

The big advance in the market on Saturday practically shut off all business. Mills asked new high levels for patent. Quotations on short patents delivered to southwestern Missouri and Kansas points ranged up to $7.25 per bbl. in cotton. Eastern states bought straight grade flour at $6.35 per bbl., Kansas City, prompt shipment.

Orders from established trade in the Southwest predominated in the new business. Generally, the trade bought mixed cars of flour and feed. The speculative element has almost disappeared in the flour trade of the Southwest, as mills are receiving fewer offers for deferred business. About 50 per cent of the business booked during the past week specified shipment within 15 days, while the amount of business booked for more than 30 days was practically nil. This is accounted for by the general opinion that a reaction in wheat values is imminent.

Eastern trade was very limited, but shipping instructions came in freely. Some inquiry was noted early for 60-day delivery, but prices were generally about 20c too low. There is a good Eastern demand for cut straight and clear flour, but mills are not in position to handle this business.

Clears continued exceptionally scarce. Several mills in the Southwest with a surplus on hand are showing no anxiety to sell. Most of the clear output for the next 30 days is already sold, principally for export. Some clear is being taken by bakers, but mills compel this trade to buy half car patent with clear.

Export inquiry was very light, and, with the exception of a few small sales to the United Kindom made early in the week, no business was reported. Foreigners are receiving large amounts of flour on old contracts, while the governments at war have contracted for most of their needs for the next 30 to 60 days.

* * *

Soft wheat mills made larger sales to the South last week. The improving cotton situation is being felt favorably in the soft wheat flour trade. Inquiries were received from all sections of the South, indicating that stocks are running low. Shipping instructions were good, especially toward the close of the week, when sharp advances were scored in flour.

Not much soft wheat flour is moving to Eastern markets. Large cracker bakers expect a reaction during February, and with present stocks are in position to defer purchases for 30 days.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment, $6.25@6.80 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.10@5.30.

Steady Tone to Mill Feed.

No material changes in quotations on mill feed were made in the Southwest the past week. Bran fluctuated within a two-cent range during the week, but closing values on spot offerings in Kansas City were made on same basis as a week ago. Undertone in bran was strong, but shorts were weak, although mills demanded unchanged figures for the latter.

Bran sold at $1.13 on Saturday, while spot offerings the middle of the week brought $1.14. For deferred delivery mills are asking up to $1.25 for bran, shipment any time in March. Up to Feb. 15 shipment, mills demand a premium of five cents over spot offerings. As a rule, mills would not sell for March shipment. There is considerable uncertainty on the part of most mills as to how long full-time operations can be maintained. Because of this, mills are going slow on selling bran ahead.

Shorts met a rather light demand, and mills have a large surplus on hand. Mixed-car trade absorbed the output of some mills, but others shipping flour in straight cars had a large amount of gray shorts to offer. Southern trade in shorts amounted to only a few cars, while Eastern trade was lacking. Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and other nearby states were best buyers.

A large part of the mill feed output in the Southwest is being consumed in local territory. The South has been taking less than one-fifth her normal purchases, while less feed is being shipped East of the Missouri River. This has been one of the principal factors in keeping mill feed prices down. With the increased output and the decreased outlets, prices in the Southwest have not been as high as expected by most millers.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.12@1.14 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.18@1.35; white shorts, $1.38; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $2.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills are operating better than 90 per cent of full capacity. A small increase was recorded in the production last week, mills making 65,600 bbls., compared with 64,600 bbls. two weeks ago and 39,500 bbls. last year.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $6.75@7.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.55@7.20; first clears, $5.50@6.20; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.95@7.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.20; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.90@3.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.85@3.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.90@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.85@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $2.95@3.40 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3@3.50 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.85@3.30; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.25 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.12@1.14; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.80@7.30; bran, $1.20@1.25 per 100; mill-run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.40; white shorts, $1.50@1.55; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.40@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7@7.30; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.20@1.30; standard shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.30@7.50 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7@7.40; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.80@8.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.60@7.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.70; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.70 per 100 lbs.

Improvements at Hutchinson.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co. and the William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., have decided upon extensive improvements in their milling plants.

The Larabee company is asking for bids on concrete storage tanks of half million bus. capacity to add to its present storage. The elevator capacity of the Larabee mill now is 150,000 bus. Electric power will be used in the elevator.

Contract was awarded last week by the William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, to the Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co., Kansas City, for the erection of 12 square concrete tanks, with capacity of 20,000 bus. each. A new head house for the elevator will also be built, making the total additional capacity 150,000 bus. All new construction will be of reinforced concrete.

The William Kelly Milling Co. will also add machinery to its mill, increasing the capacity from 600 to 900 bbls.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Farmers' co-operative companies are erecting elevators at Trenton, Mentor and New Cambria, Kan. All will be between 5,000 and 10,00 bus. capacity.

The army award for flour in Kansas City last week was made to the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., at $2.98 per 100 lbs. in double sacks, f. o. b. mill.

A terminal elevator for Salina, Kan., will be considered at the next meeting of the local commercial club. It is planned to organize a stock company to build the elevator.

The annual meeting of the Snell Mill and Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan., showed that the mill has maintained full-time runs from the beginning of the new crop to the close of 1914. A. A. Wixom will continue as president and H. H. Starkweather secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson, Kan., last week, the year 1914 was reported as one of the most profitable in the mill's history. Plans were considered for increasing the capacity, but nothing definite was decided.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, returned last week from a trip to New York City, where he attended the marriage of his son Martin to Miss Elsie Rombout. Mr. Ismert stated on his return that big bakers in Eastern markets held contracts for their March needs, but were short of flour for delivery after that month.

Operations were resumed last week at the E. A. Wales Mill Co., Harper, Kan., following a shutdown of several weeks. Power was changed to electricity during the shutdown. A cement rock structure was erected to house the new engines and boilers which will generate the power. The Wales Mill Co. is a new concern, operations being started about six months ago.

Millers throughout the state of Kansas are discouraging farmers in their plans to plant durum wheat. The trouble that may result from mixing of durum and turkey will result in the former selling at a big discount. It is being pointed out that demand for durum wheat is very limited and that a very small increase in the acreage will depress prices.

The case of John Feighley, a farmer, against the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise (Kan.) Mills Co., was thrown out of court because of insufficient evidence. Feighley alleged that the Hoffman mill dam at Enterprise caused an overflow in 1908, damaging his crops to the extent of $2.000. To refute this, the mill presented evidence showing that land above as well as below the dam was flooded, proving that heavy rains caused the overflow.

Lewis R. Jewell, flour broker at Kansas City, says that a majority of the carlot buying trade is locking for a reaction in the market, and, due to this, are limiting all purchases to nearby needs. "Speculative flour buyers have disappeared from the market in the Southwest," declared Mr. Jewell. "There is such an element of doubt in the present market that the speculative flour buyers among the bakers and jobbers have retired. There are quite a few large bakers and jobbers who have contracted heavily, but with flour worth near $7 per bbl. there is just as much disposition among buyers as among mills to limit all business to close shipment."

L. R. Jewell, a flour broker, will buy A. W. Witt, of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, a new hat this week because he bet the war would be over by Feb. 1. Several millers in Kansas City paid "brand new" $5 bills to their competitors because they did not believe Kansas City May would go over $1.40 per bu. F. C. Hoose, of the Norris Grain Co., made a wager last September with J. L. Root, of the Root Grain Co., that May wheat would go over $1.50 per bu. in Chicago. At the time of the wager Mr. Hoose remarked that he would have the bill framed if he won the bet. This trouble was saved him. Mr. Root presented him on Saturday with a framed $5 bill, and a gilt-edged frame at that. One miller in Kansas City is such a bull on wheat that he has made a number of wagers that wheat will sell in Chicago at $1.98 per bu, before July 1. He is accepting all comers.

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1½c per 100 lbs. per month. Not only lower rates, but better service. The largest modern warehouse west of Chicago. Absolutely fireproof, with capacity of over sixty carloads a day.

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Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1915.

Flour advanced in sympathy with wheat futures last week, which reached new high records for the crop, and prices gained 35 to 50 cents on soft grades and 20 to 35 cents on hard. Low grade and clear were in most urgent request, showed the greatest price appreciation and ruled stronger than straight or patent, owing to a shortage of supplies and offerings. The demand, as a general rule, showed some improvement, especially late in the week, when a furore of foreign buying swept wheat futures up with a rush, and cash wheat mounted to the widest premium yet shown over futures. Several sales were made in round lots at best prices yet reached in the domestic markets.

The South took considerable flour for immediate needs, owing to better trade conditions following recent heavy exports of cotton. London authorities, however, are strongly advocating that cotton again be declared contraband, on the theory that Germany is using it to make war materials. It would be a decided blow to Southern trade interests if an embargo should be placed on German shipments. Export sales were light. There were requests in the market from the United Kingdom, but no actual sales were reported, owing to scarcity of tonnage and high prices. Sales to the West Indies and elsewhere were reported (prices usually withheld), with one lot early in the week netting $6.30 bulk. As the week closed the only sales reported were 1,000 bbls. hard 95 per cent at $6.30 bulk and 400 bbls. hard and soft for export, not to Europe.

Output of flour at the following mills was 77,600 bbls. last week, against 80,000 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 12,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,400; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.60@6.75; straight, $6.40@6.50; extra fancy, $6.20@6.30; fancy, $5.90@6; low grades, $5.20@5.75.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.45@6.60; straight, $6.25@6.40; first clear, $5.85@6; second clear and low grade, $5.10@5.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.85@7; clear, $6@6.10.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $6.50; dark, $6.30; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard bran offered at $1.23; soft offered $1.25; mixed feed, nominal at $1.27@1.30; middlings (dull), $1.28@1.50; white hominy feed, $28.50@29; alfalfa meal, $16@16.50 for No. 2; No. 1, $18@18.50; choice, $20.50@21. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.30; middlings, $1.35@1.48.

Mill Feed Higher.

Higher prices for wheat were reflected in a firm mill feed market last week, but at top values buyers were inclined to hold off, and only a moderate business was transacted. Mills are disinclined to book orders for distant shipment, while usually large dealers are not buying other than on a hand-to-mouth basis. The demand from the South was about on a par with the week before, and was stimulated somewhat by low temperatures in that section. Eastern buyers were in the market slightly under current quotations, and any setback in prices no doubt would result in a good business. Millers are storing a considerable percentage of their output, owing to the belief of a general shortage in feed in case of severe weather. There are some dealers who predict $1.50 bran in May and June. Mixed feed and shorts were in slightly less demand than bran, but some good sales were reported. White shorts and white middlings are decidedly scarce in this as well as other markets.

Cash Wheat Market Strong.

Cash wheat scored new high war records last week, prices ranging upward six to eight cents, in sympathy with a big bulge in futures, and closing the week near the top level. No. 2 red wheat sold for selections at $1.52½. Millers competed in the market with elevator interests and exporters. Stocks of good milling wheat are running down rapidly in all markets and the cash premium over futures widened to three to four cents in the late week, an unusual condition in the month of January. The avidity with which offers were snapped up whenever prices were shaded indicated extensive orders underlying the market, and from the milling standpoint the question of cash wheat supplies must soon become a vital one. Some wheat was carried over Saturday. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.49@1.50; No. 3 red, $1.47@1.48; No. 2 hard, $1.50.

St. Louis Notes.

Charles F. Rock, of Chicago, was a St. Louis visitor on Monday.

F. S. Cowgill, president of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, was in St. Louis last Friday.

The Champion Feed Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., have bought additional ground adjoining their property for the purpose of providing additional switching facilities.

Chief Flour Inspector Rump, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, reports 21,799 bbls. of flour inspected in January. Stocks on Feb. 1, 1915, were 89,600 bbls., compared to 64,440 bbls. on Jan. 1 and 76,100 bbls. on Feb. 1, 1914.

Christian Bernet, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, has been appointed on a committee to arrange with the United Railways Co. to permit contributions from passengers to be dropped in the pay-as-you-enter boxes on the cars on a certain day set aside for charity.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis market last week were 76,010 bbls., against 102,310 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 359,000 bbls., against 277,170 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 92,290 bbls., against 121,890 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 460,420 bbls., against 325,050 bbls. last year.

J. O. Ballard, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., was elected president of the St. Louis Grain Club at the annual meeting last week. C. L. Niemeier was chosen vice-president and W. B. Christian secretary. Ballard succeeded E. L. Waggoner. The executive committee is: G. Lang, E. C. Dreyer, A. C. Harsh, W. O. McCoy and R. W. Pommer.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 474,000 bus., against 409,518 bus. the week before. Shipments 354,790 bus., against 711,960 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators Saturday were 2,061,333 bus., against 1,482,983 bus. last year. Of the present stock 17,081 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 1,582,842 bus. No. 2 red, 1,000 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 25,177 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

St. Louis 1914 Flour Exports.

Shipments of flour and wheat from St. Louis for export on through bills of lading in 1914 surpassed all previous records, according to statistics just compiled by Eugene Smith, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange.

Total flour exports in 1914 were 906,881 bbls., against 726,842 in 1913 and 881,480 in 1912. A total of 6,715,029 bus. of wheat was exported, comparing with 4,137,995 for the preceding year and 171,527 in 1912.

Shipments of corn fell off about 500,000 bus., as compared with 1913, but were well over those of 1912. Exports of oats were the heaviest in the history of the trade by several hundred thousand bus.

The best customer for flour was Cuba, which took 230,709 bbls. from St. Louis. Holland took 152,489, Scotland 55,878, England 23,074, Germany 20,154 and Ireland 19,336 bbls. The wheat shipments are bulked and do not show in detail what was taken by each country.

Among the other countries which were customers of St. Louis millers and grain exporters last year were Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Newfoundland, Porto Rico, Central America, South America, Mexico, Africa, South Wales, Jamaica, the West Indies, Haiti and Egypt.

Missouri Notes.

C. A. Pyle and S. D. Steiner are promoting a flour mill at Jasper, Mo., and have received considerable encouragement from merchants and farmers.

The Gerald Milling Co., of Kimmswick, Mo., has incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are Charles H., A. F. and Edward Gerald.

The board of directors of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association held a meeting at St. Louis Monday and appointed a committee consisting of President J. D. Mann, of Montrose; Jesse Culp, of Warrensburg, and Judge W. Klinkenberg, of Carrollton, to oppose the bill to eliminate the weighing department of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Kansas City Board of Trade. It was decided to maintain the office of Secretary Bryant at Mexico, instead of St. Louis, because of the more central location.

Public hearings were started last week in Jefferson City on the new workmen's compensation bill. The committee having this measure in hand heard protests from Kansas City and St. Louis interests. Millers throughout the state are very much interested in the workmen's compensation measure, and they were represented by a delegation at the hearings. The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club is looking after the interests of Missouri millers.

Conference Regarding Feed Bills.

A conference was held at Springfield, Mo., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, between the executive committee of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club and a joint committee representing the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the St. Louis Millers' Club. Consideration is being given to the several bills designed to regulate the sale and manufacture of feedingstuffs in Missouri which have been introduced in the Missouri Legislature.

The St. Louis committee is composed of Eugene Dreyer, Sam P. Plant, W. H. Danforth, A. C. Robinson and Edwin Stanard. The Southwestern Missouri committee is composed of R. W. Fullerton, Neosha; L. S. Meyer, Springfield; C. H. Howard, Aurora; J. W. Vance, Pierce City; W. B. Dunwoody and W. H. Marshall, Joplin.

Mr. Jannin, manager of the Union Brokerage Co., of Vicksburg, Miss., was in Memphis on business recently.

Several bills of interest to Kansas millers are before the state legislature, one to exempt all feed and grist mills from paying the annual registration fee. Another bill of considerable interest is the bulk sales law. This law puts a check on the pernicious and ruinous practice of throwing wreck-sale stocks of goods on the home market in competition with honest and legitimate retail merchants who pay taxes and who pay their just debts. Kansas at the present time is the only state in the Union that does not have such a law.

J. J. Leutnegger Co., Neenah, Wis., grain, flour and feed, incorporated; capital, $10,000. Incorporators, J. J. Leutnegger, Caroline Leutnegger and George Link.

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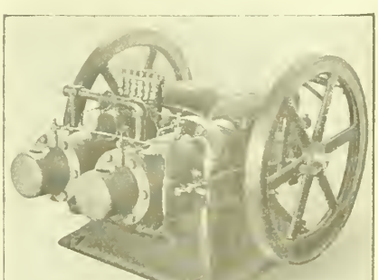

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 30, 1915.

The wheat market here closed firm, with No. 2 hard at $1.46½, an advance of seven cents for the week. Receipts are very light, only 13 cars in today, against 110 cars a year ago. Farmers are holding their grain and interior millers are having to bid over the market for their supplies.

Flour prices have advanced practically every day during the past week and quotations are good for only immediate acceptance. Latest quotations would seem to imply $7.60 as the top notch for best patent. This applies over the state generally, while $7.20 would appear to be the lowest. In Omaha $7.20 is the going price by millers and jobbers to retail trade.

Bakers are considering the baking of only 10-cent loaves, to weigh 16 to 18 ounces. The five-cent loaf at present weighs 13 ounces. Bakers are said to be pretty well supplied and are buying but lightly.

Mill feed is in fair demand, with light offerings. Jobbers are offering $22.60@23 for bran in carlots, f. o. b. Omaha, and $26@27 for shorts. Interior mills are quoting at mill door $24@25 for bran, $25@27 for shorts.

Railroads report that there is not a spot in Nebraska that is not covered with at least six inches of well-packed snow.

North Platte Millers Meet.

Pending legislation in the Nebraska Legislature and the practice of selling flour for deferred shipment were subjects given most attention at the special meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association held in Grand Island on Jan. 26. Paul A. Jaeggi, president of the organization, A. R. Kinney and Secretary Burgner were selected as a legislative committee to confer with a like committee of the South Platte Millers' Club on laws now before the Nebraska Legislature. The first meeting of committees from the two organizations was held in Lincoln Jan. 28.

Selling terms in general were thoroughly discussed by the meeting. All angles of this important subject were threshed out, and it was the opinion that the per cent discount should be eliminated from the terms of Nebraska millers.

It was the view of every miller attending the meeting that all new business of mills should be limited to at least 30 days. The millers at the meeting adopted a plan to send out all quotations subject to immediate acceptance and shipment within 30 days.

Secretary Burgner declared that these were unusual times and that the practice of selling for 60 to 90 days, owing to rapidly advancing wheat markets, had brought about acute conditions. It was stated that the prices asked by retailers in the state were never at so wide a range as at present. This is accounted for by cheap flour going out on old contracts, which makes it possible for some dealers to undersell their competitors who bought only for current needs. Nebraska millers hold the same view as Secretary Husband of the Millers' National Federation—that all sales of flour in these days of flighty markets should be limited to 30 days, and if possible 15 days.

Matters of local interest were also taken up by the North Platte millers. It was decided at the meeting that most good could be accomplished for Nebraska by the two milling organizations working together. The joint action of the two legislative committees is a step toward this consummation.

Mill Fire at Hastings.

The elevator of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire last week, and some damage was done to the mill building. However, repairs will be made at the mill so that operations will not be interfered with. The elevator will be rebuilt as soon as the ruins of the old structure are removed. Loss is covered by insurance.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Chauncy Abbott, Jr., of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., is in Eastern markets visiting his company's connections.

Nebraska millers are paying about twice as much for carloads of wheat now as at the beginning of the crop year. The record price of $1.809 was paid for a single carload of wheat by one miller last week.

The Alsop Process Co., of St. Louis, has filed suit in the United States Court at Omaha, asking an injunction restraining Joseph Desterhaupt, of Humphrey, Neb., from using a certain process for the bleaching of flour.

Much corn is moving from Nebraska to Southern states. Omaha reports trade in corn with the South as showing considerable improvement. Shipments to the cotton states are increasing in volume almost in proportion to the improvement in the Southern cotton situation.

Indications are that the next six months will witness many improvements in Nebraska mill buildings. The annual statements of several mills in the state show 1914 to be one of the most prosperous years in history, and the prospects for increased business will make additions to the Nebraska mill capacity necessary. The mill elevator capacity of the state will be increased, as mills with limited elevator capacity have been operating under same difficulties. About 10 millers in the state are today considering the addition of concrete storage to their present elevator capacity, and many more are thinking of adding wheat storage before the new crop.

Although there is reported a large export demand for corn products, nothing is being done in this line by Southwestern corn mills. Their prices are too high, as compared with Chicago and southern Illinois mills. Seaboard mills are also underquoting the Southwest on export meal. Export sales of corn products, although they have been rather small so far this crop year, are expected to be very large, as meal is selling at about one-half the price of wheat flour.

Because of the large discount at which meal is selling under wheat in Southern states, there is every indication that consumption of the former will be of record proportions, especially with Southern financial conditions strained. Demand so far in 1915 indicates that this is true to a large extent in the cotton states, although it is not apparent to any material degree in Eastern states, where the consumption seldom fluctuates in volume.

C. G. Perry, examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, conducted a hearing at Minneapolis on Jan. 15, regarding the restoration of milling and transit rates on the Great Northern and Northwestern Railroad. The case was brought by the Osakis Milling Co., of Osakis, Minn., the Melrose Milling Co., of Melrose, Minn., the Huron Milling Co., of Huron, S. D., and the Lidgerwood Milling Co., of Lidgerwood, N. D.

The Collingwood family, of Pretty Prairie, near Hutchinson, Kan., who owns several large farms, has more than 100,000 bus. of wheat stored on its farms, which has been held since wheat harvest. An offer of $130,000 was refused last week.

Frank Froemming, Algoma, Wis., sold an interest in his grain business at Forestville and Rio Creek, to Paul Carah of Houghton, Mich.

New York

New York, Feb. 1, 1915.

The rapidly advancing wheat market lifted flour prices from day to day to a level which has not been seen for a good many years. The situation being uncertain and prices at a comparatively prohibitive level, buyers felt constrained to go extremely slow. While general sentiment was very bullish, in fact, too unanimously so, there was every possibility of a sudden turn in the market taking place which would bring flour down to a much lower level. The trade felt that the only course for them to pursue under the circumstances was only to buy such flour as they found it absolutely necessary to purchase.

On the other hand, mills were not anxious to sell ahead and some of them refused to make prices for shipment beyond 30 days. Most mills were firm in their ideas as to prices, although here and there there were reports of certain mills making some rather radical cuts.

Spring patents during the week were sold as low as $6.50 jute for 30 or 60 days' shipment, but at the latter end of the week, when the market was considerable higher, general range of prices were from $6.70 to $7.10 in jutes. There was some business in the early part of the week at $6.50 and the trade would not consider paying anything above this figure for the little flour they found it necessary to purchase.

Kansas flours were decidedly out of line when compared with springs and straights were held at $6.75 to $7.10 in jute, but without any business.

Spring wheat clears were still in very active demand with offerings decidedly light and prices very firmly held. Standard brands were held at $6.30 to $6.50 in jutes.

Kansas clears were also firmly held in price, even though offerings were somewhat freer than springs, but mills as a rule maintained a very strong front on prices which were quoted at $6.30 to $6.60 in jute.

Soft winter wheat straights were held at $6.75 to $7 in barrels, but business was very slow. There was a very quiet demand for mill feed during the week, with prices about on the same level as the previous week. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7@7.40 in bbls.; straight, $6.80@6.95 in bbls.; clears, $6.60@6.80 in bbls.; low grades, $5.50@5.75.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $7@7.25 in bbls.; straights, $6.75@7 in bbls.; clears, $6@6.75 in bbls.; low grades, $5.50@5.75.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $7.10@7.75; straights, $6.75@7.10; clears, $6.30@6.60; low grades or low clears, $5.50@5.75.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $28; standard middlings, $28; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $35.50; oil meal, $40@40.50; city bulk bran, $27; 100-lb. sacks, $28.50; middlings, $27@36; red dog flour, $36.

Notes.

F. B. Stubbs, sales manager Wells Flour Mills Co., Wells, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

W. E. Carter, who was formerly in the flour brokerage business in this market, and who is now located at Boston, Mass., spent last Friday here.

The Flemingsburg Mills, of Flemingsburg, Ky., have incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. The incorporators are: J. R. Kelly, C. E. Rhodes, C. L. Hinton and A. T. Day.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	14.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D.C.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1915.

While flour transactions were smaller in volume and business less satisfactory, yet prices advanced toward the close on all grades and the market is firm. Buyers were reluctant in paying prices asked. As a result a good part of the demand was supplied by speculators and resellers who were in a position to undersell millers.

Shipping directions are generally requested on all new business, and production was reduced somewhat.

Clears continue scarce. The occasional car that is offered is picked up at good values. Second clears are also in good demand, with offerings very light.

Rye flour reached another high point the past week, values having advanced about 20 cents. Patent white rye is in good demand and mills are very chary about offering any quantity, for the reason that it is practically impossible for them to secure the rye grain. Dark rye is firm. In fact, the differential between white and dark rye is becoming smaller right along and dark rye is bringing medium rye prices.

Durum products have also had a decided advance the past week, and the business done is small, owing to the prohibitive prices at which they are held. As stated some weeks ago, the tendency is to substitute a spring wheat product for the regular durum product, and which can be bought at a differential of sometimes as great as $1 per barrel.

Offerings of mill feed this week were greater. The East has purchased in a moderate way of both bran and middlings and that section has also taken some red dog. Offerings from the country were a little more liberal.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.40; standard patents (basis jute), $6.75@7.25; first clears (basis jute), $6@6.25; second clears (basis jute), $5@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.75@7.25; straights, $6.25@6.75; clears, $5.50@6.25; low grades, $5@5.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.70@7.20; straights, $6.10@6.50; clears, $5.50@6; low grades, $5@5.25.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $25.25@25.50; middlings, $25@25.50; red dog, $32.75@33.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.50@7; dark, $5.80@6.20; blended rye, $5.50@6.

Coast Flour—Patent, .$7.40@7.80; straight, $7.20@7.40.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

A. L. Goetzmann, manager of the Listman Milling Co., LaCrosse, Wis., was a visitor to Chicago during the week.

S. W. Strong, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, who was operated upon recently, is much improved.

Charles I. Roos, sales manager of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., spent several days in Chicago among the trade last week.

A. V. Imbs, of J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., was a visitor on the Chicago Board of Trade the latter part of the week, as was also E. W. Shields of Kansas City.

The offices of Keusch & Schwartz, in the Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago, are being remodeled and will be equipped with the latest office appliances. A large room will be provided for customers.

Robert W. Buckley was elected president of the Young Men's Board of Trade Club at its recent annual election. L. C. Brosseau was elected vice-president, D. A. McLaughlin secretary and A. F. Bliss treasurer.

A meeting was held by the exporting interests at Chicago to consider action in regard to the new tariff recently filed by the lake carriers, in which they absolve themselves for any losses in the cargo over and above 15 lbs. on every 1,000 bus. of grain transported.

John Washburn, vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., of Minneapolis, who was on the Chicago Board of Trade late in the week, estimated country elevator stocks of wheat at 25 to 33 per cent of a year ago and that farm reserves in the Northwest are less than 10 per cent of last year's crop. He says the wheat situation there is very strong.

A conference was held in the board of directors' room of the Board of Trade the past week to consider the matter of making a physical examination of the condition of cars on arrival and in the yards at Chicago by the Chicago Board of Trade weighing department, in order to have the reports of that department as documentary evidence in filing claims for loss in transit.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 30, 1915.

There were slight changes in conditions in this territory in flour business. There were some advances in prices, and some business placed at the advance. The mills are limiting contracts to 30 days' shipment, and, while jobbers are contracting ahead, the volume is not as large as it generally is. The trade believe there will be still further advances, but on account of being unable to place orders for longer than 30 days' shipment they are forced to buy oftener, but orders are smaller than under ordinary conditions.

Prices on mill feed continue strong. The mills are quoting firm prices, as most quotations are for prompt to 20 days' shipment. There has been only a fair demand for bran and shorts during the week.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, 48-lb. sacks, at $7.60@7.80; standard patent at 40c less; extra fancy patent at 50@75c less. Colorado high patent, 48-lb. sacks, at $7.05; standard patent at $6.75. Hard wheat high patent, 48-lb. sacks, at $7.10@7.30; standard patent at $6.80@7; plain hard wheat bran at $1.27@1.30; mill-run soft wheat bran at $1.35@1.37; brown shorts at $1.40@1.44; gray shorts at $1.50@1.55.

Arkansas Notes.

H. V. Stein, with the Kansas Flour Mills Co. branch at Kansas City, was a visitor in Little Rock.

J. R. Fair, with the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in the city. Mr. Fair has recently changed his home to Little Rock, at the Capital Hotel.

J. C. Hoffman, of the Dermott Grocery and Commission Co., of Dermott, Ark., was in Little Rock several days during the week. He reported conditions good in the flour and meal business.

Robert M. Peek, with Kuhlmann & Meyer Milling Co., California, Mo., was in the territory during the week, after an absence of two weeks, during which time he visited California, Mo., also Kansas City and St. Louis.

The Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., has a contract to supply the United States navy with 12,500 bbls. of flour. The first shipment was made on Jan. 23.

E. B. Milburn, Calico Rock, Ark., will engage in the flour and feed business.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1915.

Flour has continued to move upward in this market the past week, a gain of 40 to 50 cents being noted. The situation, however, has been too uncertain to be either satisfactory to the millers or to the buyers. There has been a larger volume of business in January than for December, though the domestic business is below the normal. Export inquiries continue to come freely, but the lack of ocean shipping facilities is now causing curtailment in this department of trade. With prices holding up to the present level, it is thought probable that buyers will stay close to their needs. Wheat advanced 6 to 8 cents per bushel last week, and is quoted in this market at $1.48 to $1.50.

The mill feed situation has shown no material change for several weeks, the advance being maintained on account of high price of grain, with demand moderate.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.50; standard, $7.30; family, $7; low grades, $6.50; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.35@7.60.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

Notes.

C. T. Johnson, of the Home Milling & Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., stopped over in Nashville last week on a tour of Southeastern territory.

S. A. Dunwoody is promoting a movement to start a flour mill at South Pittsburg, Tenn., to cost $10,000.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Jan. 30 amounted to 38,300 bbls., compared with 37,300 bbls. one week preceding.

E. M. Kelly, of the Liberty Mills, has returned from St. Louis, where he attended a meeting of millers, who considered foreign trade matters.

Wheat in Tennessee and Kentucky has had a heavy coat of ice the past week, due to sleet. Farmers have become deeply concerned in regard to the growing crop.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 213 cars of grain at Nashville this week. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat, 493,800 bus.; corn, 289,000 bus.; oats, 875,500 bus.

High price of flour has been a serious proposition for Nashville bakers. Although flour has advanced $2.50 to $3 they are making bread at the same price at which it sold last summer. Other cities have advanced rates, and the fight for business seems to be the only cause for local bakers not to advance.

Secretary Kerbow, of the Chamber of Commerce, Sulphur Springs, Tex., received plans of the flour mill to be built there.

The flour and feed mill at Terrebonne, Minn., owned by Kankel & St. Marie, was destroyed by fire Jan. 21.

Rudolph Henderson, of the Henderson Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., died on Jan. 24. He was 68 years old.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1, 1915.

Resellers demoralized the corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri River millers in Southern states. Inquiries were received from Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, but quotations were generally about 10c per 100 lbs. under mill quotations. Resellers, it is believed, were offering in carlots at these figures. Contracted meal is beginning to move from the Southwest in large volume at prices 20c to 50c under ruling values, making possible the resale of this meal under mill limits.

Kansas City mills advanced quotations on standard meal about 10c per hundredweight, sales at close of week being made on basis of $1.70 per hundredweight. Cream corn meal was also higher, quotations sent out by mills ranging from $1.80 to $1.85 per 100 lbs. in 24-lb. sacks, f. o. b. Missouri River points.

Little inquiry was noted from immediate Southwestern states. Some meal is moving into Oklahoma and Missouri, but in very limited volume. Bulk of sales were made to Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, with Mississippi taking some meal. Southern Illinois and Iowa mills are still at a big advantage in Southeastern markets, although the difference between their quotations and those of Missouri River mills is narrowing.

Chop demand was reported as fairly good. Arkansas was the best buyer in the South, while nearby states absorbed most of the output of local mills. No. 2 yellow chop sold up to $1.47 per 100 lbs. in burlap bags, prompt shipment. No. 3 mixed chop sold at $1.42 to $1.44.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.85 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 10-lb. bags, $1.85@1.90 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.80@1.85; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.42@1.47 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 @1.20 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1915.

Cold weather and high prices for cash corn were stimulating influences with corn products. There was considerable business booked for quick shipment and inquiries in the market for deferred delivery, but mills are disinclined to contract for over 20 days, fearing decided changes in quotations. The South bought more freely in this market than in some time past, and considerable business was booked in immediate territory and in Arkansas. Mills are operating on more liberal hours, with quick sales taking about 60 to 70 per cent of output, while directions are absorbing the balance. Stocks of corn are excessive, however, the domestic visible totaling 30,000,000 bus., compared with 15,000,000 bus. last year. Grits and chops were in fair demand, mostly from Southern buyers. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b. wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85 per bbl. chop, $1.55@1.60 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1, 1915.

Cash corn prices were lifted three cents this week, to 78½ cents per bushel, and corn products were advanced 10 cents. The increased price brought about a better demand, as many of the local buyers have taken hold on a larger scale. There was also a good shipping demand noted, coming mostly from Southern points. Corn millers were the principal buyers of corn on this market. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.60 per 100 lbs.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 30, 1915.

Corn goods had a strong undertone last week and the demand of the trade was such as to augur good success for a continued demand. There was a slight advance over the previous week's quotations and a steady increase in the consumption of corn in preference to flour. Corn meal, grits and hominy are supplanting flour, and bread and wholesale grocers report an increase in sales as compared with those of flour to the country. Ruling quotations of corn goods were as follows, basis carloads f. o. b. New Orleans in bbls., cotton or jute sacks: Grits, $4.05@4.15; hominy, $4.15@ 4.20; standard meal, $3.65@3.75; cream meal, $3.80@3.90; unbolted meal, $28@29 per ton; corn chops, $1.50@1.60 per 100 lbs.

New York, Jan. 30, 1915.

A fairly good demand was in evidence on corn goods and prices advanced somewhat again.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.65@1.70; coarse, $1.65@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.10@4.20; corn flour, $2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.86@1.89; grits, $1.87 @1.90; flakes, $2.15.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1915.

Corn has continued to show an upward trend, and corn products are correspondingly strong. Corn has advanced three cents per bu. the past week, being quoted 81@83c. Corn meal has advanced five cents per 96-lb. bag. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.80 per bag, and grits $1.90 per bag.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 30, 1915.

Shipping instructions on corn products on contracts have been good during the week, but new business has been light. The jobbers have contracts placed early in the month for January-February shipment, and, as the demand has continued to improve, shipping instructions have been coming to the mills regularly and they have had a very satisfactory week's run.

Prices have followed the advance in the corn market, but new business for immediate shipment has uot been good. There have been inquiries for February-March shipment on meal, but the mills, as a general rule, are not quoting that far ahead, but are confining prices to 30 days' shipment.

There has been a good demand for corn chop. Jobbers have been using contracts and new business has been quiet, the same as corn meal.

The cotton situation is slowly improving, and this has produced quite an improvement in all lines of business, and the millers and jobbers are anticipating a good business this season.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn, 83c; No. 2 yellow corn, 83½c; No. 2 white corn, 87c; No. 3 corn, 82c; No. 3 yellow corn, 82½c; No. 3 white corn, 86c; No. 3 white oats, 61c; No. 3 red oats, 59½ @60c; standard meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $3.30 per bbl.; pearl meal, $3.40; cream meal, $3.55@3.60; corn chops, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.48@1.50.

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Self-Rising Flour
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Cream Corn Meal
Standard Corn Meal
Hominy Grits
Package and Carton Goods
Corn Chop
Cracked Corn
Quotations are always right. Write—
THE KIMBALL MILLING CO.
Office: Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1915.

Corn products have been in fair demand during the past week, especially corn feed meal and cracked corn. Dealers look for higher prices in the near future and prices are holding very firm. An advance has occurred in hominy and sales are fair. Receipts of corn by rail continue heavy and dealers are very anxious to sell it in place of wheat, especially as this is a corn and oats market. The crop of a year ago was so full of water that it could not be moved until late in the winter, but the crop of 1914 began to grade No. 2 right along last fall.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $31 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $31.30; granulated corn meal, $1.85; cream bolted yellow meal, $1.85; white corn flour, $2.10.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

For the first time on this crop, May corn in Kansas City reached the 80c mark, and it is noted as a coincidence that corn reached this high level on the same day that May wheat touched the $1.50 mark in Chicago. The rapid advances in corn the past few weeks have stimulated country marketings of the coarse cereal, especially in Iowa, the largest surplus corn state in the country. Kansas has not been moving much outside its boundaries; in fact, many points in the state have been buying corn in Kansas City. Nebraska is a fairly large shipper at this time.

A number of corn mills in the Southwest are planning to install machinery for the manufacture of corn flour, should the demand for this product show any material increase. Inquiries have originated in the cotton states for mixed corn and wheat flour, a mixture which would cheapen the flour cost considerably. Millers are also discussing the advisability of offering foreign trade a mixture of corn and wheat flour. At present there are not many of the corn mills in the Southwest making corn flour. Corn products output of most mills is limited to corn meal, grits, chop and other coarse ground goods.

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
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Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
LAWYERS.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.
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Branch Office: Room 52 McGill Bld., Washington, D. C.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1915.

Little flour is being sold, on account of high prices, though buyers who have held off, expecting a break, are now carrying very little stock. They would rather take the risk of paying still more than to load up with additional supplies.

The feed market is doing little, with prices holding about as a week ago. Most sellers are holding quotations firmly. Red dog flour is in pretty fair demand. Very little gluten feed is selling and oil meal is regarded as too high by feed buyers.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.25@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7@7.50 in wood; pastry, $6.75 to $7; low grade, $5.25.

Rye Flour—$6.65 to $7.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $26; standard middlings, $26.50; red dog flour, $35; oil meal, $39; gluten feed, $30.

Buffalo Notes.

H. A. Smith, of the Chippewa Feed and Grain Co., is spending 10 days on a trip to St. Louis and other Western points.

J. A. Walter, a well-known Buffalo miller, who has been associated with the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, for several months, has been elected its treasurer.

The Birkett Mills, which have a large buckwheat business at Penn Yan, have bought the property of a coal company there in order to have larger grain storage space.

A Kansas flour representative says the tendency among buyers is to place orders only as needed and most of them are in the market for not more than one or two cars. The stocks carried are not large.

Among late visitors to the Corn Exchange were the following: S. H. Pitts, Toronto; U. H. Hambright, Lancaster, Pa.; J. H. Gray, Springville, N. Y. Z. C. Buchanan, manager of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., at Boston, was also here.

The former Husted mill has been in process of remodeling for some months by the present owners, the Ralston-Purina Co., of St. Louis, who have spent about $500,000 in the year, which is now about completed. In April or May a 1,000,000-bu. elevator will be in operation. One section of the plant will manufacture molasses feed, with output of 12 cars daily. Another portion will be a warehouse. Lloyd Hedrick comes here from St. Louis as manager.

Farmers near Eudora, Kan., have subscribed $11,000 for the erection of a co-operative flour mill. About $17,000 is needed, as it is planned to erect a 150-bbl. mill.

Installation of new machinery to increase the capacity of the Eagle Mills, Chetopa, Kan., to 150 bbls. has just been completed.

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn
Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Feb. 1, 1915.

Flour prices were more steady than the week previous. Trading was restricted. Inquiry developed that the larger bakers have flour contracted to last until May and June, but the small bakers who have been depending on hand-to-mouth orders are in hard luck, except what they can get at second hand from local stocks. Stocks generally are fair, but the large bakeries, cracker factories and macaroni men are taking on all the flour they can handle.

Kansas mills were willing to accept orders on quotations of the week previous. They would not accept contracts for more than 30 days' shipment and would not take first half of March business for less than 15c to 20c advance. Mills were firm and made no concessions. Hard wheat patents were sold at $6.60@6.80 for fairly good grades in cotton, but fancy patents were as high as $7.25@7.50 per bbl. in jobbing lots. There was a strong demand for low grade and clears, both for the local trade and for export to Cuba, Mexico and Central America. The trade thought that $6.25 @6.35 was enough to pay for the flour they wanted.

The Northwest mills were willing to accept $6.50 for patents of a moderate grade, and some sales were put through on that basis. The demand was somewhat improved and the mills were more reasonable about meeting buyers' views. Some business was done in scattered lots for immediate shipment at $6.50@6.70, and country trade showed some improvement.

Prices of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri flours were high and the trade was not attracted to them at figures offered. Patents and straights were quoted in the majority of instances, while the trade showed its preference for straights and extra fancy. High patents were quoted at $6.90@7.25, with standards at $6.65@6.85 in cotton sacks. Extra fancy was at $6.25@6.40. One or two single carload lots were placed, but in the main the trading was in small lots. Some second-hand flour was sold in small lots. Care was taken to supervise credits closely before issuing an order to the country districts.

Mill feed and shorts were up again two cents per 100 lbs. Good inquiry on bran was maintained, with both hard and soft wheat brans selling at $1.37@1.39, with shorts at $1.45@1.50 in cotton or jute.

New Orleans Notes.

H. H. Leroy, auditor of the New Orleans & Northeastern, has been made chief accounting officer of the Queen & Crescent Southern lines at New Orleans.

New Orleans is keeping up its wheat exportation records. Last week New Orleans exported two-fifths of all the wheat shipped out of the ports of America.

The Belgian relief steamer Wabana will sail next Sunday from New Orleans. She carries 40 carloads of flour, 38 carloads of beans, 35 carloads of rice and other supplies.

D. D. Curran, for eight years president of the Q. & C. lines here, has been chosen chairman of the board of the Northeastern and allied lines and president of the New Orleans Railway Company.

An arrangement has been reached between the Board of Trade grain committee and the Edenborn Railway that the new 500,000-bu. grain elevator of the road shall never be leased to a grain operating company.

Homer H. McGee, for years a dealer in hay, feed and stock, died last week on the operating table at Fort Worth, Tex. He had gone there to buy horses and mules for the French government when stricken. He had a wide acquaintance among feed merchants and millers.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1, 1915.

With cash wheat at $1.50, millers found it necessary to add 25 cents to flour prices. While mills are operating full time, they declare that the trade is not buying very heavily.

Spring wheat mills also advanced prices. The large baking concerns are still buying spring brands.

"The possibilities of cheaper flour look mighty rare now," declared a Kansas hard wheat flour agent this week. According to the large bakers, their supplies are meager, and it looks very much, they say, as though bread prices will have to go up as soon as they lay in supplies at the new high point of the flour market.

The cash rye market showed a sharp increase during the week, and rye flour prices increased 10c to 15c. There is a good demand noted for all grades, as the local rye bakers' supplies are running short.

Mill feed prices were given a boost. The extreme cold weather created a good demand coming from nearby points. The local buyers are also entering the market, and took hold in large quantities this week.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.75 @6.95; fancy, $6.40@6.65; family, $6@ 6.15; extra, $5.55@5.75; low grade, $5.35@5.45.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.20 @7.60; straight, $6.69@6.95; clear, $5.60@6.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@ 7.75; straight, $6.90@7.15; clear, $5.95 @6.35.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.40@6.65; city pure, $6.50@6.75; city blended, $6.40@6.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26@26.50; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; fine, $29@ $30.

Ohio Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 24,762 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 22,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 22,872 bbls., compared with 21,982 bbls. last week and 19,985 bbls. a year ago.

President Powell, of the Chamber of Commerce, announced new committees this week. They were: Flour, Monroe Izor, John H. Dorsel, Lyman Perin, Andrew Nordmeyer and E. E. Danneman; wheat, H. Lee Early, C. S. Custer, W. H. Kramer, R. S. Fitzgerald and Dan B. Granger; public weighing, Frank F. Collins, August Ferger, E. C. Skinner, Andrew M. Braun and H. M. Brouse.

The Bay State Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., announced a profit-sharing plan, which will carry its benefits to every employe in the mill, elevator and office. From the earnings of the company remaining after setting aside for the stockholders 6 per cent interest on the capital invested, every employe whose name is on the payroll at the end of the year will receive a sum equal to 5 per cent of the wages paid him by the company for the year. About 125 persons will be affected.

Mixed Cars a Specialty

Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 1, 1915.

The flour market continues to advance with wheat. Mills report they are not making any large sales and merchants are ordering just enough to take care of their trade. The large buyers in the East are out of line with prices. Mills are not booking for over 15 days' shipmnt and are keeping even with wheat, not taking any chances on the long or short side. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $7.20 to $7.40. A great many mills have called in their traveling men or have instructed them to call up the mill before making sales.

The wheat market is considerable stronger than last week. Some wheat was sold for export as high as $1.59. Receipts continue good, 58 cars in Wichita, against 61 last year. The high price is gradually bringing out the wheat and while farmers have set their mark at $1.50, they are selling the same as when it reached $1.25.

Feed continues to remain steady at from $1.15 to $1.20, basis Kansas City rate. Shorts have been in fair demand and bring around $1.50. With the big advance in corn the past week bran looks cheap and mills report a ready sale.

Notes.

L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., has shipped his automobile to California and will leave Wednesday to be gone two months.

Geo. Harbaugh, of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok., was in Wichita Saturday on his way home from Kansas City. Mr. Harbaugh reports the growing wheat in Oklahoma to be in fine condition and that the acreage is considerably increased. Practically all the wheat has moved out of the state.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, attended a conference of traffic men at Topeka Friday relative to handling the advance in rates and minimum carload question. It was decided that the league take over the entire minimum fight, that is, the advance in interstate minimum from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs., and do all work necessary along this line. W. I. Sterling, of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, will look after the transit question for Kansas City. W. H. Marshall, of Joplin, will look after the rate adjustments. The different state commissions will, of course, appear and fight the advance in rates and help along various lines, as will some of the traffic clubs, such as Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1915.

The flour and feed business has been very good the past week, and dealers in both lines seem well pleased. The jobbers are not making big contracts for long-time shipment. Still they are really not very bearish in their ideas as to prices, but prefer to buy just as they need the goods.

Prices are so varied that it is hard to quote accurately. Highest Illinois patent, wood basis, $7.50; high patent, $7.10; straight, $6.80; highest Indiana patent, $7.30; straight, $7; highest Colorado, $7.20; bran, $25; shorts, $27.50; 35 per cent grain-alfalfa-molasses feed, $26.65; grain feed, $29; corn chops, $31.

Notes.

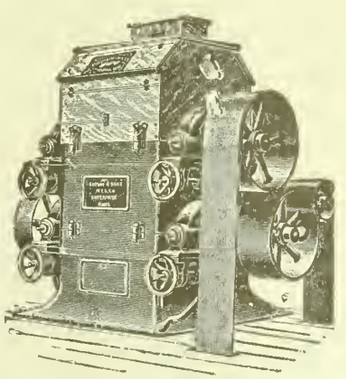
W. P. Holt, representing the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., spent several days in Memphis and reports business as being all that he can expect.

L. B. Lovitt, of L. B. Lovitt & Co., dealers in cottonseed products, was called to Jackson, Miss., recently on account of the death of a very near relative, Capt. Johnson.

George Work, who is manager of the Southern States Flour Distributing Co., of Memphis, reports that their business has shown a wonderful improvement since the first of the year.

L. L. Breckenridge, of the Twin Falls Mill and Elevator Co., Twin Falls, Idaho, spent a few days in this market visiting with the many friends of his mill. Mr. Breckenridge reports business as being very satisfactory to him.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the **EHRSAM**. Write

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 1, 1915.

Continued advancing prices in flour limited sales to small lots from established trade. Net advance in quotations for the week amounted to about 20c per bbl. on both Kansas and spring wheat offerings. Bakers were in the market for lots up to 500 bbls., shipment within 60 days, and some sales of this amount were made at $7 per bbl. for Kansas patent. Spring wheat mills asked a small premium over Kansas, but the Northwest bid on a parity with the Southwest on large contracts.

Fair stocks of flour are owned by jobbers. Most of the large bakers have contracted for their needs up to March 15, while some have flour coming on contracts that will fill all their wants up to May 1. Bakers, as a rule, are bearish, but are picking up small lots of flour on the dips.

Iowa mills operated on half-time schedules the past week. Business was principally to local points. Illinois and Wisconsin bought some Iowa flour in mixed cars. Eastern trade of mills was limited. Iowa mills asked up to $7.50 per bbl. for winter wheat patent, delivered any section of the state, while spring wheat patents were held 10c to 20c higher.

Mill feed was in good demand, with prices steady all of the week. Bran sold up to $24.50 per ton, prompt shipment, while a few cars of spot bran sold at $1 per ton less in the Des Moines market. Shorts were not in as good demand as bran. Most of output of local mills was taken in mixed cars. Southwestern mills sold liberal amounts of feed in cars with bran.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7@7.40; straight, $6.85@7.20; fancy clear, $6@6.10; low grade clear, $5.40@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $7@7.50; family patent, $6.80@7.20; clear, $6@6.30; red dog, scarce at $2.95@3.05 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@26; flour middlings, $27.50@28.

Iowa Notes.

Krebill Bros. Milling Co., Fort Madison, Ia., has plans completed for the construction of an elevator of 20,000 bus. capacity.

The Iowa State Grain Dealers' Association will meet in Mason City, Ia., Feb. 16 to 18. About 2,000 grain men are expected to attend the meeting.

Inability of elevators at several points in Iowa to obtain empty cars caused them to shut down. Corn movement in the state is heavy, but very little wheat is being sold by farmers.

Winter wheat conditions in Iowa appear unusually favorable. Snows have fallen in most parts of the state, with result that wheat was protected with a blanket of snow from the sudden drop in temperatures the past week. As yet wheat has not gone through a single cold spell without a covering of snow.

On Jan. 13 fire destroyed the seven-story elevator ofthe Minneapolis Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn. It is estimated that the loss amounted to $50,000.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1915.

Considerable reselling of flour has been this week's record, and a good number of cars were sold for prompt shipment at mill limits. There is going to be constant sales made at the mill limits, as the trade will hardly buy for futures at these high figures. They will take the market as they find it. The ones who are reselling get about 50c under the mill limits, and some sales were made at the mill limit.

Some of the bakeries have advanced their 15-ounce loaf to 6c, and a great many are scaling 14 and 13 ounces for 5c, or 1c less when sold to the stores. There are still a great many bakers who have not changed their loaf or price, but this week will probably see all of them cutting down. Many bakers have cheap flour to last them up to June and July, and a great many who thought they had say now that the mills will not ship.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$6.90@7.25; straight, $6.75@6.90; low grade, in jute, $5.30@5.90.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.75@7.05; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.05@6.30; extra, $5.45@5.70.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$6.95@7.30; straight, $6.60@7.05; clear, $5.45@5.65.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.50@7.05; Pennsylvania (in wood), $6.50@7.05.

Buckwheat—$3.25@3.75 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Spring Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $35.50@36.50; 2flour middlings, $32.25@32.75; middlings, $28.25@28.75; bran, $28.25@28.75; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $34.25@34.75; bran, $29.50@30.25; winter middlings, bulk, $29.25@29.75; bran, $28.50@28.75.

Notes.

O. L. Zinter, of Chicago, was also visiting the trade; also Lee M. Powell, of Milwaukee.

H. Bauder & Son, whose mill at Portersville, Pa., burned some time ago, are rebuilding.

George Webster, operating the flour mill near Avondale, Pa., was caught in the belting and killed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has lifted the embargo it placed on new corn at Philadelphia some time ago.

Stanley W. Tredway, of Chicago, is visiting the bakers in the state. Mr. Tredway at one time was a flour mill manager in Minnesota.

J. R. Miller & Sons, of Shiremanstown, Pa., have sold their elevator and warehouse to Simon Eberly and W. R. Spangler has bought the Meisenhelder mill, at York, Pa.

Frank E. Marshall, aged 57 years, died in Germantown, Philadelphia, this week. Mr. Marshall was secretary of the North American Grain Export Association and a former secretary of the Commercial Exchange.

The Commercial Exchange elected L. G. Graff president; C. Herbert Bell, vice-president; Joseph W. Beatty, treasurer. Directors to serve two years, F. Marion Hall, Charles Hay, Horace Kolb, Phillip R. Markley, George C. Shane and Winfield S. Woodward.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Feb. 1, 1915.

There seems to be a much better feeling in business circles. The continued steady price of cotton is causing farmers to sell some, thus putting considerable money into circulation. There is, however, a very limited demand for either flour, grain or feedstuffs at this time. Everybody is practicing economy, and much more corn meal is being taken than flour, and while this is the case considerable corn is being ground by small mills in the country, curtailing the demand for meal to that extent. Jobbers are buying flour only as needed, and some have sufficient booked to last them for several months.

There is a better demand for mill feeds and cotton seed products. It is estimated that at least twice as much of these feeds are being sold here as several years ago.

There has been a sharp advance in both cottonseed meal and hulls during the past 10 days, and, as many local mills are entirely sold out, there will probably be a still further advance.

Corn and oats are so much higher than ground feeds there will probably be more of the latter used this season than heretofore, especially if corn and oats maintain present levels.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, wood basis, fancy patent, $7.30@7.55; standard patent, $6.85@7.10; standard bolted meal, $1.66; wheat bran, 100s, $27.40; wheat shorts, 100s, $29.80.

Morris McDonald, of the firm of McDonald & Co., prominent grain and elevator concern at New Albany, Ind., was in Selma this week. Mr. McDonald is making a tour of the South in order to personally review the situation. He thinks there will be a better demand for grain within the next 30 days.

Gibbons Elevator Co., Purcell, Ok., incorporated with a capital of $5,000. The incorporators are: Amelia J. Gibbons, James E. Gibbons, M. F. Gibbons.

HALLIDAY ELEVATOR CO.

CAIRO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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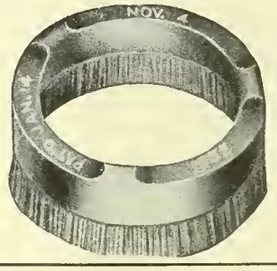

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¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.

MILWAUKEE BAG CO.-MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated

Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1, 1915.

No change occurred in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade in Kansas City the past week. Prices were practically steady. Mixers asked strong prices for their products, and in some instances quoted an advance of 50c per ton on grain mixed feeds, reflecting the higher prices for corn and oats. Alfalfa hay in Kansas City was steady, notwithstanding excessive receipts. Quality of the hay and meal coming to this market is poor, about 75 per cent of the current arrivals grading lower than No. 1.

In view of the strength in corn and oats and the steady tone in alfalfa molasses feeds, demand for the latter is on the increase. Southeastern and Southern buyers, especially, are taking large amounts of alfalfa molasses feed for February shipment on a basis of $19 per ton, Kansas City, in 100-lb. sacks. The Eastern trade is beginning to inquire more and more for alfalfa molasses feed. High prices for coarse grain are turning the demand to the alfalfa molasses feed and alfalfa grain mixed feed.

A scarcity of No. 1 and choice meal was apparent on this market. Milling and Grain News knows several local bandlers who are in the market for 10 to 20 cars of meal, any grade, shipments as soon as possible, but who were unable to get their needs supplied. Most Colorado mills have contracted for a large part of their output, and are storing what is not contracted, expecting a higher market.

Top on meal last week was $21 per ton, Kansas City, for a car of choice, which was sold to an Eastern poultry feed manufacturer. A number of cars of choice sold at $20. Range on No. 1 was $17 to $18.50, with most sales being made at $18. Central states were the best buyers of No. 1 meal.

No. 2 predominated in the local supply, about three-fourths of the new receipts being of this grade. It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the meal in local warehouses grades No. 2. Southern states were good buyers of No. 2, while mixers in Central states were also bidding on large lots of this grade.

Southeastern trade in grain mixed feeds was of fair volume. Most sales were made early in the week, before the advance of 50c per ton was quoted. Alfalfa molasses feed sold principally in immediate Southwestern states, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas being the best buyers. No. 3 alfalfa molasses feed sold at $18 per ton, while the top of No. 1 was $20.50 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19.50@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@25.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $25.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@16.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1, 1915.

Alfalfa products were advanced with corn and oats, as the demand has picked up considerably. Grain mixed feed was the principal seller, and sold at exceptionally good prices. Alfalfa meal was in good demand, with the principal buying coming from the South. Hay prices are up 50 cents, and this tended to strengthen the alfalfa product market also. The total receipts of hay aggregated 152 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $28.50@29; alfalfa meal, $28@28.50; molasses feed, $28@29.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1915.

Alfalfa products were firm last week, owing to advancing prices on corn and oats products and a generally strong market for all feeds. Buyers were in the market for meal on all soft spots and considerable activity developed at times. The cold weather stimulated the demand to a certain extent, and there was buying by dealers who have been holding off, waiting for lower prices, and who have been forced to purchase moderate amounts of meal at higher figures than they expected, rather than stand chances of a further increase in price. Supplies from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado are meeting a ready sale, and with stocks in local territory small the market appears in a healthy position. Several local mills have orders on hand that will keep them busy until late in the spring. Others report better business from Southern buyers. This business may be forced into the market at any time if present grain market conditions continue. Grain mixed feeds were firm along with straight meal and were helped by the cold weather. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16.50; No. 1 at $18@18.50; choice, $20.50@21; alfalfa molasses meal without grain, $19.50@20; with grain, $25.50@29.50.

New Orleans, Feb. 1, 1915.

Receipts of alfalfa hay and meal in New Orleans last week were heavy and the sales were far ahead of this time last year. Export of horses and mules account for the heavy increased and large amounts of alfalfa hay are being shipped here to take the place of timothy turned back on account of quarantine. As the demand for hay and meal increases the prices have grown stiffer, until they are now $1 a ton higher than a week ago.

Quotations on alfalfa bay and meal are as follows, basis f. o. b. New Orleans, in carlots: Alfalfa hay, choice, $19 to $20.50; No. 1, $18 to $19.50; primes, $17 to $18; meal, choice, $23 to $24 for pea green; No. 1, $21 to $22; primes and off colors, $19 to $20; mixed feeds, molasses, $25 to $30; grain mixed, $28 to $32.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Victor Carson was elected president and H. A. Cord manager of the Dodge City Alfalfa Milling Co., Dodge City, Kan., at the annual meeting of the company last week. The past year was fairly profitably.

The M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb., has leased the PV elevator, at Lyons, Neb., and will operate it. Coarse grain will be handled exclusively. All of it will be used in the Peters alfalfa feed mixing plants at Omaha.

Construction work was resumed on the new alfalfa meal mill at Seward, Neb., which will be operated by Imig, Hentzer & Co. It is planned to have the mill in operation by March 1. Farmers in Seward County are backing the proposition, the three owners operating large alfalfa farms.

Wyoming is becoming an important factor in the alfalfa meal milling business. Shipments of meal from that state so far this crop year have been exceedingly heavy. More than 10 new mills have been built in Wyoming in the past year, and the entire output of these mills is now moving eastward.

All records were broken for a single day's receipts in the Kansas City alfalfa market when 121 cars arrived in a single day last week. The previous record was 101 cars. Quality of the alfalfa was poor, one dealer declaring that about 80 per cent of the arrivals graded standard or lower. Very few cars graded No. 1 or choice. Top sale on alfalfa was $15 for No. 1. Despite the heavy arrivals, which exceeded the combined receipts of other hay by 31 cars, trade was steady and no bearishness developed. The poor quality of the receipts indicates the quality of the hay farmers are holding in warehouses in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, the three principal shippers to this market. It is estimated that only about 20 per cent of the hay held in Colorado will grade No. 1 or better, according to national hay grades.

Consumption of alfalfa meal in the United States is increasing almost too fast for the industry. Compared with 1908, alfalfa meal consumption for the past year shows a gain of about 500 per cent. Figures compiled from the best sources of information place the 1914 consumption of meal, excluding the Pacific Coast, at 160,000 tons, or an increase of 35,000 tons over the figures for 1913. In 1908 the output of meal was placed at 30,000 tons; 1909, 35,000 tons; 1910, 65,000 tons; 1912, 85,000 tons; 1913, 125,000 tons. It will be seen from these figures that the increase in alfalfa meal output has been very large. Of the output of meal during the past four years more than 80 per cent has been mixed with molasses or some grain, indicating that only about 20 per cent of the meal output of the United States is consumed in its unmixed form. The popularity of alfalfa mixed feeds is increasing rapidly, almost every section of the United States buying these feeds in increasing volume annually. To this fact has been due the incraese in alfalfa meal production. Manufacturers of alfalfa mixed feeds declare that the increase in the output of their feeds has been almost twice as great as the comparative increase in output of other commercial feedstuffs.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1, 1915.

Indiana millers report that in a general way business has been very good during the last week. A number of buyers who have been persistently holding back have come into the market in the last few days, and have taken fairly large amounts. Trade in the city has also been good. Millers are optimistic now and declare that on the present showing mills will run fairly steady for the next 60 days.

Flour prices have increased 20 to 25 cents during the week, Indiana patent in wood now standing at $7@7.10.

Feed is selling as fast as the mills can make it. The price is $25.50 in bulk, f. o. b.

Indianapolis mills' flour production during the week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 6,862 bbls., compared with 9,270 bbls. in the preceding week, 20,630 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 6,105 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7@7.10; straight, $6.75@6.85; clear, $6.45@6.55. Quotations in wood.

Kansas Wheat Flour—Same as Indiana.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—20c above Indiana.

Mill Feed—$25.50 a ton, bulk, f. o. b. mills; $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $25.50.

Indiana Notes.

The grain elevator operated by Iglehart Bros. and owned by Edward Goeke, at Evansville, caught fire from an overheated stove and suffered $4,000 damage.

H. H. Deam, of Bluffton, was re-elected president of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association at the fourteenth annual convention of the organization at Indianapolis. Other officers elected were: D. C. Moore, Waynetown, vice-president; Bert A. Boyd, Indianapolis, treasurer; Charles B. Riley, Indianapolis, secretary. The association commended the work of the county agricultural agents.

Elevator Allowance Hearing.

F. B. Dow, special examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, heard evidence last week protesting the proposal of the railroads in Kansas City abolishing the grain elevation allowance of one-fourth cent. Railroads have filed tariffs with the commission canceling the elevation allowance of grain handled at Missouri river elevators and at St. Louis and Chicago for shipment to points in Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico Arizona and the Republic of Mexico. Kansas City Board of Trade members testified that the elimination of this allowance would cost them thousands of dollars. The hearing lasted several days, railroads arguing their side of the case, too.

The Campbell Baking Co., operating a large plant at Wichita and other points, last week obtained a building permit for the erection of a concrete bakery structure at Thirtieth and Troost avenues, in Kansas City, to cost $40,000. It will be completed by June 30.

Wayne Hossman, Hamilton, Mo., bought J. W. Dillard's mill and feed business. Mr. Hossman intends to improve the mill.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.

Ask

THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO

WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

The Bulk Department

PENICK & FORD, Ltd.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—350-bbl. water power mill. Running steady. Best paying mill in the United States. Must sell account owner died. Address Box 255, care Milling and Grain News.

FOR SALE—A real live, up-to-date 50-bbl. flour mill and 150-bushel corn mill in first-class condition. In good wheat growing section. Plenty of wheat from wagon. Runs on custom trade 6 months out of the year. Also good six-room house, outhouses, garden, etc. Price, including residence, $3,000 cash. Address H. D. Tutt & Son, Weaver's Store, Tenn.

ALFALFA MILL FOR SALE at Phonix, Arizona, in heart of Alfalfa Belt. I am authorized to offer for sale the Arizona Alfalfa Mill Co. plant and all of its property. With adequate capital and good management it is believed that this property could be made to pay a handsome dividend on the investment. We recommend it to any one seeking an investment, and especially to a business man capable of managing the concern on a good salary. Address A. S. Hawkins, Attorney for Arizona Alfalfa Mill Co., Phoenix, Arizona.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 50-bbl. water power flour and feed mill, in good repair. Not running now, on account not having a miller. Have a good feed trade; can buy plenty of wheat at mill door of farmers. Address J. A. Porterfield, Rosendale, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—To represent a flour mill in the state of Arkansas. Want the state or half of it on commission. Address Box 258, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady, can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come April 1, 1915, or sooner. Address A. F. Minard, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as manager or head miller in a mill from 100 to 200 bbl. capacity. Am familiar with sales department and office work, having managed a mill for five years. Reason am looking for a position, mill was sold to parties who did not need manager. Would take office work or second miller in a mill of 250 to 1,000 bbls. Am graduate from business college. Address Box 257, care Milling and Grain News.

HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Young man who has had experience in flour mill offices for position, with fine opportunity for advancement. Selling experience will help this applicant make good. Give full details of experience in first letter. Address Box 254, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Experienced young man as bookkeeper. Splendid chance for a man with ability. References and qualifications must be absolutely satisfactory. Preference will be given applicant between age of 20 and 30 years. Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO TRADE—A good 160-acre stock farm near Spokane, Wash. Good new buildings, fine spring water near house, about 90 acres cultivated, balance will make good pasture, running water over part, 4½ miles from town. Will trade $7,400 equity for elevator property or other property of equal value. Address Box 406, Velva, N. D.

FOR SALE.—One boiler 54 inches in diameter, 14 foot long, 54 3½ inch flues. This boiler is as good as new. Schuyler County Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

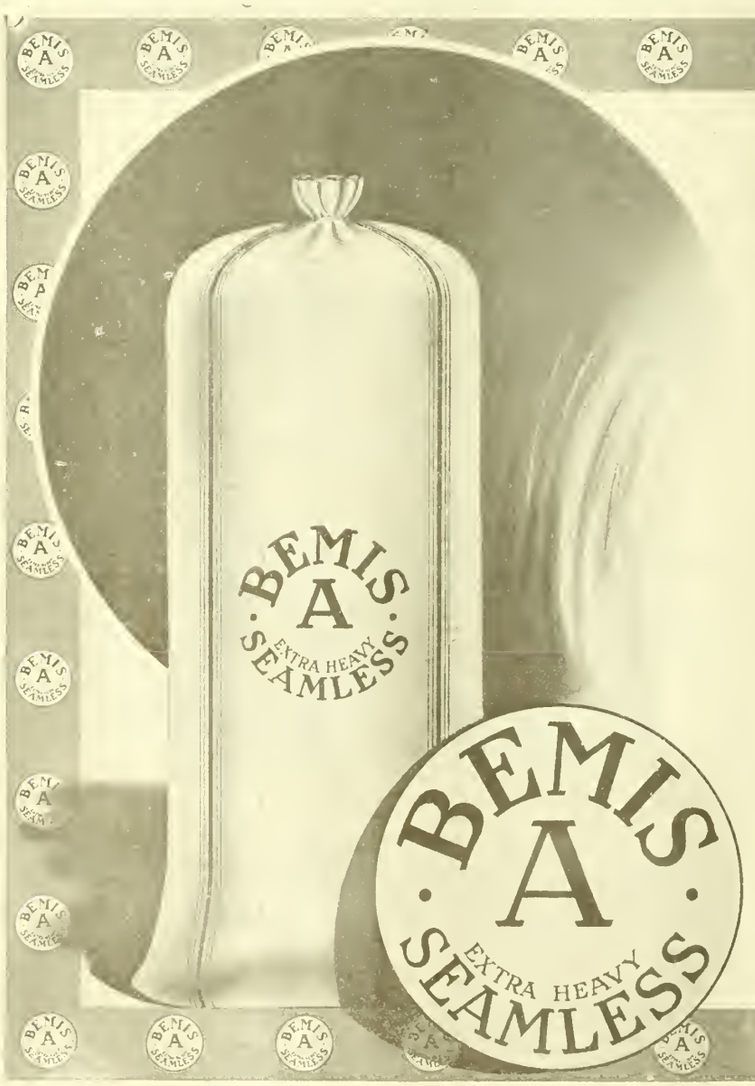
GET YOUR HOME FLOUR TRADE—From a list of special ads that have run in our local paper the past five and a half years. We will select and send you 52 for $25, 26 for $15 or 13 for $10. The large growth of our home trade proves the pulling power of these ads—they should pull as well for you. A. H. Hicks, Altamont, Ill.

FOR SALE—Oklahoma elevator. Situated in good grain territory. Bargain. Write or see Forest Lumber Co., 1120 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One 600-bu. capacity Howe Hopper Scale, in good condition. Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan.

WANTED—Second-hand 9x18 or 9x24 single Allas Roller Mill. gear deferential 1½ to 1. Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Iowa.

FOR EXCHANGE—All of section 13, 23, 18, Loup county, Nebraska, 20 miles northwest of Burwell; all improved, sandy and rolling, with some good valleys. Is north of Calamus River, all good grass, a good grazing section. Price $6,500, mortgage at 6 per cent $2,500, equity $4,000. Want to trade equity for working interest in good milling company with position as miller or manager; 20 years' experience and best of references. Address Box 67, Benedict, Neb.



QUALITY

You cannot talk *quality* into an article—it must be put there by the manufacturer. We make the Bemis A in our own mills—and we put the *quality* into it.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

A NATURAL PROCESS

DID it ever occur to you, in noting the change taking place in your flour when stored under proper conditions, that nature is trying to improve the flour in exactly the same way it is improved when treated by the Electrical Process?

Of course, nature can't improve flour made from unsound wheat; neither can the Alsop Process, but sound, well milled flour is improved wonderfully if you allow it to stand long enough under proper atmospheric conditions; or, it is improved just as much, and instantaneously, by the Electrical Process. The Process simply brings more highly concentrated electrified air into contact with each individual particle of flour.

It pays to follow the way pointed out by nature, and the wise will not experiment with dangerous bleaching chemicals

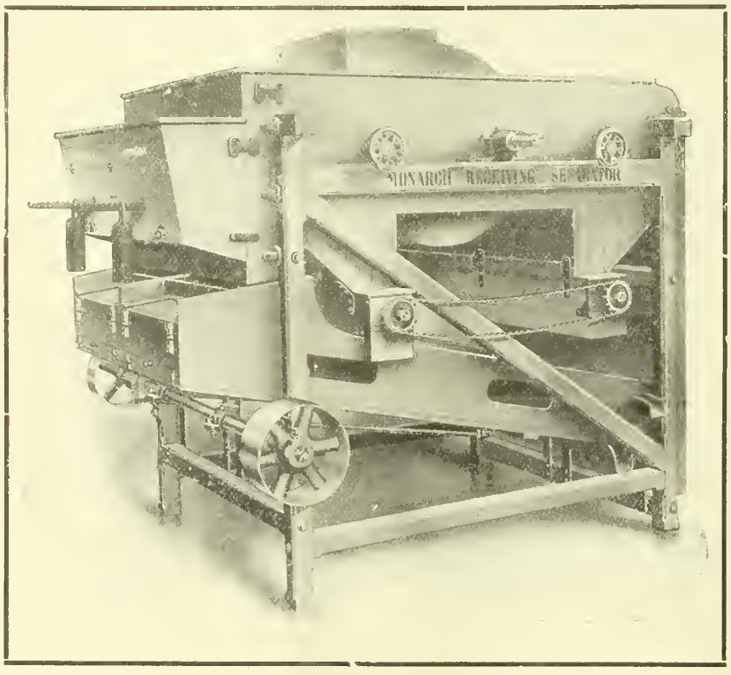
ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

NO DOUBT YOU WOULD PREFER TO BUY CLEAN WHEAT

But it don't come that way, and as long as you've got to get all the impurities away from it before you put it through your grinding machinery, the best thing for you to do is to meet the difficulty with

THE MONARCH RECEIVING SEPARATOR



Which insures the elimination of all straw joints, chaff, sand, cockle, etc., and is unquestionably the most up-to-date and efficient receiving separator on the market. The Monarch is built in five sizes and in capacities ranging from 75 to 800 bushels per hour. Air and screen separations are arranged to produce superior results. Operation is dustless and noiseless and construction is strong and durable. Write for Catalog F-111. If interested in corn milling, write our Corn Milling Machinery Department.

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THE man who seeks real success in milling will take determined steps toward securing a successful mill building firm to build and equip his plant. And such a man will not measure success by *claims*, but by *proof*. He will not accept theories, but demand *facts*. ¶ If you are the sort of man who insists on seeing just where every dollar goes, we are the sort of firm you will find especially keen satisfaction in doing business with

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915 | Number Eleven

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Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
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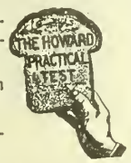
WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



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THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

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Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

Our School of Milling and Baking Technology has supplied a large number of successful workers to mills and bakeries.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher

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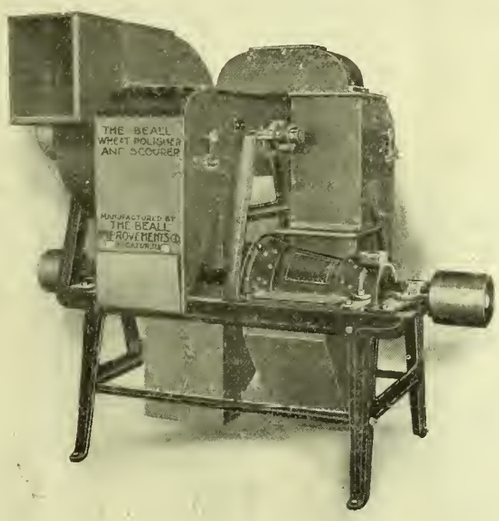
THE MARK OF QUALITY



IF you want a machine to scour and polish your wheat without breaking.

A machine that can be instantly adjusted to scour as hard or as light as you desire.

A machine that will wear for years without repairs.

You will at once send for a Beall wheat polisher on 30 days' trial.

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
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Send for Our New Catalogue.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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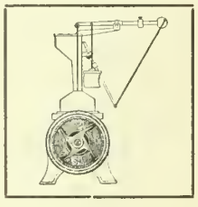
Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

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Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

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We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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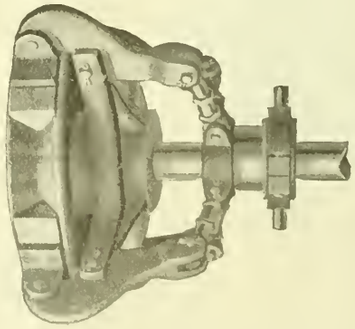

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Border Queen Milling Co.
located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.
CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
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WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
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Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
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"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR
Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade
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THE PRATT MILLS
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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

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THE LYONS MILLING CO.
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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
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Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

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The Haven Mills Co.
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"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
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"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
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"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
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Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob
The Vilm Milling Co.
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Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products hat we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
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Hard and Soft Wheat
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NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
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STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of Yoa

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

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So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
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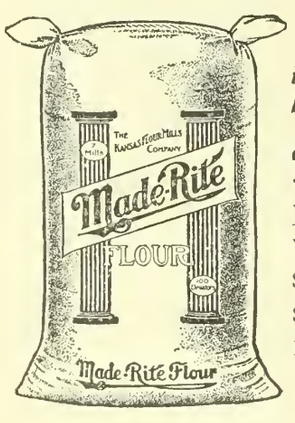

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is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

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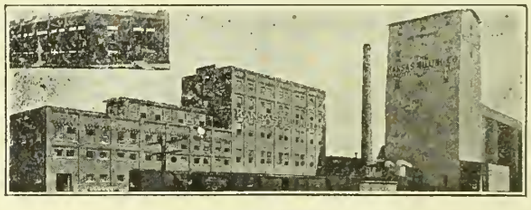

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"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
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"Gold Dollar Flour"
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Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

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Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
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Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

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Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

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MILLS AT

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — **Royal Patent—Eagle Steam**

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — **Reliable—American Beauty**

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

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Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

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THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER
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OMEGA FLOUR

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From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

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Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

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Capacity, 500 Barrels

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Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
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Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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All Grades—Send Samples.

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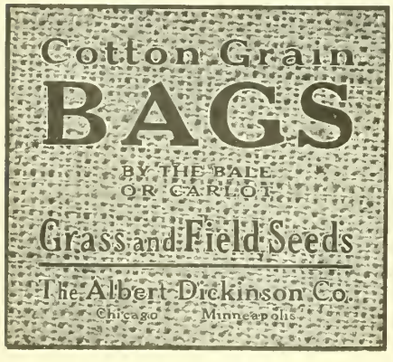

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ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE

Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.

Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

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FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through

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NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate

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Self Rising Flour

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World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

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MERCHANDISE BROKERS

EL PASO, TEXAS

(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS— —CLEARS— LOW GRADES— FEED.

—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal

As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.

WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.

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For New Orleans and Southern Trade in

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For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway

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In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

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GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

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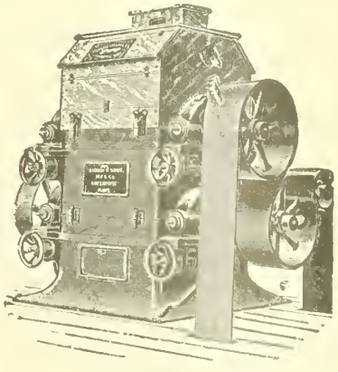
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



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The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron---and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the **EHRSAM.** Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

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"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Purity Brand Boiler Graphite

The Finest Air-Floated Boiler Graphite Made. Does Your Work Perfectly. Fully Guaranteed to be the best on the Market or no pay. Ample time to try it, and prove what we say.

MISSOURI BOILER CLEANER CO.

St. Louis, Mo.

HERE IS A STRONG PULL

Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Belt Dressing, made in Liquid and Bar Forms.

Let Us Send You Trial Order. If not satisfactory, it can be returned.

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915. | Number Eleven

Missouri Feed Bills

Shannon Bill Passed by House—Fight in Senate for Phelps Bill.

The "Shannon" concentraed feeding stuff bill was among the first bills passed by the House of Representatives at the Missouri legislature last week. The measure went through the house after a vigorous debate. There are three other feedingstuffs bills in the Missouri legislature, all being in the Senate. The "Shannon" bill provides for a state inspection and a tonnage tax. It also requires that every package of commercial feedstuffs must bear a tag stating the net weight, brand, and the minimum per cent of protein, carbohydrates, and the maximum per cent of ash and moisture.

At a meeting of Missouri millers and feed distributors in Springfield, Mo., last week, it was decided to oppose the "Shannon" measure, and it was the unanimous decision of the committee that the "Phelps" Bill 270 should receive the support of all the feed interests. The Shannon bill passed last week is practically the same as the Phelps bill, with the exception that the latter does not have any provision for a tax, while the Shannon bill provides a tax of 10c per ton on all feed manufactured or distributed in the state, to be determined in amount by a semi-annual statement of the amount sold.

The permanent organization known as the Missouri Millers and Feed Distributors' Committee, formed at Springfield, Mo., last week, elected the following officers: Samuel Plant, St. Louis, chairman; W. H. Danforth, St. Louis, vice-chairman; W. H. Marshall. Joplin, secretary, and W. B. Dunwoody, Joplin, assistant secretary and treasurer. The first bulletin of the new committee was sent out on Feb. 3 to all feed manufacturers and distributors in the state.

The personnel of the committee appointed to represent the interests of Missouri millers and feed manufacturers and dealers in the legislation in addition to the above is as follows:

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, W. H. Danforth, A. C. Robinson; Kansas City Board of Trade, L. P. Nellis, Wyan Nelson; St. Louis Grain Club, H. A. Steinmasch, E. C. Dreyer; Kansas City Millers' Club, Emmet Hoffman, A. H. Dillon; St. Louis Millers' Club, Edwin Stanard, Chas. A. Valier; Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, A. J. Eisenmayer, W. H. Marshall; Wm. Pollock, Mexico, Mo.; Lyman Lowman, Sikeston, Mo.; A. C. Harter, Sedalia, Mo.; O. M. Friend, Hannibal, Mo.; Sam'l Hays, Sweet Springs, Mo.; Daniel Bullard, Warrensburg, Mo.; G. H. Dulle, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. P. Mabrey, Jackson, Mo.; C. H. Barnes, Glasgow, Mo.; Ed. S. Harte, Knobnoster, Mo.

Committee Asks Support for Phelps Bill.

In asking for the support of millers and dealers in Missouri the committee called attention to the necessity for quick action in wiring their senators to support Phelps Bill No. 270, and defeat bills which provide for a special tax on all feed in the state In asking for prompt action the committee said:

"This organization has been created for the purpose of striving for your interests in questions of legislative nature. Individual concerns cannot give the necessary time to such questions, nor can they as individuals bring the pressure necessary to assist in the passage of measures, or to prevent the passage of other measures that will be of moment to them in their everyday routine.

"The time to correct an evil is when the evil is presented, rather than to complain of it after it becomes a rule of practice to which we are bound.

"The committee has been selected because they are known to be men who will devote their time and energy when such assets are needed, and that time is at hand. Certainly we should see to it that, in addition to giving their time, they should not also bear the expense to be incurred."

Nebraska Legislature.

A bill asking for an appropriation for the purpose of establishing an experimental mill in connection with the State Agricultural College has been presented in the House of Representatives of the Nebraska Legislature. It asks for $10,000 and is being supported by millers of the state and the officers of the college. It is proposed to have a Department of Milling Technology similar to that maintained in Kansas and Pennsylvania.

The amendment to the workman's compensation law is being opposed by millers. It would allow an increase of litigation where any evidence of negligence is apparent. If there is no evidence of negligence, the employer is still liable for the amount due under the compensation act.

Investigators at Kansas City.

A. T. Bagley, special agent for the Department of Justice, was in Kansas City Feb. 8 and submitted a list of questions to every member of the Board of Trade. This is in line with the general investigation of the Department of Justice to determine whether high grain prices have been the result of manipulation.

Each member of the Kansas City board has been asked to name the quantity he had in store, the amount in transit and wheat bought to arrive on Dec. 1, 1914, and a record of wheat going in and out of storage from Dec. 2 to Jan. 30, 1915. The special agent also requests a list of future purchases of customers and for personal account on Jan. 30, and the amount sold as a "hedge" or as a "spread" between different markets. The answers must be delivered to Agent Bagley at the Federal Building by Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Uniform Prices in Kansas.

The House committee of the Kansas Legislature recommended Stone's antidiscrimination law for passage without a dissenting vote by any of its members. The measure is far-reaching in effect, making it unlawful for any person engaged in trade in the state of Kansas, either seller or buyer, "to discriminate in price between different purchasers or sellers of commodities or between different sections, communities or cities in the state where the effects of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or to create monopoly in any line of trade.

There are, of course, exceptions made in the bill for difference in grade, quality or quantity, and due allowance is made for difference in selling cost, or purchasing cost or transportation. Attorney-General John Dawson is said to be the author of the bill.

Grain Not for Army

Germany Gives Assurance That American Grain Will Be Neutral.

Positive assurances that grain imported from America will not be used for the German army or the German administration were given by Vice-Chancellor Clemens Delbruech in a statement made at Berlin on Feb. 7.

He declared the regulations under which imported grain was subject to sale only to municipalities or the grain monopoly organization had been revoked by the Bundesrath, and announced the willingness of the government to intrust the sale of such grain to American organizations for the duration of the war.

By this step, he said, the absolutely noncontraband character of such grain shipments would be established.

In his statement the Vice-Chancellor said:

"The Bundesrath's regulations for dealing in grain and flour, promulgated Jan. 25, did not contemplate the appropriation of grain supplies in favor of the government or German army, but solely its equitable distribution for private consumption. It is, therefore, a measure of protection for the individual against speculation.

"Furthermore, paragraph 45 of this regulation reads: 'The stipulations of this regulation do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after Jan. 31.'

Trade Not Restricted.

"Government supervision of the trade in grain under this ruling is confined to the home supply, while trade in imported grain now, as before, remains unrestricted. The provision whereby imported grain may be sold only to municipalities or specified organizations has been rescinded by the Bundesrath.

"Although these organizations were intended solely to direct imported grain into channels which would lead to private consumption, it was thought best to assure neutral powers that under no circumstances would grain, imported into Germany, be destined for German forces or German administrative bodies. Under these circumstances, therefore, according to the principles of international law, such grain cannot be regarded as so-caled 'relative contraband.'

"In accordance therewith, the German government has communicated formal assurances to the American government that food products imported directly or indirectly from the United States into Germany in no wise will be placed in this position by the German forces or German administration, but will be placed at the disposal of the German people through free and unrestricted channels of trade, government agents being debarred from participation therein.

"The German government also has declared its readiness to deliver trade in such imported food products to American organizations for the duration of the war."

Frank Foltz and V. G. Hagaman have formed a partnership at Oklahoma City and will conduct the grain business formerly handled by Mr. Foltz, who is also secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association. Mr. Hagaman is a veteran railroader of Oklahoma.

Charles Lewis in Critical Condition.

A telegram from the Blue Rapids Mill and Elevator Co., of Blue Rapids, Kan., sent on Monday at noon, stated that Charles Lewis, the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. salesman, was in a comatose condition and physicians held no hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Lewis suffered a stroke of paralysis at Blue Rapids on Jan. 27. He has traveled for many years for the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. and has many close friends among Southwestern millers.

Missouri Wheat Acreage.

Annual report of Missouri Board of Agriculture shows an increase of seven per cent in the acreage of wheat sown in the state last fall, making a total of $2,308,586 acres now standing for the harvest of 1915. In reviewing the crops of the past year the report states that Saline County excelled in wheat, Atchison in corn and Henry County in oats.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by the registration thereof, may oppose same if the necessary steps provided by law are taken promptly. For further information concerning trademarks apply directly to Edward S. Duvall, trademark agent, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.:

Representation of two steers' heads within a double circular border. Used on stock food since Oct. 1, 1912. Applicant, Ed. B. Plummer, Little Rock, Ark. Serial No. 67039.

Words "Pink Lady" and representation of a woman. Used on self-rising wheat flour since Aug. 12, 1912. Applicant, McCord-Stewart Co., Atlanta, Ga. Serial No. 80703.

Words "Big Jo." Used on wheat flour since Jan. 30, 1889. Applicant, the Wabasha Roller Mills Co., Wabasha, Minn. Serial No. 80971½.

Words "Try Me." Used on self-rising wheat flour since 1875. Applicant, Phoenix Flour Mills, Evansville, Ind. Serial No. 81079.

Words "Royal Patent—1." Used on wheat flour since 1879. Applicant, Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo. Serial No. 81102.

Words "Tar River." Used on wheat flour since July 1, 1913. Applicant, the George J. Hales Co., Rocky Mount, N. C. Serial No. 81847.

Word "Daisy." Used on wheat flour and wheat flour middlings since Jan. 1, 1870. Applicant, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Serial No. 82305.

Another Hutchinson Improvement.

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has placed an order for new rolls, sifters and other machinery to increase the capacity of its mill from 500 bbls. to 750 bbls. The present building is large enough to house the additional machinery. Work will probably start in March or April on the installation.

The storage capacity of the mill is ample. A large addition made last summer gave the mill a total capacity at Hutchinson of 175,000 bbls. The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co. also operate country elevators with capacity of 100,000 bus.

Martin Lee elevator, Aneta, N. D., burned, and $17,000 worth of grain was destroyed. Fully insured.

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When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AT
717 MERCHANTS-LACLEDE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
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"The Art of Duplication."

For what purpose does a state legislature meet except to pass laws? What is the use of passing laws if they do not create new jobs for the jobless politicians? Are not most of the new commissions created by state legislators to provide the jobs? Business men are forced to ask themselves these questions whenever the "open season" for legislature commences and to join the throng at the various state capitals. They are generally in opposition to newly proposed measures for creating a commission or some form of new regulation of their business. The politicians and the lawyers are all busy writing and passing bills, which provide for duplicating something already done by business and business men are just as busy trying to prevent any more unnecessary expense in paying twice for the same service.

The "Art of Duplication" seems to apply particularly to grain inspection and Missouri and Kansas legislatures have some grand past masters of the art and science among their members. The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the Kansas City Board of Trade, and the grain dealers' associations of Kansas and Missouri, which are composed of the men who buy and sell grain, who know the business and how it should be conducted, have their own ideas about the inspection and weighing of grain.

It is singular, from a purely academic standpoint, that country shippers who usually own the grain when first received, inspected and weighed at the terminal markets, should prefer certificates from the exchanges instead of the state. It is the test of efficiency which controls, rather that they might expect better and more unbiased service from the state.

The Missouri legislature has a bill under consideration to provide for state inspection of grain in private and public elevators and which would substitute state supervision of weighing for the grain weighing departments of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Kansas City Board of Trade. Instead of being carried on at a profit, as is claimed, the supervision of weights at St. Louis is maintained at a loss. The service is appreciated by shippers. In fact, the department at St. Louis was created at the insistent demand of shippers from all the grain states shipping to the market. The abuses which had existed in St. Louis weighing of grain caused great dissatisfaction among country shippers. As soon as the department was created, country shippers of grain and buyers as well insisted in having "Merchants Exchange Weights." Not only is there supervision of state weights, but scales are tested, cars are examined and reported for leakage and other services performed, which cost more than the fees received.

Millers who buy large quantities of grain based upon the weights at Kansas City and St. Louis are joining the grain shippers in asking for the continuation of the present system. It is not the farmers that ask for a return to the old system, for the producers are not direct shippers but sell to the country elevator at wagon scale weights and agreed prices. The parties concerned are against a change so the politicians and office seekers stand alone in their attempt to create more party rewards for the faithful.

The Kansas City Grain Dealers' Association has been trying to secure optional instead of compulsory inspection of grain and are supporting a bill in the Kansas legislature which will provide that the inspection of grain be optional with the owner. The "Art of Duplication" has abundant opportunities in Kansas. In the "triplicate" form, Secretary Smiley cites the following example: Suppose a car of wheat originating west of Hutchinson is bought at Hutchinson and a state inspection gives the test weight and grade. The firm handling it sells it to a miller at Topeka and on arrival, it is again inspected and another certificate issued. For some reason the car is re-consigned to Kansas City, Kansas, and a third inspector issues the "triplicate." The grade may not be changed but an unnecessary cost accrues and somebody pays the bill.

Efficiency in public as well as private business is advocated in the platforms of all political parties and is a favorite claim of the campaign orators and even in the periodical reveiws of such eminent individuals as our ex-presidents. But in practice, we are confronted by many demonstrations of the "Art of Duplication" which are really efforts to build up a party machine.

Cash Wheat and Flour Sales.

A large purchase of flour for the Holland Government went to spring wheat mills during the last week on a price which hard winter wheat mills could not reach. A remarkable change in the cash wheat situation has developed by the tremendous pull on cash wheat reserves remaining from the record-breaking hard winter wheat crop. Last Saturday, cash wheat prices at Minneapolis were quoted from $1.54 to $1.55½ for No. 2 hard, while Kansas City was $1.60 and Omaha $1.57½ to $1.59. No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis was quoted at $1.51½ to $1.56 and No. 2 Northern from $1.49 to $1.53½. At St. Louis on the same day, No. 2 hard sold from $1.61½ to $1.62 and Kansas turkey $1.63 to arrive.

The demand from exporters and the milling requirements to fill export flour sales makes the reserves of wheat in hard winter wheat states of little immedate importance in determining relative cash wheat sales. Prices for cash wheat have not followed the speculative futures at all times during the past week, when the most spectacular changes followed one another in rapid succession. Cash traders on the exchanges, even while watching the futures, as they went up or down several cents at a time at rumors and reports of importance, did not change prices. Millers and buyers with sales to cover bought wheat. At a time, the price seemed a secondary matter. Getting the wheat was of first consideration.

Carrying on a large milling business without speculation is a strenuous undertaking, and in the attempt millers are adopting the procedure of making sales only for prompt shipment, quoting only by wire for immediate acceptance and insisting that salesmen call for prices before booking orders. There are plenty of orders for small amounts for prompt shipment on the books of many mills, yet there is a decided apprehension of results should the market decline rapidly. Only written orders are accepted by some mills.

A large St. Louis flour concern said they covered their flour sales immediately, and, while their wheat stocks were unusually large, all but a few thousand bushels was sold as flour and feed for not more than 30 days' shipment. The miller said shipping directions came regularly and they charged up a carrying charge on every barrel which was not ordered out on time. On a severe decline trouble was expected with some customers, but they tried to sell only to responsible coucerns.

The practice of Southwestern millers is generally as indicated by the following statements:

C. E. Williams, Hays City, Kan.: "Wheat continues to advance steadily and the market is in such a dangerous condition that we are now forced to limit our forward sales to strictly 30 days. Nearly every milling concern in the country of any consequence has already taken the precautionary measure, which not only protects the miller, but the buyer as well. Should our controversy with England become serious, or the Dardanelles be opened, or any one of a dozen other things happen, present values may collapse like a house of cards. Again we say 'Play safe' and buy only for reasonable requirements—for shipment at once or within 30 days. Kansas has a large acreage in wheat, about 9,000,000 acres at this time, and crop conditions are quite favorable, though not so good as last year. The farmer now wants $1.50 to $2 per bu. for the wheat in his bins and feels assured of high prices next season. Why not have some of the government investigations directed against the farmer and give the baker, grain dealer and miller a rest Wire when in the market, as it is useless to quote prices by mail now."

Chauncy Abbott, Sr., Schuyler, Neb.: "We are limiting business to nearby shipment, and are in accord with the plan of confining all new sales to shipment within 30 days. This works just as much to the benefit of buyers as of millers. It eliminates the speculator in the flour market and makes business satisfactory in these strenuous times."

A Kansas miller says: "Aside from limiting all new business to 30 days, a difficulty we are having now is not to sell flour, but to choose whom we are to sell flour to. It is necessary that mills sell only to reliable parties who can withstand a small break in the market just as much as they can enjoy further advances. The miller who sells flour ahead and is not particular about his customers may find a bunch of cancellations on his hands should the market break. And I believe there is just as much possibility of a break as there is of further advances."

Another Wheat Investigation.

Representative Manahan, of Minneapolis, has introduced a resolution in Congress charging that the bulk of the 1914 wheat crop is now under the control of large interests and asking that Congress make an investigation into the cause for increased wheat and bread prices. The resolution has been placed before the House rules committee.

The resolution asserts it is now within the power of large speculators to control the exchanges. Millers and warehousemen, it charges, have monopolized terminal facilities. Manahan also charges that members of the Chicago and Duluth boards of trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce are operating in violation of the anti-trust act.

A joint congressional committee is proposed to investigate "specifically into the cost of making bread and flour and the reasonableness of prices." He also proposes inquiry regarding profits of speculators and whether collusion exists between the various grain exchanges.

Plans are being made for a flour mill and grain elevator at Sallisaw, Okla. A company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The organizers are Judge L. C. McNabb, C. M. Gay, John Romans, also E. Estepp and James Moody, of Vian.

No Need of Embargo

B. W. Snow Report Shows Wheat Reserves of About 300,000,000 Bushels.

There is no need of an embargo on wheat and flour exports, says B. W. Snow, crop expert and statistician. He gives figures to show that there are abundant reserves to last until another crop is raised in the United States.

He says the distribution of the wheat crop is so uniform and the records of movement are so complete that it is possible to keep reasonably accurate track of the crop, its supply and disappearance.

The supply this year is made up of stocks carried on farms July 1, 1914, commercial stocks at the same date and the crop, and may be thus stated:

Farms stocks July 1, 1914, 32,236,000 bus.; commercial stocks July 1, 1914, 28,646,000; crop 1914, 891,017,000; total, 951,899,000.

The distribution is made up of the amount used for food, seed, exports and stocks, farm and commercial. The records of the last five years show that the consumption for food averages 5.2 bus. per capita per annum, and the actual distribution of the crop from July 1, 1914, to Jan. 31, 1915, works out as follows:

Consumption seven months, population of 98,700,000, 299,390,000 bus.; seed, fall of 1914, 61,000,000; exports July 1 to Jan. 31, 1915, 211,000,000; commercial stocks Jan. 31, 100,000,000; total, 671,390,000. This leaves theoretical farm stocks Jan. 31 at 280,509,000 bus.

Farm Stocks May Be Lower.

One of the recognized statisticians of the grain trade, however, who has the confidence of a large part of the commercial world, has recently completed an investigation, and says the actual farm stocks are 60,000,000 bus. less than this figure, or about 220,000,000 bus., the inference being either that the figures of the crop were over-estimated by that amount or that the distribution has been upon a heavier scale than usual.

Taking this estimate as a guide, it follows that the supply of wheat left in this country on Jan. 31 was: Commercial stocks, 100,000,000 bus.; farm stocks, 220,000,000 bus.; total, 320,000,000 bus.

The requirements from now until the end of the year, June 30, are as follows: Consumption, five months, 213,850,000 bus.; seed, spring wheat, 30,000,000 bus.; total, 243,850,000 bus.

This leaves for exports and carry-over stocks to June 30, 76,150,000 bus.

It is impossible to utilize every bushel of our supply, because of the widely scattered manner in which it is held, so that some wheat must be carried over. In 1909, when the bins of the country were swept closer than ever before or since, we carried over in farm stock 15,062,000 bus., and in commercial stocks 28,000,000 bus., a total of 43,062,000 bus.

If we regard that figure as a minimum possibly for carry-over, then we now have left 33,000,000 bus. for export in the next five months.

If, instead of the private statistician's estimate of farm stock, we take the theoretical stocks on the basis of the supply figures and the since recorded distribution, it would give us 93,000,000 bus. yet available for export.

The general opinion in the grain trade is that there has been sold for export already but not yet shipped from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 bus., and, if true, it follows that we have now disposed of practically all the wheat that we can spare without either curtailing our own domestic consumption or reducing our carry-over stocks on June 30 below anything ever before known.

The situation, however, does not call for alarm over famine or official hysteria. All these deductions are based upon the supply already available to carry us to June 30. As a matter of fact, harvest of the new crop will begin early in May in Texas, and will proceed steadily from that time forward, and many millions of wheat from the 1915 crop will actually be available, should demand press it long before June 30.

No Need of Embargo.

There is no occasion for fear of starvation, because of this fact, and the further important fact that all these calculations of shortage are based upon the normal domestic consumption in this country. Any economics in use, such as always follow high prices of any food product, will further add to the margin of safety that is already ample.

There is yet no actual necessity for any embargo upon foreign shipments. The country as a whole is interested in selling abroad at high prices all the wheat that we can spare. It gives us the balance of trade and turns gold to us instead of draining from us. Our ordinary articles of export are not wanted now, but food Europe must have, and the fact that we have it to spare has saved us from the financial convulsion that would have otherwise followed the violent disarrangement of all ordinary commerce as a result of the war.

Lockwood Creditors Form Company to Operate Elevators.

The B. A. Lockwood grain elevators in Iowa will be taken over by a stock company formed by the creditors of the company, which was thrown into bankruptcy recently. It was decided at a meeting of over 50 creditors and attorneys representing practically all of the 700 creditors of the company.

Parley Sheldon acted as chairman and offered the resolution which was adopted. Under the terms of the resolution the stock company will be formed of creditors of the company. They agree to pay into the bankruptcy court $65,000 for the string of elevators along the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and the Interurban Railway Co. The grain and seed now on hand will be purchased for $38,000. In the event that the creditors of the company do not wish to enter the stock company, a settlement of their claims will be made by the court. The appraised price on the elevators to be purchased by the company has been placed at $127,000.

The administrative committee which has been placed in charge of the settling of business claims is composed of Parley Sheldon, of Ames; J. W. Radford, grain merchant, of Chicago; J. G. Rounds, of Des Moines; R. A. Crawford, of Des Moines; W. D. Meltzer, of Ames; E. A. Fawcett, of Nevada, and R. F. Greaver, of Sheldahl.

Rye and Buckwheat.

January witnessed a nominal advance in the price of rye grain of 15c per bu., but the actual appreciation in values is greater than this. Millers and exporters, owing to the scarcity of the grain, are paying a premium over quoted market values for their needs. Wheat mixtures during the past month advanced 75c per bbl., which has resulted in a sharp increase in cost of both pure ryes and blended rye-wheats ranging from 75c to $1 per bbl.

Since Jan. 1 the price of buckwheat flour has advanced $1 per bbl., because of the heavy advance in the price of the grain, which is extremely scarce and almost unobtainable even at the current high level. That prices will go very much higher we consider absolutely certain, and will not be greatly surprised if a new high-price record is established for this cereal during the next few months.—Blodgett Milling Co.

Terms for Export Trade

St. Louis Millers Formulate Statement for Foreign Flour Buyers.

Efforts to facilitate the export flour business, particularly with Holland, resulted in action by a meeting of St. Louis exporting millers which was held at the Merchants' Exchange last Saturday noon. Frank E. Kauffman presided. After a thorough discussion of the difficulties in exporting flour at present, the following statement was prepared and adopted. Copies were sent to the millers of Kansas City and Minneapolis and to the Millers' National Federation, asking that the position taken be approved and similar action taken by other millers. The statement follows:

"The increasing difficulties which have developed in connection with an export flour trade force us to outline a more complete and definite understanding for our guidance. We submit the following:

"Quotations—As heretofore our quotations will be per 100 kilos (flour to be packed in 50-kilo cotton sacks) f. o. b. cars at the seaboard. They will include your commission. And:

"Insurance—The quotations will include cost of marine insurance from point of shipment to foreign point of destination for 10 per cent above gross value of goods delivered at the seaboard at the rate charged for regular line steamers; you to be charged the extra rate, whatever it may be, if the flour is to be transshipped on a 'tramp steamer.' We will also cover the amount of the ocean freight if you advise us what the rate of ocean freight will be before the shipment goes forward. War risk insurance to be covered by you or your government.

"Freight—We will prepay the inland freight to the seaboard.

"Payment—Sales are to be subject to sight drafts against established New York credit, payable on arrival of goods at the seaboard with inland bill of lading, copy of invoice and marine insurance certificate (as outlined above) attached.

"Quality—The quality grade for grade is guaranteed sound and uniform and in every way equal to what we have always shipped you.

"Inspection—If our guarantee is not sufficient we will furnish St. Louis Merchants' Exchange inspection certificates at your expense.

"Acceptances of Offers—Owing to instability of the wheat market and probable scarcity before harvest, we are compelled to make all quotations subject to our immediate cable confirmation on receipt of order. This will enable us to figure much closer than if obliged to consider probable advances in market while awaiting your reply."

Found an Indian Flour Mill.

A metate and muller have been given to the milling department of the Kansas State Agricultural College by Dr. V. N. Robb, of McPherson. They were plowed out of the ground near the site of an Indian village in the northern part of McPherson County, Kan., says the Kansas Industrialist.

A metate and muller formed the squaw's flour mill. The metate is an oblong stone 28 inches long and 17 inches wide and slightly concave in the center. In this depression the corn was ground by means of the muller, a stone eight inches long and four inches wide. Both the metate and the muller are of granite.

Anthony Mills, Anthony, Kan.: "We are running 12 hours. Eastern markets out of line. Little improvement in the South. Good demand for feed. About 15 per cent of wheat remains in farmers' hands in this county."

Advance for Gulf Ports.

Tariffs have been filed by the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railroads providing for an increase of seven-tenths of one cent per 100 lbs. in export rates on grain and grain products moving from the Southwest through the Gulf ports. The increases affect both proportional rates from primary markets and direct through rates from country points. The tariffs of the Union Pacific are effective Feb. 1, 1915, while the Rock Island line's tariffs will go into effect on Feb. 10.

Both of these issues bear the special approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. There seems to be a connection between these increases, which the commission is favoring, and the increases in the export rates from Chicago, St. Louis and other points to Atlantic seaboard ports. The increase to the Atlantic Coast also amounted to seven-tenths of one cent, which the commission has allowed and which are now in effect.

It was the plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission in favoring the export Gulf advances to keep the Atlantic Coast export rates and the Gulf export rates on an equality. The increase to the Atlantic Coast, which went into effect more than a month ago, was counted a discrimination, but this discrimination is removed with similar advances to the Gulf in effect.

Other roads carrying export grain and grain products to Gulf ports, it is expected, will soon file tariffs with the new changes. The Santa Fe, the Kansas City Southern and other Southwestern railroads carry large amounts of wheat and flour for export, and it is reported that they are now preparing tariffs to conform with Rock Island and Union Pacific changes.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is watching all new tariffs carefully, and the commissioners are trying to eliminate all discriminations in new tariffs. It was realized at the time of the allowance of the proposed Eastern advances that similar advances would be necessary to Gulf ports.

A cable from Liverpool last week stated: "Merchants and millers have been reckoning on settling the likely price of wheat upon the proverbial uncertainty of the Argentine crop. This uncertainty no longer exists, as the crop is made and being rapidly gathered. The question is as to what extent this country can market its crop as a result of scarcity of tonnage. Prices are high and the demand most urgent."

Exports of wheat from New Orleans last month were 5,923,970 bus. and in the five months ending with Feb. 1 aggregated 26,009,840 bus., compared with only 2,912,999 bus. in the same period a year ago. Of last month's shipments 2,112,000 bus. went to Italy, 1,773,000 bus. to the United Kingdom, 1,594,000 bus. to France, 184,000 bus. to Spain and 120,000 bus. to Rotterdam.

Weather in France is reported unfavorable for the wheat crop, according to a cable received last week. Native offers of wheat are light and country markets strong. Prices in Paris remain under government regulation and show no change. Imports of flour are large, much of it coming via the United Kingdom.

A ministerial decree has been issued in Austria ordering that henceforth bread may contain no more than 50 per cent of flour or rye meal. The remaining ingredients must consist of substitutes, such as barley, maize, oats, rice or potatoes.

The B. R. Moffett cereal mill, of Waxahachie, Tex., has been succeeded by T. F. Hill.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8, 1915.

Widely fluctuating wheat markets were unfavorable in the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern millers, but the volume of business was fairly satisfactory on the whole. Most buyers believe present flour prices are excessive, but with no reserve stocks on hand or anything contracted the situation is such that purchases are compulsory. More than 75 per cent of the sales made by Kansas City and Southwestern mills the past week were obtained from trade needing immediate replenishment of stocks. Another unusual condition brought about by the present high level of prices is the prompt shipping specifications. Few orders were entered by winter wheat mills the past week for flour with shipment more than 30 days. Directions on most contracts call for delivery within 15 days.

Quotations of mills varied greatly. A difference of 40c to 70c per bbl. was quoted on same grade of flour by different Kansas mills. At the close 95 per cent flour in jutes, prompt shipment, Kansas City basis, was held at a range of $6.75 to $7.35. Mills asked up to $7.90 per bbl. for patents, delivered Kansas and southwestern Missouri points. Sales of straight were made early at $6.50 in jutes, but this was considered an extremely low price.

Varying reports are heard about Eastern trade. Shipping directions from the East were easily obtained, but jobbers were not inclined to buy on last week's market. Some sales were closed on a basis of $6.75 bulk, Kansas City, for Eastern shipment. Stocks in New York City and other large Eastern distributing points are at a low ebb, and the amount of flour contracted by Eastern trade for future shipment is lighter than at any time in the past three years. Bakers have not more than 45-day requirements on hand.

Export business showed improvement. Quite a few sales were made to the United Kingdom, but this business was hard to consummate because of the strenuous markets. Local mills received several bids from foreign governments on large lots of flour, but no acceptances of mill offers were reported. With wheat markets showing changes of three to five cents daily, it was difficult for mills to leave any offers open for any length of time. Most foreign contracts are closed on basis of open prices for two to three days.

Clear continues scarce and exceedingly high in price. It is an easy matter for mills to dispose of their output of clear for export. Domestic buyers of clear are paying up to $6.25 jute for fancy clear. However, the big demand for straight flour is making output of clear limited.

* * *

Southwestern and Southeastern trade is showing a better tone. Sales the past week were not large, but the improving financial conditions made millers optimistic. Stocks are small, and practically no long-time contracts have been made with the South. Soft wheat patents were quoted up to $8.10 per bbl., Kansas City, in cotton sacks. Soft wheat straight was sold at $6.80 to $7.35 per bbl. Extra fancy grade brought a range of $6.20 to $6.75 per bbl. Eastern bakers are not heavy buyers.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment, $6.75@7.35 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.90@6.10.

Mill Feed Prices Maintained.

Changes in mill feed quotations were very narrow the past week, especially on bran. Spot offerings of this feed brought $1.13 per 100 lbs. in Kansas City the entire week, and it was almost impossible to get a cent higher than this price, while mills refused to take a cent less. Quite a number of sales of bran were made on this basis, shipment within one week. For later shipment mills are asking a premium of five to 10 cents for 30 days and up to 15 cents for 60-day movement. Some mills have sold bran for March delivery at $1.25, but jobbers are not taking hold at this price, and there is no tendency on the part of mills to sell ahead.

Shorts had a slightly weak tone, but mills were able to obtain unchanged figures for their offerings, in cases where buyers bid lower prices shorts were left on track. Brown shorts sold at $1.16 to $1.20 per 100 lbs., while gray shorts brought up to $1.31 per hundredweight in burlaps. White shorts, which are extremely scarce and available only in mixed cars, sold up to $1.38 per hundredweight.

Middlings sold at an advance of five cents, but were offered only in mixed cars. Mills are asking a range of $1.45 to $1.50 per hundredweight. Because of the high prices for low grade flour, quotations ranging up to $6 per bbl. in jutes, mills are limiting output of middlings as much as possible and are increasing output of low grade. The scarcity of middlings is the principal bullish factor in the market.

There is considerable doubt expressed in the feed trade about the possibility of an upward trend in future bran prices. The buying trade everywhere is pointing to the larger supply of roughage and other feedstuffs, and declares that with the much better running time of mills in the Southwest and over the entire country, meaning an increased amount of bran and other mill feeds, will result in barely steady prices. The limited sales in the South, which is generally a large buyer, is also pointed out as a bearish factor in the market. This accounts for the unusually small amount of mill feed sold ahead.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.13 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.15@1.31; white shorts, $1.28; fancy white middlings, $1.45@1.50; red dog, $2.50.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 57,600 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 65,600 bbls. in the preceding week, 64,600 bbls. two weeks ago and 35,500 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago, when mills were running just half capacity.

Southwestern Grain Situation.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City continue to decrease, reflecting the lighter marketings by farmers in Kansas and Missouri, the principal shippers to this market now. Carlot arrivals last week amounted to 353, compared with 463 cars in the preceding week, 440 cars two weeks ago, 460 cars last year and 490 cars in 1913.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased almost 1,000,000 bus. for the week, much of the grain moving out on export contracts. It is believed here that more than 65 per cent of the wheat held in local elevators has been sold for export for future shipment. The rapid withdrawal of this wheat is anticipated. Elevator stocks in Kansas City now aggregate 5,987,251 bus., compared with 7,239,965 bus. on corresponding date last year.

Corn receipts in Kansas City amounted to 1,095 cars the past week, against 1,127 cars in the preceding week, 573 last year and 355 two years ago. The heavy receipts resulted in an increase in the elevator holdings of 868,000 bus., making present stocks 3,636,191 bus.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $7.30@7.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $7.10@7.60; first clears, $5.75@6.25; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton of jute, $7.50@8.10 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.30@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.13; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7.35@7.90 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $7@7.50; bran, $1.20@1.25 per 100; mill-run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.40; white shorts, $1.50@1.55; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.80@8.10 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.60@8.10; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.20@1.30; standard shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.80@8.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.70@8; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $8.20@8.40 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $8.10@8.40 per bbl.; bran, $1.45 per 100; shorts, $1.70; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.70 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Lewis, Kan., business men are considering the organization of a $25,000 stock company to erect a flour mill.

W. F. Nieman, manager for the York Milling Co., York, Neb., was a visitor in Kansas City during the past week. He reported flour trade fairly satisfactory.

The Concordia Milling Co. purchased the building of the Concordia Canning Co., Concordia, Mo., last week and will convert it into a flour and grain house.

The Kansas City office of the Wolf Co. has obtained orders for its Pat middlings mill from the Gooch Milling and Elevator Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Van Ackeren Bros., Cedar Rapids, Neb., and the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan.

The New Era Milling Co. and the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., together shipped a trainload of 20 cars of flour for Holland on Feb. 5. The shipment consisted of 10,000 110-lb. bags and was purchased by the Holland government recently.

Construction work was started last week on a new office building at the St. John Mills, St. John, Kan., operated by the Kansas Milling Co., of Wichita. Improvements in the elevator and mill at St. John have been on an extensive scale during the past year.

A building permit was taken out last week by the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., for the erection of an addition to its mill property. The addition will house machinery to increase the capacity of the mill to 1,000 bbls. It will be completed by May 1.

P. J. Murphy, pit broker for the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, has become connected with the Ernst-Davis Grain Co. He will be succeeded by Robert B. Long, of Chicago, who purchased the membership of Paul Mathews last week for $3,500. This is $100 higher than the last previous sale.

In a letter issued to retail dealers E. A. Rea, of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., calls attention to the fact, should flour go to $10 per bbl., that the annual cost of a single person's bread will not be more than $15. The average consumption of wheat products in the United States is about one and one-half bbls.

H. L. Pearlstone has succeeded J. L. Rodney as traveling sales manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City. Mr. Rodney is one of the principals in the incorporation of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan. Mr. Pearlstone has been connected with the selling department of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. for several years.

The Aylsworth-Neal-Tomlin Grain Co. claims the record of handling the largest car of wheat ever received in Kansas City. The car was unloaded last week at the Murray elevator. It contained 2,219 bus. and 40 lbs. The price paid was $1.40¼ per bu., making the total value of the car $3,113.08, the largest price ever paid for a car of wheat in the history of the Kansas ity market.

E. V. Hoffman, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co.; E. A. Witter, of the Kemper Mill and Elevator Co., and A. H. Dillon, of the Southwestern Milling Co., represented Kansas City interests at the meeting of Missouri millers and feed jobbers in Springfield, Mo., last week. The Phelps bill was unanimously endorsed at this meeting and an organization to be known as the Missouri Millers and Feed Distributors' Committee was formed to look after the interests of Missouri feed manufacturers and distributors in the state legislature.

Bran and Alfalfa Meal Storage—

1½c per 100 lbs. per month. Not only lower rates, but better service. The largest modern warehouse west of Chicago. Absolutely fireproof, with capacity of over sixty carloads a day.

All orders for re-shipment handled the same day received.

You will make no mistake doing business with—

Southwest Warehouse Co.

Nineteenth & Campbell Sts.

Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1915.

A wild advance in future and cash wheat prices last week led to much higher quotations on flour, but so great was the appreciation in grain that prices were difficult to follow, millers either naming prices for prompt wire acceptance, with restrictions for quick shipment or subject to further price changes of wheat. Trade was in a very unsatisfactory condition, as buying was caused by the necessity of keeping up stocks, with new business decidedly light. The export movement was curtailed by uncertainty over shipping orders following Germany's declaration of a war zone in the water areas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland. The only business reported was a lot of extra fancy to the United Kingdom that netted the miller $6.47 bulk, and a couple of lots of soft straight and hard patent to the West Indies on p. t. Quotable values on the week were hard to judge, but a comparison of approximate figures with a week ago showed gains of 30@50c to 60@75c per bbl.

As the week closed trade was relatively dull, but offers were stiffly held at the advances, and orders were for immediate wants. Millers, like cash wheat handlers, are firmly convinced that much of the wheat in sight in the United States has been contracted for export shipment, and that higher prices will prevail in the spring, when this becomes known and supplies on the old crop are at their lowest ebb. Domestic sales reported as the week closed were 500 bbls. soft low grade to arrive at $6 jute; one car Nebraska clear to arrive at $6.25 jute; 500 bbls. soft clear at $6.50 jute; 500 bbls. hard 95 per cent (direct order) at $7.10 bulk; 2,400 bbls. soft straight (direct order) at $7.40 jute and 50 bbls. hard on p. t.

Output of flour at the following mills was 83,200 bbls. this week, against 77,600 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Suarks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 17,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,500; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,80; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.25@7.50; straight, $7.10@7.20; extra fancy, $6.65@6.90; fancy, $6.25@6.50; low grade, $5.50@6.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—$7.40@7.50; straight, $7.10@7.25; first clear, $6.50@6.75; second clear and low grade, $5.50@6.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.35@7.60; clear, $6.40@6.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $7.05; dark, $6.75; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard and soft bran at $1.20@1.22; mixed feed, $1.25; middlings, $1.28@1.55; white hominy feed, $28@28.50; oat feed, $16; alfalfa meal, $16.50 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1 and $20.50@21 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.27, white middlings $1.48@1.50.

Mill Feed Rather Dull.

Mill feed was irregular to slightly lower last week, despite the higher prices early for grain feeds. There was a sharp break in cash corn and oats in the late week, and with the mills grinding freely bran was in less urgent demand. Eastern trade was limited to a few scattered sales, and what business was done was with established trade. The big advance in prices the previous week had a tendency to shut off business, and some dealers expressed the opinion that the advance had been carried too far. Nearly all orders being booked are for quick or 15 days' shipment, as sudden changes in market conditions might develop over night, and buyers are taking no chance of being caught with large lines of feed on hand at current high prices. The South and Southwest were in the market in a limited way and there was considerable mixed-car trade with some mills. Late sales of bran were at $1.22 for hard and $1.20 to $1.22 for soft; fancy white middlings at $1.55.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat broke all records for the present war last week, when the soft red grades sold at $1.64 and the hard grain reached $1.65. Top prices were made the same day the May wheat future touched the high point at $1.62⅜. The market was two to three cents off from the top on Saturday, when the May future closed at $1.58⅛. Prices ended, however, 8 to 11 cents higher than the preceding Saturday's close. Buying was urgent from millers, elevators and exporters, and one large lot of No. 2 red was sold to go out via Galveston. Buyers took supplies at almost any price when the uprush in futures was on, and it was not until the foreign political outlook cast an uncertain cloud over shipping conditions that the furore of orders subsided. Even then the demand failed to slacken as it did in futures, and the premium on cash wheat over futures widened to the largest on the crop. Stocks are not large here, and the movement is only fair. Contract wheat is concentrated in strong hands and there is every indication of higher prices later on. Two-dollar wheat now is predicted by the same interests who believed in $1.50 wheat several months ago. Saturday's price on No. 2 red wheat was $1.61½@1.62½; No. 2 hard, $1.62; No. 3 hard, $1.61½.

St. Louis Notes.

A. J. Meek, president of the Meek Milling Mo., of Marissa, Ill., has gone to Biloxi, Miss.

Harry G. Bailey, formerly with the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., St. Louis, has opened offices in the Pierce Building under the name of the Harry G. Bailey Grain Co.

John Schultz, of Schultz, Baujan & Co., of Beardstown, Ill., and Julius Huegeley, of the Huegeley Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., were on the Merchants' Exchange last Friday.

Roy P. Atwood, J. O. Allen and F. M. McClelland were in Jefferson City last week as delegates of the St. Louis Hay Exchange, to oppose a bill recently introduced in the legislature requiring an inspection of all hay.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 82,130 bbls., against 76,010 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 441,230 bbls., against 343,310 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 98,570 bbls., against 92,290 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 567,990 bbls., against 409,440 bbls. last year.

Visitors in St. Louis last Saturday were: A. B. Jones, of the A. B. Jones Co., flour jobbers, Jonesboro, Ark.; also Frank Royston, representative in Arkansas, with headquarters at Pine Bluff, and T. L. Marrow, with headquarters at Jackson, Tenn., Tennessee representative of J. F Meyer & Son Milling Co., of St. Louis.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 471,600 bus., against 474,000 bus. the week before. Shipments 371,570 bus., against 354,790 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,771,912 bus., against 1,446,915 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 16,745 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 1,447,513 bus. No. 2 red, 1,000 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 27,273 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

H. S. (Larry) Kennedy, of the Kuhn Elevator Co., Minneapolis, was pointed out as a Texas miller on 'Change Monday because of his gray soft hat. "Why not a cowboy and let it go at that?" said H. S. "Cash wheat seems, from market reports, relatively cheaper in Minneapolis than winter wheat markets, but choice milling bluestem commands a premium and velvet chaff is discounted."

W. K. Ewing, formerly in the commission business in St. Louis, has an interesting reminder of "war" times which showed higher prices than at present. It is a statement of an account with J. B. Roberts, commission merchant, St. Louis, for flour and feed which was manufactured at the mill at Clarksville, Mo. It is dated November, 1866, and part of it reads as follows: "Two bbls. Imperial flour, $14.25, $28.50; two bbls. Crescent flour, $12.50, $25." At these prices flour at $7 a bbl. is still cheap by comparison.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., said flour trade conditions were influenced by such wide price changes in wheat last week that it was almost impossible to transact business. On a discretionary carlot order of flour Mr. Hezel found it necessary to change prices three times in two days, after wiring the customer, rather than make the sale and taking the chance of something developing to knock the bottom out of the market and possibly losing the buyer's trade in the future Many other millers were in the same position as Mr. Hezel.

Peter Haupt, head of the White Dove Flour Mills, successor to the New Athens Milling Co., of New Athens, Ill., writing to a friend last week, said: "Everybody seems to be in the air on account of the present wheat prices, while it is not six years since wheat was even higher by 10 cents than it was yesterday, and in those days no one seemed to be alarmed. In April, 1909, we paid our farmers $1.40 for wheat. In May, 1909, we paid during that whole month $1.50 per bu., and the whole month of June, 1909, we paid our farmers $1.50 for wheat and nobody felt hurt or alarmed. Hence am unable to understand the present howl about the price of wheat. Every paper and magazine seems to be stirred up on the price of wheat, when the world's condition leads to such price."

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1915.

The flour business from the jobber to the retailer has been very good. There have been some sales made from mills to jobbers, but as a rule all sales have been made at the expense of jobbers' stocks.

Prices vary considerably, but are much closer than is usually the case. Highest Illinois patent, in cotton, $8.10; high patent, $7.70; straight, $7.50; highest Indiana patent, $7.90; straight, $7.70; bran, $25.25; shorts, $27.50; 35 per cent grain alfalfa molasses feed, $25.50; 65 per cent grain feed, $28.50.

Notes.

Walter White has taken charge of Mississippi for Edgar-Morgan Co., Memphis mixed feed manufacturers.

George Reeves, of the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., was in Memphis recently and reports that he found business very good in the South.

Fenton Albright, who is connected with the Wagner Grocery Co., underwent an operation for appendicitis Wednesday and it is expected that he will be about in a few days.

A. L. Gilster, who represents the Steeleville (Ill.) Milling Co. and the Buena Vista Miling Co., of Chester, Ill., has gone home for a few days. He reports that business has been very good.

Harry M. Glenn, with the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., while on his way home, said he finds stocks very low, and that, while he does not look for the trade to buy in large quantities, still when the buyers take carlots, just as they need the goods, we will have a very good healthy market.

The Big Four Milling Co., Cleveland, O., has increased capital from $50,000 to $75,000.

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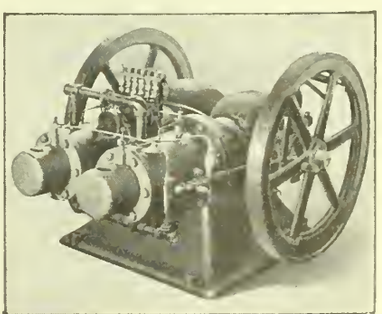

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Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1915.

Buyers have been anxious to purchase flour in a good many instances lately, but they have hesitated to pay the prices asked, so that the quantity moving is limited. The bakery trade is getting where it needs to make purchases, as stocks bought some time ago are nearly exhausted. Every miller is looking for higher prices and there is a general feeling among buyers that this situation is probable. Both the grocer and baker state that their business is such that they cannot afford to load up with flour.

The feed trade has not shown much change, though prices are higher than a week ago. Some millers report improvement in the demand, but the general expression is that trade is slow. Linseed meal still holds at a high figure and trade is inclined to be light.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50, in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@$8.25, in wood; pastry, $7.75@8; low grade, $6.

Rye Flour—$7.75@8.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; standard middlings, $27; red dog flour, $35; oil meal, $39; gluten feed, $30.

Buffalo Notes.

Frank F. Henry, manager of the Washburn-Crosby Co., has gone to Bellaire, Fla., for a vacation of several weeks.

Harvey N. Wetmore has bought the flour and feed business of M. C. McAdam, at Bath, N. Y. Mr. Wetmore was formerly engaged with the Globe Elevator Co., here.

H. S. Levinson, of Winthrop, Mass., representing Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston, millers of Minneapolis, was a caller here last week, as was W. A. Stetson, of the Franklin Mills, Batavia.

Hugh Kennedy, treasurer of the Belgian relief fund here, announces that contributions are still coming in from all through western New York and that the money is being invested in flour.

Fay H. Ball, of the milling firm of Griggs & Ball, East Aurora, is foreman of the jury at the February term of Criminal Court in this city, and another member is John W. Richardson, a miller of Hamburg.

Among those registered lately at the Corn Exchange were the following: W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia; F. T. Benjamin, Canastota; M. F. Smith & Son, Hornell; H. H. Deem, Bluffton, Ind.; C. W. Baird, New York; G. E. Sommer, Fremont, O.; A. T. Safford, Boston; W. G. Gage, Fulton.

A wide difference is shown in the selling price of flour at retail nowadays, indicating the unusual character of the market. One big store was offering to sell some of the best-known brands the other day at 98 cents per eight-sack, while a competitor was advertising the same kinds of flour at $1.10.

Three carloads of flour destined for Greece have been held up by Canadian customs authorities at Niagara Falls, Ont., and will be returned to the shipper, the Maple Leaf Milling Co., of Kenora, Ont. The flour is held in accordance with an order prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs from Canada to any country in Europe except Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain and Portugal.

The following new members were elected at the meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association held at the Statler Hotel: Wilson Bros., Chippewa Feed and Grain Co., Farmers' Feed Co. and Townsend & Ward, all of Buffalo; H. M. King, Waterville; Young & Gleason, Fillmore; F. S. Champlin & Son, Alfred; Chapin & Co., Chicago. M. T. Herrick, of the Acme Milling Co., Corry, Pa., was elected president of the association.

The third annual banquet and dance of the Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., at Silver Creek, was held on Jan. 27, with an attendance of about 150, embracing officials and employes, with their wives. Music was furnished by Tiedeman's orchestra. An interesting feature was a number of songs by Mr. Best, who is over 75 years of age. This company gives an annual picnic, besides a banquet and dance, for its employes, and the occasions are always very pleasant.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 8, 1915.

The flour market for the past week has been extremely wild, prices advancing from 10@25c per day, until some of the mills are as high as $8.75 @8.95, in wood, delivered Little Rock. Jobbers are very reluctant about booking flour on this kind of a market, most of them really believing that prices will be still higher, but are afraid to book, feeling that a decline would mean from $1@3 loss. Some few mills that were pretty well stocked with wheat, are offering patent flour considerably below the market. This is probably caused by their heavy stock of patent, due to the extremely heavy trade on extra fancy.

Some mills are quoting extra fancy flour within about 40c of their patent and in spite of this small difference, the demand for the cheaper flour is still very heavy and more than the average mill can take care of.

Some mills seem to have their salesmen in the territory offering flour for spot shipment only; others for 15 days and a great many for 30 days. Those that are booking after 30 days are asking a carrying charge of from 5 @10c for each additional month, and in a few cases are refusing to book unless buyer is willing to put up from 50c@$1 margin.

Hard wheat flour is still in the neighborhood of the price of soft wheat, and as trade in general prefer the latter the hard wheat mills are suffering for business.

Colorado mills are doing quite a volume of business in this section, on account of their prices. They are making a soft wheat flour and the price of their best patent today is around $7.40@7.50. Their second patent 30c less. They are making spot prices and charge 10c per barrel for deferred shipment of only 15 days, refusing to book any further ahead.

The demand for what the average jobbers calls "the cheapest flour you have" is increasing daily. As flour advances, the lower grade flour, that even goes to the cracker factories for the manufacture of pretzels, etc., is being sold to the jobbers and resold to merchants for domestic purposes.

The demand for bran and shorts is about normal, and the prices are about the same as have been quoted for the past few weeks.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $8.30@8.60; standard patent at 30@40c less; extra fancy at 60@70c less; Kansas hard wheat patent, $7.60@7.80; Colorado best patent, $7.40@7.50; second patent, 25@30c less; wheat bran, $1.30@ 1.35 per 100-lb. sacks; shorts, $1.48@ 1.55.

Notes.

E. B. Terry, of the Marco Mills, at Pine Bluff, was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Terry also went to Prescott and Texarkana.

D. S. Wheat, of the Wolff Milling Co., at New Haven, Mo., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Wheat covers a large part of Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri, for his firm and makes his home in Carthage, Mo.

John H. Peek of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills of St. Louis, was in Little Rock this week. He went to Arkansas points and from there to his home in Kansas City, where he has an office in the Boston building.

J. R. Fair, of the McDaniel Milling Co., at Carthage, Mo., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Fair covers a greater pat of Arkansas for his firm, and since Jan. 1 has been making his headquarters in Little Rock, at the Capital Hotel.

M. M. Laws, of the Cowgill & Hill Milling Co., at Carthage, Mo., was in Little Rock this week and reports business only fair. Mr. Laws has been with his firm since last July in the Arkansas and Louisiana territory and makes his home in Pine Bluff.

E. B. Overton, of the Dulle Mill Co., at Jefferson City, Mo., has been slightly under the weather for the past week or ten days and has been unable to get out in the territory. Mr. Overton reports slight improvement in his health, and will probably be out soliciting business the coming week.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 6, 1915.

There seems to be a general improvement along all lines of trade for the past week or so. Mills, though, are showing little disposition to book ahead for any considerable length of time, on such markets as we are now experiencing. This spirit seems to work both ways, as the jobber is not overly anxious to book for longer than 60 days, with a marked leaning to 30-day booking. Lack of shipping has been our main cause for slack business recently. There are very few boats into Mobile at this time. Collections in the country are looking up, and it is believed the worst in this respect has been passed.

Mill feed, and in fact all grain products, continues in very good demand, with markets a little stronger. Mill feeds have been very active lately and steadily advancing in price. The demand is better for this class of goods, as pasturage is now a thing of the past.

Jobbers quote as follows, wood basis: Soft winter wheat, highest patent $8.25@8.50, standard patent $8.10 @8.35, low patent, $7.50@7.80; pearl meal, $1.90@2; cream meal, 10c less; pure corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.70; pure wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.50; gray shorts, $1.60; cotton seed hulls, $11@12; prime 7½ per cent ammonia cottonseed meal, $28@30; feed cottonseed meal, $26; No. 1 timothy hay, $23@25; choice alfalfa hay, $22.50@ 23.50; mixed alfalfa feeds, $25@34, depending upon amount of grain and kind of meal used.

Total primary receipts of wheat for the seven months ending Feb. 1 were 350,003,000 bus., compared with 242,-170,000 bus. in the corresponding period a year ago. Corn receipts for three months ending Feb. 1 aggregated 113,750,000 bus., against 78,-463,000 bus. in the same time in the preceding year.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States during January, according to a private authority, amounted to 31,000,000 bus. Last year exports were 9,700,000 bus. So far this season total exports from this country have amounted to 208,000,000 bus.

Nine cars of grain consigned by the Western Canada Milling Co., of Winnipeg, was seized by the Canadian government at Niagara, Ont. It was thought the grain was intended for one of the belligerents.

Eclipse Mills, Washington, Ind.: "We are running nine hours daily, with good demand for both flour and feed. It is difficult to estimate wheat reserves, but they are quite small."

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	14.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8, 1915.

The flour trade this week was somewhat improved, although another sensational advance was experienced, and sales in the aggregate were fairly liberal. Millers report a more general demand from all quarters, and bookings, as a rule, were for immediate or nearby shipments. The majority of millers will not sell for over 30 days' shipment, and a few for not over 15 days.

Stocks in all directions are reported as becoming low or quite depleted, and buyers were obliged to come into the market and replenish the same. The market displayed a very firm tone all the week, and the highest prices of the season prevailed, the cheaper grades following closely the advance in standard spring patents.

The city retail and bakery trade was fair and the market generally was reported as being in very fair shape. Shipping instructions came in more liberally and production was liberal.

Mills are exceedingly cautious in the matter of giving out quotations on this very active market, no offers being received that are good for longer than two hours' acceptance, which is a good indication of an unusually strong market.

Offerings of clear from the Southwest were very light. On the other hand, the Northwest is beginning to offer first clear rather freely, but second clear, from both the Southwest and the Northwest, is still very scarce.

Durum prices have advanced materially during the week, but not in the same proportion as spring wheat, although the differential between these two commodities is gradually narrowing and at the present time values of these two products are almost equal. This has caused durum products to be sold more freely, and if this condition continues to prevail there will undoubtedly be large durum sales consummated in the near future.

Rye has not advanced in proportion to wheat flour, but at the same time has experienced a good, healthy rise, and the differential between dark and white rye is getting smaller day by day. The scarcity of all rye products is becoming alarming, and we will undoubtedly see a very active market before long, and with a stronger inquiry prices will, of necessity, go much higher.

There is a strong demand for all grades of patents. A very abnormal feature in connection with this grade is the fact that the Northwest is now underselling the Southwest. This is accounted for in several ways, i. e., the fact that the Southwest has been in good position to make export shipments via the Gulf. Then, too, the short crop in the Northwest, which necessitated their going to the Southwest for supplies.

The mill feed situation remains practically unchanged, with the exception of a 25-cent advance in middlings. Offerings were large, but generally speaking they have been too small to meet the improved demand from the East. New England bought increased quantities of feed, and this absorbed supplies as soon as offered.

There was an almost complete reversal of conditions surrounding the wheat market in Chicago the last few days. The weakness that was in evidence earlier gave way to strength. The wildest of wild changes in values which were in evidence were replaced by a steadier situation. Where the export sales of the first part of the week were only moderate in both flour and wheat, there was an enormous trade in both these breadstuffs at the close. Sentiment was bullish as a consequence, which was reflected by price gains of 3¼@4⅞c. Wheat purchases by Italy the last two days of the week are estimated at 2,700,000 bus., and the additional purchases during the same time for other countries were 1,750,000 bus. In addition to the heavy buying for the Italian government, large orders were filled for Great Britain, France, Norway and other countries of Europe. Chicago millers, as well as those in other sections, claim that every pound of available flour has been sold, and that many of the millers are greatly behind with their orders and that they are not likely to catch up with them until well along in the spring, if then.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8; standard patent (basis jute), $7.10@7.50; first clear (basis jute), $6.25@6.75; second clear (basis jute), $5.50@5.75.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.20@7.60; straight, $7@7.50; clear, $6.25@6.75; low grade, $5@5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.30@7.90; straight, $7.10@7.70; clear, $6.50@6.90; low grade, $5.80@6.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $25.25@25.50; middling, $25.50@25.75; red dog, $32.50@33.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.90@7.30; dark, $6.50@6.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7.50@8; straight, $7.30@7.90.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

E. A. Shields, of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, was calling on the Chicago trade during the week.

Babcock, Rushton & Co., brokers, with offices in the Rookery, Chicago, announce that Harry B. Slaughter is now associated with them.

John T. Sickel has opened an office in the Webster Building for the conducting of grain freight brokerage. Mr. Sickel will also have a New York office.

C. B. Spaulding, secretary and general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, has left for a trip in the Southwest. He contemplates returning in about a week.

The sensational antics of wheat drew crowds of visitors to the Board of Trade last week. The visitors' room was packed most of the time with those who were interested in watching the records of prices as they were posted upon the quotations board.

R. D. Hobart, for many years associated with the M. C. Peters Mill Co., of Omaha, has formed a new connection, it is announced, with the Golden Grain Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill. Mr. Hobart was very successful in his former position and has the good wishes of his Chicago friends for success in his new venture.

The board of directors of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association has selected Champaign, Ill., as the place for holding the twenty-second convention. This is the first time the association will have met at Champaign, and, as this point is excellently equipped in the way of accommodations, the attendance will be a record-breaker, it is thought. May 11 and 12 are the dates.

Word was received from Washington within the last few days that after a diligent inquiry by government officials in Chicago they have failed to find any evidence of criminality in the sensational price gains in wheat and flour. As long as the war continues and foreigners are scouring this country for supplies and are willing to pay any price asked, there is little chance for a decline in values.

The Hulshizer Milling Co., Utica, O.: "We are running 10 hours daily. Local flour trade fair for small quantities and Eastern markets too low. Good demand for feed. Not over 10 per cent wheat remains in farmers' hands."

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Feb. 8, 1915.

Flour prices soared last week in sympathy with wheat. Local buyers would not pay the values asked, and, as they were from 40 to 50 cents under mill quotations, comparatively little business was done directly from mills or their agents. Most of the week's trading was in second-hand flour. Jobbers' stocks were fair. Country trade was light. Export trade was fairly brisk, but Latin-American supply men were scared by the failure of a big Costa Rica bank, which caught several brokers for some large uncollected accounts.

Kansas patent was held stiffly at $7.75 to $8, and mills were making no concessions or inducements. Most of the offerings were restricted to patents and straights at 20 cents lower.

Mills from the Northwest were asking $7.75 to $8.25 for patent, with straight at the usual reduction. No clears were offered. Business was nil, because buyers couldn't see these prices when "second-hand" stuff was offering at 40 to 50 cents under. Some trades at second hand were made, but they were "distress" flour where sellers were willing to turn over drafts at a profit.

Soft winter wheat mills were asking $8.25 to $8.50 for patent and $8 for straight.

There was some trading, but in hand-to-mouth lots for immediate shipment. Flour at second hand was sold in limited quantities at prices 40 cents under current quotations.

Mill feed prices were up two to five cents per 100, with hard and soft wheat bran quoted at $1.32 to $1.35 and shorts up as high as $1.40 to $1.50 in cotton or jute. Sales were limited, in spite of the fact that stocks are low. Feeders are inclined to the substitutes whenever possible.

New Orleans Notes.

Members of the Boss Bakers' Association of New Orleans has reduced the size of large loaves of bread from 21 ounces to 14 ounces. There will be no increase in the price.

Several local flour brokers were caught heavily in the suspension of the Banco Comercial of Costa Rica, at San Jose, last week. One mill lost $1,100 in bad drafts, it is reported.

Herman Dittmer, manager of the Canadian Milling and Elevator Co., of El Reno, Okla., was in the city last week. He reported business as not much improved in the Southern states.

The New Orleans Board of Trade went on record last week for publicly owned grain elevators. They strongly opposed the lease of the Chalmette elevator of the New Orleans Terminal Co. to J. Rosenbaum & Co., of Chicago.

R. J. Barr, a prominent member of the Board of Trade, issued a statement last week showing that for every 1,000,000 bus. of grain exported through New Orleans $51,300 was left in New Orleans, or about 5⅛ cents per bu., for labor charges, commissions, port costs, etc.

A lake-to-river canal giving a private water front to factories, so that river barges from the upper Mississippi or Ohio can go direct through locks to the private wharves, is to be built by the Dock Board. A bond issue of $3,000,000 was authorized by popular vote for this improvement.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8, 1915.

Wide fluctuations in corn the past week limited trade in meal and other products to very small proportions. Most buyers were depending on old contracts and stocks on hand, preferring to make purchases on a steady market. Texas business was of fair volume, and some sales were made to Oklahoma, but the remainder of the Southern states were practically out of the market altogether. Price changes were within a 25c range, but generally the closing figures were 10c per bbl. higher than values prevailing a week ago.

Cream corn meal sold at $1.65 to $1.75 per hundredweight in small sacks, prompt shipment. Standard was generally offered at 25c per bbl. less than cream grade. Nearby Southwestern states bought some meal in straight cars, but most trade was in mixed cars with flour and feed. Missouri River mills report most of their output moving out on old contracts, particularly to Southern states and to nearby points.

Bids from the Southeast do not show such a wide differential from millers' offers. St. Louis and southern Illinois mills are still at an advantage in the Southeast, but conditions in the corn market are slowly eliminating this advantage, which amounts to between 10c and 20c per bbl. on corn goods, for shipment into Georgia, Florida and other Southeastern states which are using large amounts of corn goods.

Chop is not in very large demand. Business is confined largely to mixed cars, but there is some straight carlot demand from Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Brewers' grits and other specialty corn goods are slow sale. Prices fluctuated in line with advances and declines in the corn markets.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.75 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.85@1.90 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.80@1.85; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.42@1.47 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 @1.20 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8, 1915.

Irregularity in cash corn prices was reflected in an uncertain market in corn products last week. Quotations were not materially changed, but buyers were not urgent, and excessive corn stocks are operating against the market. Southern buying was fair, but warmer weather generally in the early week took the edge off the market, following a dip in cash corn. Demand for chop was fairly good from Arkansas, but local orders took most of the output of nearby mills. Little business was booked for other than immediate shipment. Most meal is going to Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. Illinois mills have still a decided advantage in Southeastern markets, but their quotations and those of local mills are narrowing. Kansas City reported considerable reselling in corn products the previous week, but there was little of that character of business reported in this market. Grits were in fair demand from Southern buyers. Quote corn meal at $3.65 f. o. b. in wood. Hominy and pearl meal, $3.95.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 8, 1915.

The cash corn market went up with wheat. This brought about an advance of 10 cents in corn products. There was a good buying demand, both locally and from Southern points. The talk is general that prices are going still higher, and many buyers are laying in large supplies. Corn receipts fell off considerably during the week, owing to the fact that farmers are holding. Corn millers were the principal buyers during the week, and in many instances overbid the elevator interests, as their supplies are practically exhausted. The total receipts of corn aggregated 192 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 8, 1915.

Corn goods were up 10 to 15 cents per bbl. in price over last week and sales were brisk. Predictions that local householders would prefer corn meal over flour bread and biscuits and cake have not yet been fulfilled. Local papers are urging consumption of corn, but to no effect. Wholesale grocers say the market for corn meal is not by 50 per cent what it should be, considering the relative values of corn and flour. Brokers said there was nothing like the call for corn goods that was anticipated. Prices were as follows, basis carloads in cotton and jute sacks, per bbl.: Cream meal, $4@4.20; grits, $4.10@4.20; standard meal, $3.80@4; chops, $1.50 @1.55 per 100 lbs.

New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

Prices on corn goods were practically unchanged. Demand on same was of only a routine character.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.65@1.70; coarse, $1.65@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.10@4.20; corn flour, $2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.86@1.89; grits, $1.87 @1.90; flakes, $2.20.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1915.

Corn has shown an advance of two cents in this market the past week, being quoted 84 to 85 cents. Corn products have been following. There has been some increase in demand for corn products. Corn meal has advanced five cents per bag, bolted being quoted $1.85 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits being quoted $1.95 per 96-lb. bag.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1915.

The demand for corn products has been rather quiet, though the market has held firm. Hominy has shown an advance. Stocks held by dealers are small and an increased trade in the near future is looked for. The receipts of corn by rail have for some time been larger than the shipments, but the weather of late has been against shipments. The amount held in elevators is steadily increasing.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $32 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $30; cracked corn, $31; granulated corn meal, $1.90; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $2.10.

Corn Trade Notes.

Most corn mills in the Southwest are refusing to book sales for more than 30-day shipment, while 45 days is the limit of a large number on the Missouri River. Southern jobbers have contracted for large amounts, but in almost every instance shipment is within 30 days.

E. S. Miller, of the Nebraska Corn Mills, Lincoln, said that most of the business of his company was in the West. "We find that we are out of line in Southeastern states," said Mr. Miller, "southern Illinois mills being at a price advantage. Our trade in Texas and Oklahoma has been in fair volume, but these two states have been practically our only buyers south of here. The Pacific Coast has been taking most of output, which moves in straight cars. We are operating our two mills full time."

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1915.

This has been a "waiting" week as regards bookings of flour from the mills, as the trade are going to use up all they have before they start to buy again at these high prices. Very few cars were booked and very few resales were made, as about all the flour there is to resell has been placed by the owners.

These extreme high prices have also stopped the consumption of flour, and bakers are using corn flour to a greater extent than they ever did before, so as to cheapen the loaf. This will make a big difference in the use of wheat flour.

The larger bakers in Philadelphia have made no change in their prices on bread, but a great many small-town and country bakers have cut the loaf to 13 ounces, and in some places have raised the price to 6 cents for a 15-ounce loaf.

The trade are complaining of collections, although a great many factories and mines are beginning to run full time. The prospects for future business looks good, but only for prompt shipment, as stocks are getting very low. There will probably be no speculating in flour.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.35@8.10; straight, $7.05@7.40; clear, $6.75@7.10; low grade, in jute, $5.40@5.90.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.55 @8.05; straight, $7.40@7.75; clear, $7.05@7.40; extra, $6.25@6.50.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton) —$7.75@8.10; straight, $7.35@7.75; clear, $6.05@6.55.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$7.10@ $7.55; Pennsylvania (in wood), $7.10 @7.55.

Buckwheat—$3.65@4.15 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Spring Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $35.50@36.50; flour middlings, $32.25@32.75; middlings, $29.25@ 29.75; bran, $28.55@29.25; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $34.25@ 34.75; bran, $29.50@30.25; winter middlings, bulk, $29.25@29.75; bran, $29.50@29.75.

Notes.

J. H. Baer, of Cresson Station, Pa., while sitting in his flour mill in the evening, was held up by masked men and robbed of about $100.

The warehouse of Nein & Fisher, at Lancaster, was damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire this week; also, the flour mill of Corbin & Sassaman, at Pine Glen, Pa., with a loss of $6,000.

Harvey & Blake have sold their flour mill, at Childs, Md., to Joseph M. McVey, and the Eulalia Flour Mill, at Coudersport, Pa., has been sold by the Van Wegen estate to E. P. Huntington and C. A. Clark, of Shingle House, Pa. It brought $15,000, but is valued at $40,000.

The following were visitors to the Philadelphia 'Change lately: Charles Lantz, of Alton, Ill.; Chauncy Abbott, Jr., of Schuyler, Neb.; H. G. Atwood, of Peoria, Ill.; H. H. and D. K. Goodwin, of Hartford, Conn.; F. B. Stubbs, of Wells, Minn.; J. W. St. John, of Toledo, O.; J. A. Costello, of Chicago; Elmer Marsh, of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Phillip G. Reading, of Honolulu.

The Dauphin County Court, at Harrisburg, Pa., has rendered an opinion that the recently organized Brinser Mill and Feed Co., of Middletown, Pa., is engaging in unfair competition with Solomon C. Brinser. It was ordered that the defendants pay to Solomon Brinser an amount to be reckoned from statements showing what profits the new milling company realized through use of the name and advertisements complained of.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Feb. 8, 1915.

Jobbers report the flour market very much demoralized in this territory. Several jobbers have considerable flour bought for at least $2 less than the present market, and are selling the retail trade at from 25 to 50 cents less than mills are quoting in carlots. Of course, jobbers are not buying flour under these conditions.

The very high prices on corn, oats and feedstuffs has practically stopped the sale of these goods.

The following prices obtain here: Soft winter wheat flour, fancy patent, wood basis, $7.75@8.10; standard patent, $7.40@7.50; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.71.

L. L. Allen, of Atlanta, Ga., representing the H. L. Halliday Milling Co., Cairo, Ill., visited Selma this week in the interest of their ground feeds.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6, 1915.

The upward climb of the market was checked with a decline of about two cents, the top price today being $1.58½, while several cars yesterday sold at $1.60. Having had two blizzards during the week, with all railroads tied up more or less, receipts have fallen off, only 14 cars of wheat being received yesterday and today.

Conditions surrounding the flour trade are practically the same as during the last week, a continuous advance and a wide range of values. The majority of mills are quoting only on request.

From information at hand, quotations would appear to range from $7.80 to $8.40 per bbl. Possibly $8 is the more general quotation, that being the price quoted here by millers and jobbers to local trade, while bakers who are now in the market are buying freely at $7.60 to $7.80. Business is very much improved, but collections are slow.

The demand for mill feed is better. Jobbers are paying for carlots, f. o. b. Omaha, $22.40@23 for bran. Shorts are in lighter demand, ranging from $26 to $26.40. Interior mills are asking from $25 to $26 for bran, for shorts $27 to $30.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Jones & Taylor, operating the Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb., have leased the B. J. Tierney elevator at Mason City.

G. A. Roberts, an Omaha grain dealer, is said to have made $200,000 on wheat since the war started. He believes that prices will go still higher.

The sale of the mill belonging to H. E. Fonda & Co., Genoa, Neb., was confirmed last week by Judge Thomas. The new owners are: Peter Larsen, Albert and William Lawson and L. J. Peterson, who took possession last week.

Twelve thousand bus. of wheat were destroyed in the fire at the elevator of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb. Total loss is estimated at more than $25,000. The wheat was valued at about $1.50 per bu. C. E. Dinsmoor and J. C. Hedge operate the mill.

Farmers' elevator companies in Nebraska have had a profitable six months since the beginning of the war. Dividends ranging from 10 to 70 per cent are being declared by different farmers' elevators. There are some, however, that report deficits.

J. E. Jenkins, operating the Central City Mills, Central City, Neb., reports trade as satisfactory. "We are running about 18 hours and are selling all of our output for prompt shipment. Our local trade does not care to buy on a large scale at $8 per bbl., and this is just as satisfactory to us as it is to them. Wheat reserves here are very light. The past winter has been unusually beneficial to winter wheat. Snows have at all times protected the plants from freezing weather and have stored much moisture in the ground. With normal conditions we look for a heavy crop of wheat."

Reserves of wheat in Nebraska at the beginning of February were smaller than farm holdings at any time in the past three years, according to leading Nebraska millers. The movement from farms is exceedingly light, which is accounted for to some extent by the expectation of higher prices, but which is also due to the small amount of wheat held by growers. It is variously estimated that Nebraska farmers do not own more than 7 to 15 per cent of last year's harvest, while one conservative miller in central Nebraska declared that producers in his immediate territory had sold about 95 per cent of last year's yield. He declared farmers held an unusually small percentage of their crop and that the movement of this small amount would be delayed as long as possible.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 8, 1915.

The flour market has advanced in line with cash wheat, but very little is being sold. Mills report quite a check in sales, and some are shutting down to half-time runs. Traveling men state that it is very hard to sell flour at this time, as the merchant will ask for his opinion and then if it goes different from what he says he gets in bad. It takes a good salesman to tell a merchant that $8 flour is cheap and the same talk that he has been giving him all along and sell the flour. Good Kansas patents range from $7.80 to $8, basis Kansas City rate points. Wheat is several cents up from last week's export bids, and sales have been reported as high as $1.70. Elevator men are paying the farmer around $1.50 for their wheat. Receipts have been good, 47 cars of wheat arriving in Wichita Saturday, against 27 a year ago.

Feed continues in good demand and mills are able to get from $1.15 to $1.20, basis Kansas City, for bran and $1.45 to $1.50 for shorts. The strength displayed in the corn market is making mill offal in good demand, and should continue so. Screenings are worth more to a mill as wheat than to put in the bran at $1.15.

Notes.

The bulk sales bill, as framed by Speaker Stone of the Kansas House, was passed by the Senate and is now ready for the signature of the Governor. Every state has a bulk sales law except Kansas.

P. J. Mullin, of the P. J. Mullin Grain Co., Oklahoma City, spent the week-end in Wichita, visiting the trade and renewing old acquaintances. Regarding business in Oklahoma, he reported it very quiet. He said: "When you buy a car of wheat none of the mills want it, and when you sell a car of wheat you can't buy it."

The Southwestern Millers' League has employed Chester I. Long, of Wichita, as attorney in the minimum weight advance case. This has been postponed from Feb. 19 to March 4. Every dealer in the Southwest is very much opposed to any advance. Secretary Topping advises that letters are coming in every mail urging the league to use every effort possible to defeat the advance. Millers in the Southwest and, in fact, all over the United States will remember Chester I. Long as having in charge the milling-in-transit case started by the Southwestern Millers' League about two years ago and which was so ably handled by him.

New York

New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

Conditions during the past week in wheat, which was one of the wildest markets on record, was such as to make it almost impossible to trade in flour, especially to sell at the mills' limits. During the week it was out of the question for any mill to really name a firm price and such bids as the trade were willing to make were too low to allow the mills to consider them. Practically all the mill agents were unable to quote firm prices and were therefore compelled to look for bids from the trade to submit to the mills. Even though it is generally believed that stocks are running low, buyers are apparently showing little increased interest.

Re-sale flour is still being offered at prices radically under mill limits and the trade are picking this up when they find it necessary to make purchases. Bakers are almost at the pont of increasing the price of bread to six cents. With a general readjustment of conditions going on, it naturally brings about a curtailing of demand.

Spring patents were held at a very wide range in price, some being quoted as low as $7.45 for immediate shipment from mill to as high as $7.95 jute for 30 or 60 day shipment. There was practically no business booked at prices ranging from $7.00 to $7.20 in jute.

Kansas straights were held at $7.35 to $7.75 in jutes, with very little business resulting. Re-sale stuff was sold at $7 to $7.15 in jutes. A very urgent demand continued to be in evidence on clear flours, both first and second and the supply was very limited. Fancy brands first clears, when they could be procured, were held at $6.75 to $7 in wood. Spring second clears of good quality were sold during the week at prices as high as $6.20 jute.

Soft winter wheat flour was also firmly held in price and straight was quoted at $7.50 to $7.75 in wood.

Prices on mill feed were steadily maintained at the previous week's levels and only a moderate demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.70@8.20 in bbls.; straight, $7.40@7.60 in bbls.; clears, $6.75@7 in bbls.; low grades, $6@6.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $7.75@8.20 in bbls.; straights, $7.50@7.75 in bbls.; clears, $6@7.10 in bbls.; low grades, $6@6.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $7.75@8.20; straights, $7.35@7.75; clears, $6.80@7.10; low grades or low clears, $6@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $28; standard middlings, $28; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $35.50; oil meal, $40@40.50; city bulk bran, $27; 100-lb. sacks, $28.50; middlings, $27@36; red dog flour, $36.

Notes.

Among the visitors on 'Change during the past week were: W. G. Gooding, president Big Diamond Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 8, 1915.

Advances of about 20c to 25c in flour values the past week did not stimulate trade. In fact, sales almost stopped, as bakers and large jobbers bought on the decline when they did any buying. Kansas mills asked up to $7.85 per bbl., delivered in Iowa, for high patents, while spring wheat mills are quoting a range of $7.95 to $8.10 for extreme short patents. Some advertised brands of Northwestern flour are held up to $8.25 per bbl.

Mill prices did not reflect the temporary declines in speculative wheat markets, although declines of 10c to 15c were quoted several days. All quotations were subject to return wire acceptance, and very few mills left prices open for more than a few hours.

Iowa mills operated on half-time schedules. Some mills in the state report a shortage of wheat, and, because of the light receipts in Omaha, have been compelled to pay a premium. This has placed them at a disadvantage in some markets, but they are doing a good local business, better than at this time a year ago.

Kansas mills did a fair business with carlot established trade, but jobbers as a rule were out of the market. Shipping directions were easily secured, as most of the trade is carrying light stocks and is not disposed to make any new purchases at the present level. Flour prices are considered excessive, and all carlot dealers in the state are limiting purchases.

Feed was steady. Demand improved soon after the heavy snows, but the supply was large, with the result that no quotable advances were made. A strong tone is apparent in the market, while dealers in the state find it impossible to buy feed for more than seven days' shipment. For deferred delivery mills in the Southwest and in the spring wheat section are asking a premium of several dollars per ton over spot offerings.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.85; straight, $7.10@7.65; fancy clear, $6@6.50; low grade clear, $5.40@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $7.95@8.10; family patent, $7.10@7.80; clear, $6@6.70; red dog, scarce at $2.95@3.05 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@26; flour middlings, $27.50@28.

Iowa Notes.

An elevator of 20,000 to 25,000 bus. will be erected by a farmers' organization at Turin, Ia., where the need of for some time. About $7,000 has been for some time. About I$7,000 has been subscribed by farmers so far, but $12,000 is needed.

The annual meeting of the policyholders of the Grain Shippers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Iowa was held in Ida Grove last week. W. E. Johnston was elected president; E. M. Cassidy, treasurer, and F. D. Babcock was chosen secretary for the eighteenth consecutive year. The past year was a profitable one for the association, the treasury showing a balance of more than $11,000, while all losses have been paid to the satisfaction of policy-holders.

"Better Oats" is to be the slogan of a campaign in 10 counties in Iowa, which will be conducted by the agricultural extension department of the Iowa State College. Ten men will visit each of the 10 counties, and each man will conduct three demonstrations daily on three different farms, showing growers how to get rid of smut, the worst enemy of "Better Oats." Smut has caused heavy losses in the annual oats crop of Iowa. The formaldehyde treatment of smut is approved by the Iowa State College.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 8, 1915.

Winter wheat flour millers added 75 cents to the price of flour this week, placing prices at highest point in years. As a result many of the nearby smaller mills are operating on short time, while some have been forced to close down, owing to scarcity of wheat.

Many of the bakers, principally the larger ones, have little flour on hand. Bakers declare that the situation is reaching a serious stage and that bread prices will have to be increased. It seems that everyone is waiting for someone to start the advance.

Agents representing the Northwestern mills are having much trouble in getting enough flour to fill orders. Many of the large cracker and baking concerns are putting in bids for flour, but the agents say they have to divide it among their trade, as supplies are so scarce.

Kansas flour is in light supply also. Many of the bakers are substituting lower grades of flour, owing to the high prices for better grades.

The cash rye market is soaring with wheat. This week rye advanced 12 cents, and the rye flour millers advanced prices of rye flour 30 to 50 cents. The trade is predicting a still higher price, owing to heavy exportations.

The mill feed market was quiet. No change was made in prices. Buyers are taking hold in small lots. The Southern points were the principal factors. Locally the buyers report that they still have plenty of mill feed to run them for a month at least.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.45; fancy, $6.90@7.15; family, $6.50@6.65; extra, $6.05@6.25; low grade, $5.85@6.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.80@8.10; straight, $6.90@7.40; clear, $6@6.10.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.90@8.30; straight, $7.45@7.70; clear, $6.45@6.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.65@6.90; city pure, $6.75@7; city blended, $6.60@6.70.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26@26.50; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; fine, $29@$30.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1915.

The flour market has been in a chaotic state the past week, on account of the wild fluctuations in the price of wheat. The situation has exceeded anything that has happened since the beginning of war in Europe. Wheat made a gain of 10 to 12 cents per bu., and flour was moved up 50 cents per bbl. Wheat is now quoted in this market around $1.60, with changes every day. There has been practically no new business booked by the mills, buying being largely for immediate shipment, and orders have been received freely on old contracts. Some of the buyers who have placed liberal contracts are said to have been making resales at handsome profits. Flour purchased 30 to 60 days ago is now selling at a profit of $2 to $3 per bbl. The export situation has been quiet, due primarily to the lack of ocean shipping facilities and the higher rates that have been made by steamship companies.

Mill feed has shown no material change, with only fair demand at steady prices.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $8; standard, $7.80; family, $7.50; low grades, $7; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.40 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute—Patent, $7.75.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Feb. 6 amounted to 42,300 bbls., compared with 38,300 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

Commission men handling Western flour report some irregularity in hard winter flour prices. The general demand has been slow, the rapid changes causing buyers to halt.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed the receipt of 204 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks were: Wheat, 377,200 bus.; corn, 314,500 bus.; oats, 852,000 bus.

John B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association, has returned from Atlanta, where he attended a meeting of railroad traffic officials, going in the interest of the millers.

A. E. Rust, of the Halliday Elevator Co., Cairo, Ill., was in Nashville last week, having made a tour of the South. Mr. Rust thought the indications were that business will be better in the South. He found stocks very light, and any renewed demand should start a buying movement in grain.

The Watson-Higgins Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., declared a dividend of 15 per cent at its recent annual meeting, and the following directors were elected: Frank F. Watson, John A. Higgins, Lee H. Higgins, Norman Odell and A. B. Willmink.

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¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
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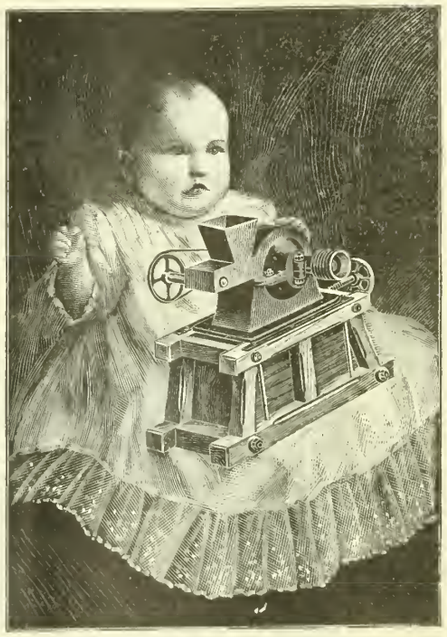

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8, 1915.

Trade in alfalfa mixed feeds and alfalfa meal was stimulated by the heavy snows and low temperatures of the past week. In the entire wide area which reported heavy snows increased business was done in alfalfa mixed feeds, most orders asking for quick shipment. Especially in the Central states and in the East, where temperatures were lower than in the Southwest, business showed big improvement. Cotton states continue to buy in a small way, although gradual improvement is apparent in most Southern states.

Prices were firm, with advances of 50c per ton quoted in some instances on grain mixed feeds. Alfalfa meal values were on the same level prevailing a week ago, with the exception that the top on choice fell back to $19, because of the quality of new arrivals.

Movement of meal from Colorado is heavy, while the general movement from distributing and manufacturing points to consuming sections is much heavier than at this time last year. Stocks of meal in Kansas City are light, but somewhat in excess of the holdings a year ago.

No. 2 meal sold in Kansas City the past week at a range of $14.50 to $15 per ton. Central states mixers were heavy buyers and contracted for fairly large lots, shipment within 60 days at these quotations. No. 1 meal was quoted up to $18 per ton, but only the best arrival of this grade brought the top quotation. Some sales of No. 1 were made early at $16.50 to $17, quick shipment. One car of choice brought the top price, $19 in 100-lb. burlap bags, Kansas City. There is a decided scarcity of choice meal here, some difficulty being met with to fill the demands of poultry manufacturers for this grade. No. 2 predominates in the supply of meal, new receipts averaging more than 65 per cent this grade.

Grain mixed feeds were sold principally in Southwestern and Eastern states. The blizzards in the Southwest and in Eastern states were exceedingly favorable factors in the market. The strong tone in coarse grain markets was reflected in grain mixed alfalfa feeds, which were advanced 50c per ton. Alfalfa molasses feed sold only at steady quotations. Top on alfalfa molasses was $20.50 per ton for No. 1, while No. 3 was offered as low as $18 to $18.50 per ton, Kansas City. No. 2 alfalfa molasses was in best demand, selling at $19.

Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma business was of fair volume, but other Southern states were comparatively light purchasers, as compared with their trade a year ago. Practically nothing was done in the Southeast, although several Southwestern feed manufacturers have large contracts on books for shipment to the Southeast in March and April.

A top of $28 per ton was reached on grain mixed feeds. Grain mixed molasses sold up to $26.50 per ton for No. 1, while No. 2 sold at $1 per ton less. Grain dry mixed brought the top price. Eastern states were the biggest buyers of grain mixed feeds. The Southwest is showing a preference for molasses alfalfa feed, because of its low price. Quite a few feeders in the Southwest using alfalfa mixed feeds claim that there is not more than $1 or so difference in feeding value of molasses meal and grain mixed alfalfa feed. Differential now ruling amounts to $3 to $5.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@25.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $25.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@16.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

ALFALFA MEAL IN CALIFORNIA.

By H. A. Crafts, Oakland, Cal.

California was the pioneer state in the manufacture of alfalfa meal. Ten years ago, in Stockton, there was a company engaged in its promotion. I was given to understand that, while the commodity was highly appreciated by those who had tested it, the general feeding public was slow to accept it.

Time, however, has overcome the difficulties which beset the path of the development of milling alfalfa, and now the industry is recognized as one of the large and well-established lines of manufacture of the state. Mills have been erected in nearly all the leading alfalfa sections of the state, and the output is very large. The domestic demand for alfalfa meal is very large, while both the East and Europe are in the market for any surplus which we may have.

Hardly a well-established feed store on the coast is without its regular supply of the commodity, and the feed is finding new uses every few days.

California is a very large producer of dairy and poultry products, and in both dairying and poultry-raising alfalfa meal is found to be a feed par excellence.

In the feeding of dairy cows in town and suburban establishments the feed is appreciated for its milk-producing qualities, and, as California last year produced 60,000,000 pounds of butter, showing that the dairy business already assumes immense proportions, the trade sees a very promising market for the stuff in that direction.

Dairymen find alfalfa meal an excellent material in making up a balanced ration for cows. It is mixed with almost any of the mill feeds, the whole made into a "soft slop," and so fed out to an excellent advantage.

In the poultry business it is found that moistened alfalfa meal makes an excellent substitute for green vegetable feed.

Quite large quantities of California alfalfa meal are being shipped to Atlantic Coast points, via the Panama Canal, the demand in that section coming principally from the dairy districts.

Europe would take large amounts were it not that the war has forced ocean freight rates up to an almost prohibitive degree. In fact, it is almost impossible to find enough vessels on the coast to carry its trade eastward by way of the canal, as the great bulk of the world's shipping is now engaged in transporting merchandise from the Atlantic seaboard to Europe for war purposes.

As soon as the war is over, however, the alfalfa meal manufacturers of California anticipate a lively European trade, as the material has been pretty well tried out by means of the distribution of samples in the great dairy sections, and has met with almost universal approval.

The alfalfa mills of California are of both the stationary and portable classes. Portable mills are in operation in Bakersfield, Visalia, Stevenson Colony, Salida, Vernalis, Cal., as well as in Grant's Pass, Ore. One of the big hay and feed houses of San Francisco runs its own alfalfa ranch, and at the same time operates an alfalfa mill of its own.

The larger size of these mills has a capacity of turning out 40 tons of meal in a 10-hour day. The smaller size has a 30-ton-per-day capacity.

The California alfalfa meal product is packed in stout jute sacks, 100 pounds to the sack, and retails at present at from 90 cents to $1 a sack.

It has come to be an established proposition in California that alfalfa meal has a feeding value just about on a par with wheat bran.

The virtue of grinding alfalfa hay into meal is found in the conservation of the leafage and the reduction of the coarser fiber of stalk and branch into perfectly edible form. The process also converts the product into a convenient form for handling from hay field to feed yard.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

J. W. Anderson, of the Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, is in Wyoming, where he will spend several weeks investigating alfalfa trade conditions.

The Krogh Alfalfa Mills will place its new mill at Omaha in operation within the next week. The plant has a mixing capacity of 100 to 150 tons per day. Straight cars of alfalfa feeds will be a specialty, but mixed cars of alfalfa feeds and sacked grain will be handled.

"The movement of alfalfa meal from manufacturing and distributing points is considerably heavier than a year ago at this time," said Bryan Haywood, Kansas City, last week. "Snows and low temperatures have been important factors, but, considering that feed is in much larger supply this year than 12 months ago, the increased movement reflects the wider demand for alfalfa meal and the mixed feeds of which it is the principal ingredient."

An Omaha alfalfa feed manufacturer declared last week that the principal trouble he could complain of was the inability of his mill to keep up with orders placed by salesmen. "We are running full time," he said, "but we are behind on orders. Our business is now the largest it ever has been, and it appears to me that alfalfa feeds are gaining in popularity everywhere. Their low price is not the only cause for improved business. The high feeding value of alfalfa mixtures, as compared with other feeds, has brought us a large portion of our business and has made many permanent friends for us."

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1915.

No change worth mentioning took place in the alfalfa market last week. Prices were fairly steady on meal, but trade was uncertain, owing to wide fluctuations in grain prices. Recent high prices for corn and oats have held up the grain mixed feeds, and dealers are firm in their offers. There is a scarcity of No. 1 and choice meal in this market, and all offers find a ready sale at good figures. Most of the mills have contracted for a good percentage of their output and are inclined to store the remainder, expecting higher prices. Southern buyers are taking large amounts of alfalfa molasses feed, and the Eastern demand for this feed showed some improvement. As long as corn and oats continue to rule high dealers will hold supplies closely, as alfalfa feeds are relatively cheap at current levels and supplies are small enough to justify much higher prices later on. Some mixers declare they will be practically out of the market once their present orders have been filled. Practically no business is being offered for future shipment. Alfalfa hay was steady, despite slightly increased receipts. Arrivals are mostly poor grade, only about 30 per cent grading better than No. 1. Quote alfalfa meal at $16.50 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1 and $20.50@21.50 for choice.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 8, 1915.

There was no change in alfalfa products this week. The fact that the quarantine has been lifted in many section makes the movement of hay better, and caused lower prices. All classes of hay declined 75 cents during the week. The local buyers bought alfalfa products in a small way, while the Southern points took hold in carlots. There was a good increase noted in hay receipts during the week, amounting to 192 cars. There was especially a good request noted for grain mixed feed. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $28@28.50; alfalfa meal, $28.25@28.50; molasses feed, $28@29.

New Orleans, La., Feb 9, 1915.

Alfalfa goods were in fair demand last week by the general trade, but in special orders heavy sales were made. The bulk of the trading was in business brought about by the war and the races, with local business otherwise dull. British horses and mules left here in several ships last week, each ship loading upward of 10,000 bales of hay, alfalfa and timothy mixed. The races will close Feb. 16, which will reduce hay and feed consumption $450 to $600 per day from that source. Quotations last week were on the basis of the previous week, with hay from $17 to $21, meal from $20 to $24 per ton and molasses mixed feeds from $25 to $32.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.

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WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

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FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

ALFALFA MILL FOR SALE at Phonix, Arizona, in heart of Alfalfa Belt. I am authorized to offer for sale the Arizona Alfalfa Mill Co. plant and all of its property. With adequate capital and good management it is believed that this property could be made to pay a handsome dividend on the investment. We recommend it to any one seeking an investment, and especially to a business man capable of managing the concern on a good salary. Address A. S. Hawkins, Attorney for Arizona Alfalfa Mill Co., Phoenix, Arizona.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady, can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come April 1, 1915, or sooner. Address A. F. Minard, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Young man who has had experience in flour mill offices for position, with fine opportunity for advancement. Selling experience will help this applicant make good. Give full details of experience in first letter. Address Box 254, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Experienced young man as bookkeeper. Splendid chance for a man with ability. References and qualifications must be absolutely satisfactory. Preference will be given applicant between age of 20 and 30 years. Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Second-hand 9x18 or 9x24 single Allas Roller Mill, gear deferential 1½ to 1. Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Iowa.

GET YOUR HOME FLOUR TRADE—From a list of special ads that have run in our local paper the past five and a half years. We will select and send you 52 for $25, 26 for $15 or 13 for $10. The large growth of our home trade proves the pulling power of these ads—they should pull as well for you. A. H. Hicks, Altamont, Ill.

FOR SALE—Nebraska elevator; 40,000 bus. capacity, stone and cement foundation; 10 h. p. Lauson gasoline engine; Barnard & Leas separator, Richardson automatic scale and Howe wagon scale; 3 acres ground. Machinery in first-class condition. On main line Union Pacific Railroad. Heart of Nebraska's wheat belt. Have other business matters to attend to. Write F. A. Kimbrough, Shelton, Neb., for particulars.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—All of section 13, 23, 18, Loup county, Nebraska, 20 miles northwest of Burwell; all improved, sandy and rolling, with some good valleys. Is north of Calamus River, all good grass, a good grazing section. Price $6,500, mortgage at 6 per cent $2,500, equity $4,000. Want to trade equity for working interest in good milling company with position as miller or manager; 20 years' experience and best of references. Address Box 67, Benedict, Neb.

TO TRADE—A good 160-acre stock farm near Spokane, Wash. Good new buildings, fine spring water near house, about 90 acres cultivated, balance will make good pasture, running water over part, 4½ miles from town. Will trade $7,400 equity for elevator property or other property of equal value. Address Box 406, Velva, N. D.

FOR SALE.—One boiler 54 inches in diameter, 14 foot long, 54 3½ inch flues. This boiler is as good as new. Schuyler County Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo.

FOR SALE—One complete 30,000 bushel capacity elevator with two warehouse additions for sale at a sacrifice. Please address Coleman State Bank, Coleman, Wis.

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Furnished in Liquid, Powder and Brick Form. One pound per day per 100 H. P. Boiler does the work or no pay. Will you try a small Barrel?

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BEST OIL FILTER MADE

The Real Oil Filter true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on Guarantee to be satisfactory or no pay.

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BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
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Of course, nature can't improve flour made from unsound wheat; neither can the Alsop Process, but sound, well milled flour is improved wonderfully if you allow it to stand long enough under proper atmospheric conditions; or, it is improved just as much, and instantaneously, by the Electrical Process. The Process simply brings more highly concentrated electrified air into contact with each individual particle of flour.

It pays to follow the way pointed out by nature, and the wise will not experiment with dangerous bleaching chemicals

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

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But it don't come that way, and as long as you've got to get all the impurities away from it before you put it through your grinding machinery, the best thing for you to do is to meet the difficulty with

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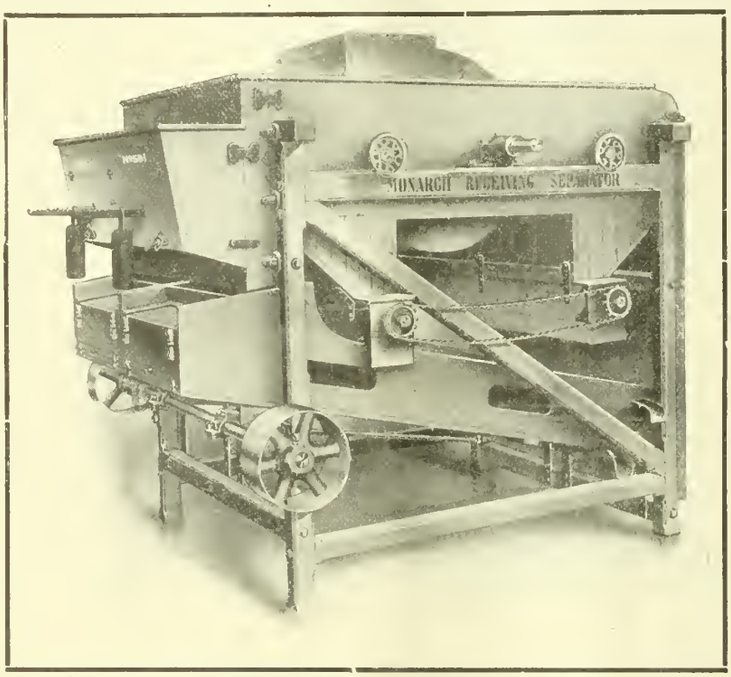

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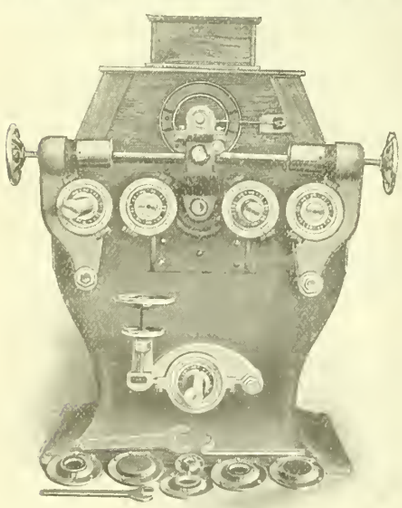

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Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

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Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

Our School of Milling and Baking Technology has supplied a large number of successful workers to mills and bakeries.

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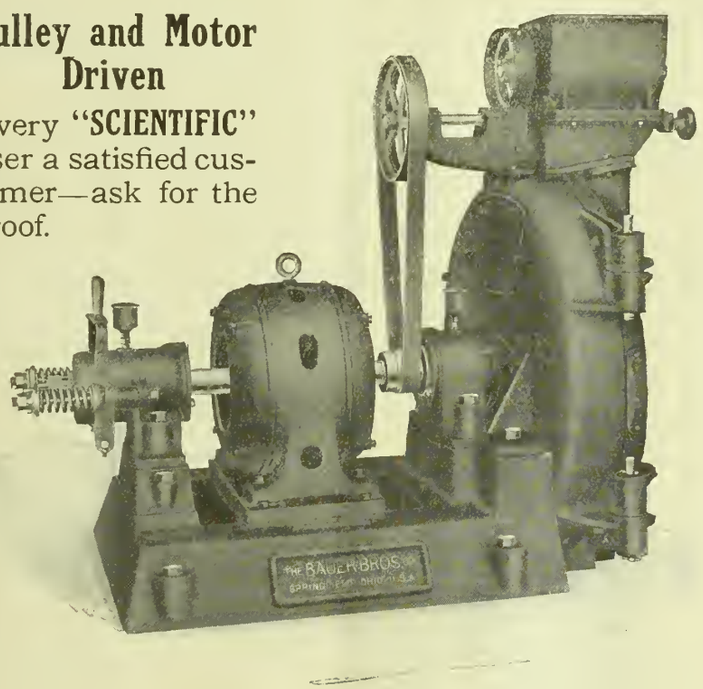
Every **"SCIENTIFIC"** user a satisfied customer—ask for the proof.



Built in all sizes. Saves 40% to 50% Horse Power. Saves 90% Lubricating Cost.

Write and give us your requirements.

"SCIENTIFIC"

Ball Bearing Single Disc Grinders and Attrition Mills Our Specialty.

Hinges open like a watch, either to right or left, fitted with force feeder, safety springs, quick release and other "Scientific" features.

As a Middlings Mill it has no equal; for cracking corn it is superior to all others; next to our "Scientific" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill it is the best feed mill in the world.

THE BAUER BROS. CO.
(Formerly THE FOOS MFG. CO.)
SPRINGFIELD, (EAST) OHIO

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Reinforced Concrete

Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan. 1,000 barrels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co., Concordia, Kansas. 100,000 bushels capacity.

Clyde Mill & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan. 100,000 bushels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co. Concordia, Kansas. 750 barrels daily capacity.

Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kansas. 15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas. 100,000 bushels capacity.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY THE

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724-725 Gloyd Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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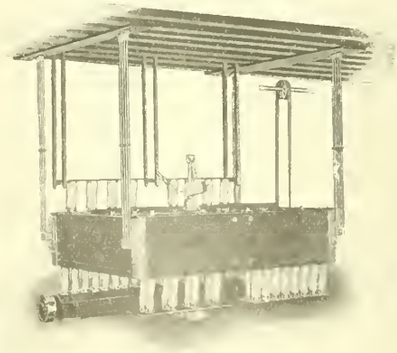

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Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

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Southwestern Agents for
ROBINSON MFG. CO.
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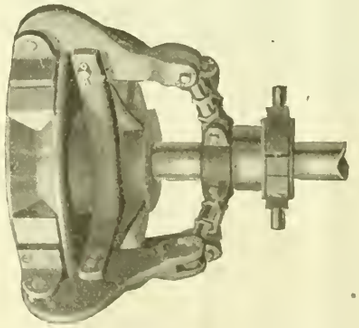
Roll Corrugating & Grinding

TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why

Peerless Princess Flour

Excells All Others

THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

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Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

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The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

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WE GRIND ONLY

ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat

TRY OUR

Western Star AND **Golden Crest**

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

TYLER & COMPANY, Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

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Just what the name implies, "REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

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"Telegram"

THE LYONS MILLING CO. Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

Manufacturers of

Kansas Hard Wheat Flours

Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
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NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
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STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

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FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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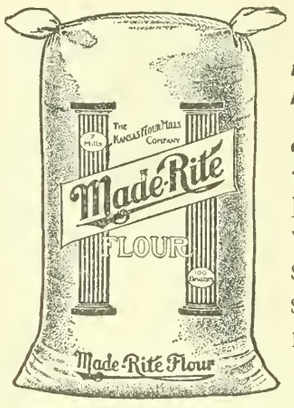
If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

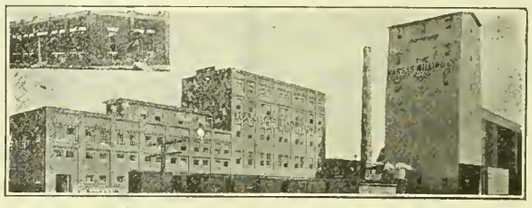
Made-Rite Flour



is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

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You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres. E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels Mills at O'Fallon, Ill. Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls. Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus. Cable Address "Pfeffer" Correspondence Solicited

Member Millers' National Federation

LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

V. THOMPSON COMPANY

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Millers Agents

Established 1890

326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Use All Codes

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY

FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

CHICAGO.

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Cotton Grain

BAGS

BY THE BALE OR CAR LOT

Grass and Field Seeds

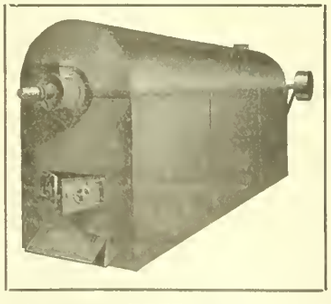
The Albert Dickinson Co.

Chicago Minneapolis

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator

WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

Use Direct Heat for Drying



It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

Fitz Water Wheel Company

Hanover, Penn.

Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

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FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through

A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,

F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Victor Phosphate

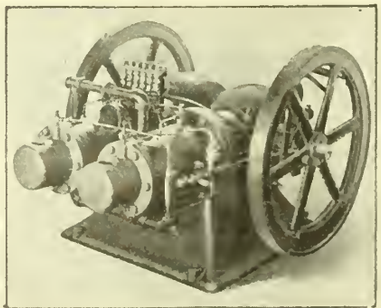
for

Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Chicago St. Louis

World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.



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Jacobson Semi-Diesel Oil Engine

for all kinds of work where small and medium powers are required

JACOBSON GAS ENGINE CO.

Established 1903

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EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

EL PASO, TEXAS

(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS— CLEARS— LOW GRADES— FEED.

—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal

As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.

WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.

Pine Bluff, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in

FLOUR

Write to the live wire Commission Merchants

JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.

Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop

For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway

Send Samples and Prices to

ERNEST WHEELER

1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

CHALLENGED—

Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.

Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.

It will please your customer. Ask

A. W. ESTABROOK

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

AA PHOSPHATE

"The Best for Self-Rising Flour Since 1884"

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds

HINRICHS LABORATORIES

4106-10 Shenandoah Ave.

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PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR

We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited.

PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS

Main Office, St. Louis, Mo.

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Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1879, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879

St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915. | Number Twelve

California Rate Increase

Ten Cents per Barrel From Southwest Added to the Flour Rate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1915.

An increase of 10 cents in the flour rate to Pacific Coast terminals was granted the Santa Fe and other trans-continental railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week, following the re-opening of the California flour case, which was decided in favor of millers several months ago. However, the commission read into the opinion that a standing differential of not more than 8 cents per 100 lbs. should be maintained between the wheat and flour rates. In the opinion of Commissioner Clements, evidence presented seemed to justify a higher rate on flour, the manufactured product, than on wheat.

The increase to California terminals will make the rate on flour from the Southwest 75 cents, as opposed to the old rate of 65 cents. The old rate on wheat, which was 57 cents, will have to be advanced to 67 cents, or the railroads will not have authority to advance the flour rates, as provided in the decision. The advance affects points in Nebraska, Kansas and neighboring states, which do a large annual business on the Pacific Coast.

It was not more than eight months ago that the Interstate Commerce Commission announced a decision cancelling tariffs of trans-continental railroads providing for advances from 65 to 75 cents in the Southwestern flour rate to California terminals. However, about two months later than this announcement, railroads obtained a re-hearing and asked for an advance of 10 cents in flour and an equal advance in wheat. Some intimation was received that the commission would favor tariffs providing for equal advances.

* * *

Kansas Considering Advance.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15, 1915.

The effect of the advance of 10 cents in flour rates to the Pacific Coast will not be favorable in the Southwest. Kansas and Nebraska millers now have a large business in California, Washington and Oregon, but competition has been keen from the Northwest, where millers have been able to ship flour by an all-water route via the Panama Canal, with the total freight cost about 10 to 20 cents less than the former Kansas rate. Now with an advance of 20 cents per barrel in the Pacific Coast flour rate, the Northwest will have a still bigger advantage.

That part of the commission's decision in which is stated that a standing differential of 8 cents should be maintained is looked upon with some favor in the Southwest, but millers believe that conditions warrant a smaller differential than this.

* * *

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 15, 1915.

The Northwestern lines, serving the Dakotas and Minnesota, recently put in a reduction in rates to the Pacific Coast from 7 to 12 cents per 100 lbs., realizing that such a rate was necessary to take care of the milling business from that section. The Southwestern millers will have to abandon the California trade so far as the all-rail rates are concerned and attempt to establish rates through the Gulf ports and Panama Canal. It is possible to reach the Pacific Coast on the present high rates at 55 cents per 100 lbs., and no doubt as soon as the ocean rates are adjusted and shipping facilities increased the rates will be considerably lower.

DEATH OF CHARLES A. LEWIS.

Charles A. Lewis, representative of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co., of Omaha, died at Blue Rapids, Kan., on Thursday evening, Feb. 11. On Feb. 12 his remains were taken to Marysville, Kan., and interred in the Marysville cemetery.

Mr. Lewis suffered a stroke of paralysis at Blue Rapids on Jan. 27, and since that date has been in a comatose condition nearly all of the time. He grew weaker each day and for two days before his death could hardly be aroused, and was unable to speak so as to be understood. He passed away peacefully and seemingly suffered no pain.

Mr. Lewis joined the Bemis forces at Chicago about 12 years ago, where he worked under J. C. Skiff, who was then manager of the Chicago office of Bemis Bro. Bag Co. He was transferred to Omaha and has continuously traveled in Nebraska and Northern Kansas, and had a very wide acquaintance among flour millers in his territory.

Charles A. Lewis.

While modest and unassuming, "Charlie" Lewis, as he was familiarly known to his friends, was a man of great ability as a salesman and had the faculty of making and retaining personal friends among the acquaintances he met in the course of business. He was a man who took pleasure in being helpful and would go out of his way at all times to assist others. At a recent meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club, Mr. Lewis was present, as he always attended the annual gatherings of Nebraska millers, and appeared to be in his usual health and good spirits. The stroke of paralysis which resulted in his death was a decided shock to his many friends, and his place with the millers in the Southwest will be difficult to fill, as he had as large a personal following as any salesman could expect to attain. He has made his home at Lincoln for several years, and is survived by his wife.

Thomas McFeely Co. have an order from Stock & Sons, Hillsdale, Mich., for two more granulating machines, to be shipped by express, this making a total of nine large machines for this company.

Phelps Bill Endorsed

Senate Committee Favors Law Without Revenue Feature.

At a meeting of the Committee on Commerce and Labor of the Missouri State Senate held Monday, Feb. 15, it was unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the Phelps feedingstuffs law. A large number of millers of Missouri and other states attended the hearing. They were successful in impressing the committee with the merits of the Phelps bill, as opposed to the Shannon bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives. The Shannon bill provides for a tonnage tax of 10 cents per ton on all feedingstuffs sold in Missouri, while the Phelps bill has no revenue features included in its provisions. The Goodson bill provides a tax of 20 cents per ton on whole grain as well as feed.

A short session of the committee was held in the afternoon, and an adjourned meeting in the evening. Samuel P. Plant, chairman of the Missouri Millers and Feed Distributors' Association, outlined the arguments which were made in support of the Phelps bill. He was followed by W. H. Marshall, of Joplin. Then the committee went into executive session and decided for the Phelps bill.

It is believed that the amended Phelps bill, No. 270, will pass the senate without much opposition, and the bill will then be sent to the House of Representatives for consideration. The efforts of the association, recently formed for that purpose, will now be centered on securing the passage of the amended Phelps bill by the House of Representatives. The officers wish to secure the co-operation and assistance of every miller and feed dealer of Missouri in impressing upon the members of the lower house the necessity of passing the Phelps bill, No. 270, as recommended by the Senate committee.

Among those present representing the milling and feed interests were: A. J. Eisenmayer, Springfield; W. H. Marshall, Joplin; Lyman Bowman, Sikeston; J. P. Mabrey, Jackson; O. M. Friend, Hannibal; William Pollock, Mexico; Mr. Heddens, Independence; R. Sam Hays, Sweet Springs; Daniel Bullard and H. G. Kirk, Warrensburg; Samuel P. Plant, E. T. Stanard, W. H. Danforth, F. C. Chamberlain, of St. Louis; Wyan Nelson, N. P. Nellis, A. H. Dillon, J. W. Anderson, of Kansas City; A. P. Husband, secretary Millers' National Federation, Chicago; L. F. Brown, secretary American Feed Manufacturers' Association, Milwaukee; G. A. Chapman, Quaker Oats Co.; S. T. Edwards, Edwards & Loomis; H. A. Abbott, Albert Dickinson Co., of Chicago.

Kansas Grain Dealers Meet.

Few matters of importance were taken up at the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association meeting. Sessions were held on three days, at which A. H. Bennet, retiring president, presided. Kansas grain dealers at the meeting formed an unusually happy lot. Prosperity was written over the face of almost every member present. The handling of a double crop of wheat, a fair crop of corn and oats and large amounts of drouth-resistants has added many dollars to the coffers of the grain men. The automobile show, which was also held in Kansas City last week, attracted many of the grain men, who invested some of their surplus cash in "cars."

New officers of the association were elected as follows: President, F. A. Derby, Topeka; vice-president, F. W. Gaunt, Alton; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Smiley, Topeka, who was re-elected for the eighteenth time.

KANSAS WHEAT RESERVES.

Kansas farmers hold 31,000,000 bus. of wheat, or 17.2 per cent of last year's crop, while country elevators contain about 2,000,000 bus. and mills own 9,000,000 bus., making total holdings of wheat in the state 40,000,000 bus., compared with 19,200,000 bus. a year ago at this time. These figures were compiled from reports of millers to Allen Logan, of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

For the first seven months of the crop year ending Feb. 1, 1915, Kansas mills ground 32,000,000 bus. of wheat and were operating an average of 88 per cent of full time on that date. Kansas mills have 1,074,587 bbls. of flour sold ahead and 193,156 bbls. on hand in warehouses.

Mr. Logan says that 140,000,000 bus. of wheat has moved out of Kansas on this crop. About 32,000,00 bus. has moved out in the form of flour, 44,000,000 bus. has moved direct to the Gulf for export, 58,000,000 bus. to the Kansas City market and 6,000,000 bus. direct to Minneapolis and other spring wheat milling points.

The chances are that Kansas and Kansas City mills will require about 17,000,000 bus. more of Kansas wheat above their present supplies to run them to July 1, which would leave 16,000,000 bus. to supply other milling requirements, export demand and carry-over for the next five months.

Only two reports were received by Mr. Logan stating that moisture is needed and three reports indicated the presence of Hessian fly. No abondonment has been reported thus far and the acreage is about 300,000 less than a year ago, or around 8,800,000 acres.

Mr. Logan estimates the milling capacity of Kansas at 57,600 bbls. per day. His reports from mills covered 53,516 bbls. of this amount. Of this total, mills with 39,326 bbls. capacity were operating full time, 5,300 bbls. capacity were running 18 hours and 8,110 bbls. running half time, with 780 bbls. capacity idle.

Congressman Flood, of Virginia, has this to say of a possible embargo against exportations of wheat: "I cannot see my way clear to support such an embargo when the farmers of this country have put in an extra crop of wheat, upon which they expect to realize good prices. I believe it would be against the interests of the farmers, who constitute the backbone of American prosperity, to enact such a law at this time." And there are many other congressmen at Washington who have too many farmer constituents to favor such a law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission conducted hearings in Chicago last week on the operation of private wires. The Postal Telegraph Co. has abolished its private wires, and an attempt is being made by certain interests to have all private wires declared a discrimination by the commission.

O. C. Alewine has purchased the interest of C. Bell in the Atkins Roller Mills, of Atkins, Ark.

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The "Open Door" Policy.

How much of the flour trade in a small town and vicinity is the local mill entitled to? This is a question which is often discussed in millers' meetings, even if not in exactly that form. Local millers are more frequently found "cussing" other millers, both large and small, who have the affrontry to seek trade in their town. They take the position that they are entitled to the "home trade" and their merchants should give them the preference and the citizens should favor the "home mill's" flour.

All of which is undoubtedly true enough and any mill, large or small, which produces a good quality of flour and renders good services in its distribution, will get the lion's share of the home trade. Other things being equal, it deserves and should have a large part of the local patronage for right there at home is where the investment is made, where the community is benefitted by the employment of labor and where the mill owners pay their taxes. They have every advantage to get the business and keep it, even if outside mills crowd in and induce some merchant to handle their flour.

It is obvious that some retail merchants are going to handle outside flour if they can buy it at a price to compete with the home product. Their sense of loyalty to the mill is not as strong as their desire to have an "exclusive" flour, one which cannot be secured at every other store in town. Then some one must supply the class of housewives who must buy something not produced at home and who favor anything from abroad and fool themselves into believing it is better because they don't naturally recognize any good of their neighbors.

But is the local mill entitled to this home trade, whether or not it is really deserved by quality of product and service and equality of price? We will agree with a veteran miller, esteemed by his fellows for many years of fair and successful competition, who said in a recent millers' meeting that he believed "the local mill was justified in doing all it could to hold its own local trade." He was right and in emphasizing his statement, we wish to call attention to some of the features which brings success to some small mills and has resulted in failures for others.

We knew an old German miller once who had a moderate sized mill in a city of 50,000 people. He had as competitors a much larger mill and jobbers who handled outside flour. This miller had old-fashioned ways of making money perhaps, but he was successful and kept his mill running full time practically all of the time as long as he was in business. He said one day: "There are two things I do myself. I buy wheat from the farmers. I go out and call on my trade and collect my own bills. I can hire other men to run the mill and do the office work, but I like to know all my customers and have them know me and I find it pays, too." He evidently spent much time and attention cultivating his trade and explained that when a grocer paid him a bill for the last month, he generally ordered some more flour.

We also noticed that the old German miller kept his flour moderately advertised in the local papers year in and year out and he was among the list of contributors for nearly every charitable organization and was public-spirited in other ways. While a good citizen and strong in his political and religious beliefs, he did not intrude his views upon others, especially his customers. He was never known to have a law suit but he made and kept his friends and customers and kept the mill running and when he died, left a considerable estate and a business which is still successful. We have not a doubt that this miller had to meet competition at times and often felt revengeful at "outside" competition but that did not keep him from rendering at all time both quality, service and products and he usually secured his price.

On the other hand, we have met numerous millers who complained that they did not have their local trade and criticized the "disloyalty" of their townsmen, or the mean competition of some other mill in entering their home field. Usually during the conversation, there appeared an undercurrent of personal feeling which was engendered by a school election, a church quarrel, a political mix-up or something entirely foreign to the business of manufacturing and selling flour. On the other side would be one of the merchants and he was quite ready to welcome an attractive proposition from a flour salesman from a big mill who was aggressively seeking business.

The position of the big mill must also be considered. Its capital and equipment and expensive organization must be employed steadily as well as that of the small mill and it must meet competition far and wide from other mills, both small and large It must sell flour wherever it can find business, regardless of a small mill being in a town of one of its customers. If in a city or large town, it expects competition and must meet it by quality, service and salesmanship. If it don't, it too goes down in the inevitable "survival of the fittest."

With this "open door" policy in the flour business, it is not good business or good sense to advocate exclusive territory as belonging to the local mills or that they are entitled to a monopoly just because they are there. Any mill, large or small, will be entitled to and will receive that portion of the flour trade in a small town and vicinity which it is entitled to and the amount will be measured by the same conditions which enter into any free competition, where quality of goods and service and business methods determine the results.

The Case of the "Wilhelmina."

The American steamship "Wilhelmina" en route from New York to Hamburg, was detained by the British fleet and taken into Falmouth harbor last week. The cargo was shipped by the W. L. Green Commission Co., of St. Louis, and everything possible was done to comply with the strictest interpretation regarding contraband of war. It was understood that this was a test case which would be followed by the careful attention of the government at Washington. Other neutral nations are equally interested, as the interference with neutral shipping had reached a point where diplomatic representations were not successful in preventing the most serious results since the outbreak of the war.

The United States is standing between Great Britain and Germany and the outcome will largely determine which nation will rise or fall. The navy of all the Britons is obviously trying to and to an extent has succeeded in keeping supplies and especially food, from both the citizens and the soldiers of Germany and Austria. The naval supremacy of England has enabled this policing to interfere with neutral as well as belligerent vessels. The United States and other neutral nations have protested and more recently with still stronger emphasis. Germany has issued a warning for neutrals to keep out of the zones designated or take the consequences of hostile action designed to hurt the enemy. This means submarine attacks on all vessels and more extensive mining of the ocean highways. Germany is determined, in self-defense, to strike at foe and if necessary, let the hazards of war injure such friends as place themselves in danger after due warning.

Should Germany have the naval armament under the command of England, that is, should conditions be reversed—woe be to England and her people. Her supplies and stores of food would not last long should her ports be blockaded and the policy of starvation would result in extermination or surrender. So the status of the case of the "Wilhelmina" is very important. But the British war office is not seeking to establish a precedent and the last report states that the cargo will be sold to the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium and not be held for the decision of a war prize court. So the issue will still be undecided. The administration at Washington has made strong representations during the past week in diplomatic notes to both Germany and England. The position of the United States to either nation must be the same—that the trade to either, if intended for civilian use, must not be interferred with. England, even if in the position of Germany, would certainly protect her importations of food and Germany has declared her intention to do likewise and has gone further in assuming a government monopoly of food supplies within her boundaries.

The outcome of the "Wilhelmina" case may determine the issue of the United States resuming exportations to Germany and Austria. Or it may result in further difficulties in all commerce to all neutral nations as well as to France and the United Kingdom. This is a time when every American citizen likes to see our "Uncle Sam" assert himself and pull the eagle's tail feathers and hear him scream. If our cousin "Johnnie Bull" and the other cousins wish to trade with us and have our wheat and flour for which they are badly in need, they must play fair. There are certain well understood rules of war, as well as rules of peace and the important business of "Uncle Sam" just now is to stand fast for American rights and enforce them. May President Wilson and his advisers, backed by Congress and all parties, have the wisdom and the right and the might to find the right course and steadfastly steer the Ship of State through the dangerous seas of our foreign trade, which is so important to our peace and prosperity.

In January, 1915, the Cash Receipts for Subscriptions to Milling and Grain News (New and Renewal) exceeded all previous records.

Up to Monday, February 15, 1915, the Record for January was broken and February will establish another Record.

What this means to Both Advertisers and Subscribers is that Milling and Grain News is Appreciated and Approved by the Industry it Serves.

No Place for Durum Wheat

Kansas Farmers Discouraged by Both College and Department of Agriculture.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15, 1915.

Kansas is no place for durum wheat, and those farmers in the state who are eager to sow some kind of wheat this spring, on account of the high price the grain is bringing, were cautioned by Jacob C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association held in Kansas City Feb. 10, 11 and 12.

"In the last few weeks quite a number of farmers have inquired about the advisability of sowing wheat this spring," said Secretary Mohler. "So far as the Kansas Department of Agriculture is concerned, it is discouraging the sowing of spring wheat for Kansas. Kansas is not a spring wheat state.

"Not a few have suggested the sowing of durum wheat. Thas has been most emphatically discouraged. What prestige Kansas enjoys as a wheat and flour state is largely due to persistency in keeping the hard winter wheat pure and in improving the quality. This is the result of a third of a century's effort. The sowing of durum would place in jeopardy the quality we have been carefully preserving and improving for 30 years. It would endanger the entire wheat output of Kansas so far as quality is concerned. Once a mixture of undesirable grain is made with our Turkey wheat, there is no telling how far-reaching the bad effects may be. Kansas has no place for durum in its repertoire of crops. There is no place here for this alien grain, of a different character, belonging to a different season and not reliably salable except by degrading prices.

"The chances are the farmer could make more money by planting his ground to corn, kafir or the sorghums. If wheat is to be $1.50 next July or August, corn will likewise be very high. Where a man can produce 20 bus. of spring wheat to the acre he should easily produce 60 bus. of corn or 40 bus. of kafir. Judging from the past, we can expect trouble from the hot weather and lack of moisture for a spring wheat crop. Spring wheat ripens later than winter wheat, and that is a disadvantage. Also, the seed is high and will cost $2 or more a bu. Generally, it seems safe to counsel not to plant spring wheat in Kansas. Experience has taught that spring wheat fields were also the principal nurseries for the hateful chinch bug, and this of itself should make us wary about dabbling with these varieties, of whatever name.

"Some inquiries have also been received as to the results if winter wheat were sown in the spring. While I have not personally known of anyone actually sowing winter wheat in the spring, I am advised by Dean Jardine of the agricultural college that winter wheat will not make grain when planted at this time of the year. It simply stools out all over the ground and does not joint."

College Also Against Spring Wheat.

The Kansas Industrialist, published by the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, contains an article regarding spring wheat planting which in part says:

Is it better under present circumstances to sow spring wheat than oats or barley or a larger acreage of corn or kafir or other sorghums? This is a question confronting many farmers, particularly in western Kansas, where in some places the dry weather last fall prevented the seeding of a normal acreage of winter wheat and the germination of much that was sown.

"In the first place," says S. C. Salmon, assistant professor of crops in the Kansas State Agricultural College, in answering this question, "it is practically certain that a low yield of spring wheat will be obtained. Spring wheat is less drouth-resistant than winter wheat and ripens later. For that reason it is more likely to be injured by hot winds, chinch bugs, grasshoppers and rust. A high price must be paid for the seed, while the price which the crop will bring is uncertain.

Why Price Is Low.

"Spring wheat produced in Kansas will command a lower price than the winter wheat. The quality of spring wheat produced is usually much poorer than that of winter wheat. Moreover, a mixture of spring and winter wheats would sell at a discount, yet many sections would not produce spring wheat in carload quantities, thus necessitating mixture in shipping. Local mills, too, have an established trade on good winter wheat flour and cannot satisfy this trade with durum, spring wheat, or mixed flour.

"Those farmers who succeeded in getting a good stand of winter wheat last fall, and consequently have as much wheat as usual, would be unwise to seed more wheat next spring. In the eastern part of the state, where chinch bugs are especially prevalent, where rust is more frequent and where the ground in the spring is seldom in good condition to seed early, it is extremely doubtful if spring wheat will pay as well as other crops that may be grown.

"In western Kansas it is very unlikely that a crop of spring wheat will be obtained if sown on ground that does not contain at seeding a good supply of moisture. Spring wheat must be sown early and grow rapidly if it is to mature before the hot, dry weather of summer. Unless there is sufficient moisture, therefore, in the ground to start it off promptly and keep it growing, it is practically certain that but little grain will be obtained. Even under conditions favorable to the wheat, kafir or some other sorghum crop will almost certainly prove more profitable.

"Spring wheat should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared for seeding. This is important, as spring wheat sown late is practically certain to be a failure. On corn or kafir ground the grain can be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to allow disking and seeding.

"Spring wheat does not stool so much as winter wheat, and for that reason about one peck an acre more should be sown. The best rate for western and central Kansas will probably be about five or six pecks to the acre."

What to Do and How to Do It.

The First Aid Manual, specially adapted to industrial accidents, has been published by the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., of Chicago. It was prepared by Dr. William J. Swift, the company's chief surgeon, and is dedicated to those in the milling and grain industry who may be so unfortunate as to meet with injury, and with the hope that a practical guide for the application of first aid may save life or limb and alleviate and minimize the pain and suffering.

The pamphlet of 40 pages is written and illustrated with a view of educating employers and employes of the milling and grain trades to the hazards and to the quick relief in case of accidents. It is practical and concise, and will be of great value to the industry. Secretary J. C. Adderly writes that the company will gladly supply a copy of the manual to all employers who may care for a copy and desire to use it.

Martens Bros. Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., has changed its name to Martens & Ketels Milling Co.

Increase of Minimum Cars

Date of Hearing Set for March 4, at Chicago.

New dates for hearings in Chicago on increased freight rates proposed by Western carriers have been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They will be held before Commissioner Daniels, beginning March 4 and lasting into April. In making its announcement the commission says that if sufficient time is not afforded for consideration of evidence within the dates set additional dates may be arranged after April 2.

At this hearing the general increase in the interstate car minimum will be taken up. Railroads will present their side of the case March 4 to 8, and March 9 to 12 representatives of the grain and grain products industry will be allowed to introduce evidence protesting against any changes in tariffs. On March 30 and April 2 evidence will be heard by Commissioner Daniels from protestants and intervenors in rebuttal of evidence of carriers.

All of the milling organizations affected by the advances of the Western carriers will be ably represented at the hearings. Chester I. Long, of milling-in-transit fame, will be attorney for the Southwestern Millers' League at the hearing. W. I. Sterling will represent the Kansas City Millers' Club, the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, the two Nebraska organizations and every other organization of millers or grain dealers in Western Classification territory will be at the hearing protesting the changes.

It is the general opinion in the Southwest that no compromise should be made on the advance of the car minimum on grain products. The present minimum of 30,000 lbs. is considered excessive when the 20,000 and 24,000 intrastate minimum are taken into consideration. It is believed that an attempt will be made by railroads to compromise the advance in the minimum to 35,000 or perhaps 33,000 lbs., but millers in the Southwest will furnish evidence showing that they are working under a big enough handicap with the 30,000-lb. minimum.

The public utilities commissions of tive states in the Southwest have combined to fight the advances. All will be represented at the hearings in Chicago, and will pay particular attention to the changes in grain and grain products freight rates.

Aim at False Crop Reports.

To prevent the circulation of false crop reports for speculative purposes is one of the great objects of the government crop estimates, according to a letter sent by the Department of Agriculture to its 150,000 crop reporters. The letter cautions government crop reporters against making misstatements and declares that without a federal system of crop reporting it would be practically impossible for anyone, except at great expense, to form an accurate estimate of various crops.

The importance of the government estimates is indicated by the precautions taken in order that advance information of their contents may not leak out. The local conditions pertaining to any certain county can, of course, be ascertained by anyone willing to take the trouble. It is not, however, local conditions, but the average throughout the country that regulate prices, says the letter, and the average can be determined only by those who have access to all, or at least a great part of the reports from the 2,800 counties of agricultural importance in the United States. In consequence these reports are most jealously guarded. They come each month to Washington in specially prepared envelopes, and are delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture in sealed pouches which are opened only by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary. These two are also the only ones knowing the combination of the safe in which the reports, still sealed, are deposited until the morning of the day on which the government's monthly crop report is issued. They are then delivered to the chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates to be tabulated and the condition figure for each state determined. In the case of crops where there is much speculation, such as wheat, corn and cotton, the work is done by men who do not know what states the figures with which they deal relate.

The results of this impersonal arithmetical process are turned over to the crop reporting board, composed of five or six members, who, with the exception of their chairman, the chief of the bureau and the assistant chief and a statistical scientist, change each month. While the board is in session no one is allowed to enter or leave the room or even the bureau, and all telephones are disconnected. When the report is in its final form copies are delivered simultaneously to all applicants for transmission by telegraph and telephone to all parts of the country.

Additional copies are mailed later and the complete report is later published in the Agricultural Outlook, which has a circulation of 225,000 copies.

No Evidence of Conspiracy.

That the present high prices of wheat and flour are due altogether to the unusual foreign demand and the speculation growing out of it was the conclusion of the New York State Department of Foods, after a lengthy investigation into the causes of high prices. Various housewife leagues in New York State have been complaining of a combination of interests conspiring to raise prices to a prohibitive level for the purpose of increasing their profits, but the statement of the New York department declares that no evidence of such a conspiracy or combination was found in its thorough investigation of all foodstuffs markets.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

January weather was exceptionally favorable for winter wheat in the Southwest, and conditions to date in February have been bright. So far in 1915, there has been more precipitation than has fallen in any other like period of the past eight years, and the falls have been well distributed. From six to ten inches of snow fell in most of the important wheat-growing counties of the Southwest, and there were few localities, except in the extreme southern parts of the winter wheat belt that did not receive more than two inches. Snows came at the right time during the entire winter, protecting wheat from low temperatures at all times.

The report of the Kansas section of the weather bureau says that there have been only three winters in the past 28 years that Kansas has received as much snow as in December and January of this winter. Moisture from melting snows has been practically all absorbed by the soil.

Kentucky Millers' Meeting.

A general meeting of the Kentucky Millers' Association will be held in Lexington Feb. 18. Casualty insurance will be discussed thoroughly as means for protection under workmen's compensation laws. The present wheat situation, with all of its phases, will be considered by the members. The increased cost of doing business will be a topic before the meeting. Members of the association have been asked by Secretary Renick to bring up any subject they desire for general discussion.

Fred Newton started a feed business at Gurdon, Ark.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15, 1915.

The downward tendency in wheat markets practically shut off business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills the past week, except from regular trade in immediate Southwestern states. Net declines of 30c to 55c per bbl. were quoted by mills on high patents. Bakers and jobbers claimed the long anticipated break had come and refused to make any purchases on the lower basis. Total sales of Kansas City mills amounted to a little more than half of their output, while some country mills did not book 50 per cent.

Straight flour sold here at $6.75@7.25 per bbl. in jute, prompt shipment. Some bakers bought small lots of high patent at $7.25, because of depleted stocks, but no large contracts were placed at this figure. Generally, the baking trade has bought enough flour to carry them well into March and up to April 1, while some have bookings made at pretty low figures for their needs into the new crop year. However, the proportion of bakers with stocks contracted for the next 90 to 120 days is very small. A larger per cent of bakers has not enough flour on hand to run them for 60 days, but there is no disposition to buy.

Regular trade in the Southwest is limiting purchases to prompt shipment. Mills are refusing carlot orders for more than 30 days, and in a great many instances are insisting that instructions be given to salesmen for shipment within 15 days. The small-town carlot dealer is in no speculative mood, and his purchases are made only when his stocks are low.

Foreigners are able to obtain more favorable offers from the Northwest on large lots. Practically only export demand in this section last week was on clear flour, which is exceptionally scarce and selling within 25c to 40c of straight flour. Southern states form a good domestic outlet for clear flour and cut straight, while the United Kingdom and other importers are exceedingly anxious to buy clear flour, the cheaper the better. One sale of clear was made to the United Kingdom on a basis of $6.45 in 140-lb. jutes, shipment as soon as possible within 60 days.

Eastern buying was conspicuous by its absence. Carlots were sold to country trade in East, but large distributors are using flour being delivered on contracts. Spring wheat mills are delivering large amounts on old contracts made at low prices, but resellers are not cutting mill prices to any large extent.

* * *

The South was a limited buyer on last week's declines, but the general situation is still improving. Soft wheat mills are quoting extreme short patents up to $7.85 per bbl., Kansas City, in cotton sacks. The range is as low as $7.10 for best grades of soft wheat flour. Soft wheat straight is quoted at $6.85 to $7.25, in jutes. Cracker bakers have generally decreased the weight of their products or have increased the price, but still are out of the flour market, except for small lots.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment, $6.75@7.25 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@30c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $6.10@6.30.

Downward Turn in Mill Feed.

Weakness developed in bran and other mill feeds the past week, due principally to mild weather and continued large output in the Southwest. Declines of three to five cents per 100 lbs. were quoted on bran, while shorts and middlings were generally five to seven cents lower than values quoted a week ago.

Jobbers in Kansas City offered mills $1.08 to $1.10 for spot bran. The lower figure of the range was the best price local handlers would offer for bran, shipment any time this week. Spot offerings brought the top.

Gray shorts were freely offered at $1.15 to $1.25, representing a seven-cent decline from a week ago. The disappointing prices for hogs at live stock markets is a bearish factor in shorts, as farmers are using less and less of this feed and the output is being maintained. White shorts bring a premium of five cents over gray.

Fancy white middlings were scarce all of last week, but declines of two to three cents were recorded in sympathy with the lower bran and shorts quotations. Mills sold most of middlings in mixed cars with flour and other mill feeds.

The principal bearish factors in the present market are the large output and the decreasing demand. Mills have stored considerable bran and almost every warehouse in Kansas City has in store large lots for both mills here and country mills. To some extent this has taken the pressure off the market, and this feed will probably be held in store well into March and probably April. But with the large supply of roughage and other feeds in the country and the lowest prices of several years for live stock in Kansas City there has been a smaller consumption of mill feeds in face of a larger output not only in the Southwest, but also in the Northwest and in the soft wheat milling states. A year ago, when bran reached a top of $1.45 in the Kansas City market, mills barely averaged 50 per cent of full time from December into the new crop, while this crop year mills have been averaging 90 per cent from the beginning of the new crop year to date and there is no let-up in sight. However, there are a good many mills storing bran, expecting $1.25 per 100 lbs. for this feed in March and April.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.08@1.10 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.15@1.25; white shorts, $1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.43@1.48; red dog, $2.50.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 54,500 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 57,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 65,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 34,200 bbls. the same week last year. The smaller output reflects the decrease in contracts on books of local millers.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $7.10@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.90@7.30; first clears, $6.50@6.60; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $7.10@7.60 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.10; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7.05@7.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.70@7.10; bran, $1.18@1.25 per 100; mill-run, $1.25; gray shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.30@7.80; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.20@1.30; standard shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.50@7.90 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.40@7.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.90@8.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.90@8.10 per bbl.; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Excelsior Water Mills, Burlington, Kan., is running full time, principally on export orders. Domestic trade of the mill is also of large volume.

The Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan., is operating its plant full time, after a shutdown of more than a month while electric power was installed.

Paul J. Matthews has joined the traveling sales force of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City. He was formerly pit broker for the Ernst-Davis Grain Co., here.

John Kelley, president of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, says that he will plant about 40 acres to durum wheat on his farm near Kansas City. The remainder of the field was planted to soft wheat last winter and is in good shape.

A hearing was held in Hutchinson, Kan., last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the big difference in the flour and wheat rates from that point to Hibbard, Ariz. Millers located in Hutchinson have protested against a charge of $1.21 for flour, while wheat is carried at 58c per 100 lbs.

It appears as if Kansas City bakers have the only single local organization in the country which has not petitioned Congress or the President for an embargo against exports. Perhaps this is accounted for by cheap contracts, but there are several of the largest bakers here who do not own stocks to run them for more than 45 days.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, is in Cuba, looking after the interests of his company there. Mr. Moses will return home by way of New Orleans and other flour-distributing markets in the South and Southeast. Before going to Cuba, he spent several days in New York City and other Eastern points.

The Belleville Mill and Elevator Co., of Belleville, Kan., is installing an oil engine to take the place of electric power. This is done on account of increased business and uncertainty of power.

A Chicago grain company has started suit against a Pretty Prairie (Kan.) grain firm to recover $300 due them, it is claimed, because of the failure of the grain firm to deliver two cars of wheat bought on July 16 at 82½c. The Chicago concern bought the grain elsewhere when the market went above 90c, and are asking recovery of the difference.

J. C. Regier, of the Buhler Mill and Elevator Co., Buhler, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City Saturday. "We are running full time," said Mr. Regier, "but new business is very light. All our trade is holding off and buying in very small lots. Wheat movement in our section is light because of bad roads. I believe that reserves are between 15 and 20 per cent of last year's harvest in our section."

The Kansas City office of Milling and Grain News is in communication with an experienced sales manager of ability and wide acquaintance in the bakery and jobbing trade of the Middle states, East and the South. He will consider a change if a future appears of more advantage than his present connection, which has little prospect of advancement. The management of a moderate-sized mill is desired.

Two railroads operating in Kansas are serving Kaferita pancake flour in their dining cars, according to the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., manufacturers of the specialty product. Kaferita pancake flour is a mixture of wheat flour, kafir corn flour and feterita flour, with an added leavening mixture. It is put up in cartons, and reports indicate that it is a delicacy in the way of "wheat cakes."

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association estimates Kansas wheat reserves at 25 per cent, but more than half of the grain men attending the convention last week thought Mr. Smiley's estimate was much too high. That 10 to 15 per cent of last year's crop is a nearer estimate of actual holdings seemed to be the consensus of opinion among the grain dealers from every part of the state.

The Michigan crop report issued the first week in February shows that no damage was done to winter wheat in the state during January. Condition did not deteriorate one per cent. Farmers in the state marketed 339,000 bus. during the month at $1.59 per bu.

The Beutke Grain Co., Oklahoma City, has been incorporated with capital stock of $5,000. Incorporators include E. L. and M. F. Beutke and D. J. Rutledge, all of Oklahoma City.

Thomas McFeely Co., of Philadelphia, reports booking 17 granulating machine orders on Feb. 8, all for quick delivery.

Bran and Alfalfa Meal Storage—

1½c per 100 lbs. per month. Not only lower rates, but better service. The largest modern warehouse west of Chicago. Absolutely fireproof, with capacity of over sixty carloads a day.

All orders for re-shipment handled the same day received.

You will make no mistake doing business with—

Southwest Warehouse Co.

Nineteenth & Campbell Sts.

Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1915.

The flour market was weak and lower last week, owing to the wide break in cash and future wheat prices, which generally was attributed to uncertainty surrounding our exports to Europe, following Germany's declaration of a "war zone" in waters adjacent to England and Ireland and England's evident intetion to starve Germay out by preventing the shipment of all food products into the German Empire. Naturally, such a condition, interfering as it would with neutral shipping, caused speculators in the wheat pit to "get from under" as quickly as possible. The result was a crash in values.

As the week closed comparison of flour values was impossible, as the break in wheat came on Saturday and reported sales were practically all acceptances of offerings sent out before the break in wheat came. Low grade flours, however, were better sustained than high grades, because of a scarcity of supplies. Before the break came high grades were reduced ten cents per bbl., while clears and low grades were maintained. Export business to Europe was reduced to a minimum, and only one sale was reported early in the week of hard straight to the Continent, at what was said to be the highest price on the crop. There was some light business to non-European countries

Mills are still running well up to capacity, but are working mainly on old contracts. Final sales were one car low grade at $5.95 jute; one car at $6 jute; 500 bbls. hard clear at $6 jute: 2,000 bbls. hard 95 per cent (on orders) at $6.80 bulk, and 1,000 bbls. at $7 bulk; 1,000 bbls. soft 95 per cent; one car soft straight and one car patent on p. t., and for export 300 bbls. hard patent to Baltic port netting $7.35 jute, 250 bbls. extra fancy to Cuba and 2,000 bbls. hard elsewhere than in Europe.

Output of flour at the following mills was 90,900 bbls. last week, against 83,200 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 18,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,800; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute, approximately)—Patent, $6.85@7.10; straight, $6.60@6.75; extra fancy, $6.50@6.60; fancy, $6.20@6.35; low grades, $5.50@6.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $7@7.20; straight, $6.75@6.90; first clear, $6.25@6.50; low grade and second clear, $5.50@6.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.10@7.30; clear, $6@6.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $7.05; dark, $6.75; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote nominally hard bran at $1.15@1.16; soft, $1.18; middlings, $1.24@1.50; mixed feed, $1.25; white hominy feed, $28 per ton; alfalfa meal, per ton, $17 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20@21 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.25; brown middlings, $1.30; white, $1.50.

Feed Market Unsettled.

Mill feed was weak and lower last week, with prices four to five cents down on bran as the week closed and quotations easy at the bottom point. The break in wheat and flour unsettled the feed market and buyers were disinclined to purchase supplies until the adjustment of values now taking place gives some indication that a stable level has been reached. In the early trade business was on a moderately active basis, with the South and the East taking some bran, while local territory sent in fairly liberal orders. These were mostly withdrawn, where possible, when grain prices developed a lower drift. Sales of soft bran were reported Saturday at $1.18, with more offered at that price; 26 cars of mixed feed for prompt shipment sold Thursday and Friday at $1.23; 10 cars soft on Saturday (February shipment) at $1.20; five cars oat feed at equal to $7.25 per ton here; one car 100-lb. No. 2 alfalfa meal at $17 per ton.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat broke seven to eight cents a bushel in the St. Louis market on Saturday and regained much of the loss on Monday. So severe was the break that quotations, compared with the opening of the week, were 10 to 11 cents lower. Trade ended with quotations at the bottom price, and dealers so cautious that, aside from buying by local mills, the accumulation of orders was not sufficient to absorb offers, and more than one-half of the samples were carried over until Monday, rather than sacrifice them in the semi-panicky market.

Receipts were slightly increased from first hands before the break in prices came, and it will be interesting to see if farmers market their supplies more freely on a declining market than an advancing one. Grain history shows that selling increases when prices are declining, and unless a recovery comes receipts of wheat may be somewhat heavier during the next 10 days. Cash dealers look for the break to revive export demands if uncertainty surrounding shipments to England and Germany are removed. Quote No. 2 red wheat $1.57 @1.57½; No. 4 red, $1.54@1.55; No. 2 hard, $1.58@1.58½; No. 3 hard, $1.57.

St. Louis Notes.

Charles R. Decker, of the Milwaukee Bag Co., was in St. Louis and vicinity several days last week.

John Harrison, manager of the flour mill department, and E. A. Mosier, Southwestern manager for the Allis-Chalmers Co., Milwaukee, were in St. Louis last Thursday.

George A. Gamble, commercial agent for the Lehigh Railroad, St. Louis, left on Friday for Buffalo and New York City. He will attend a meeting of traffic officials to be held this week.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 53,620 bbls., against 82,130 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 494,850 bbls., against 404,230 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 93,090 bbls., against 98,570 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 661,080 bbls., against 484,730 bbls. last year.

W. O. Bartholomew, of St. Louis, has been employed as traffic manager for another year by the Southern Illinois Millers' Association. The association held a special meeting at the Illmo Hotel, East St. Louis, on Feb. 9 and the special committee of which H. C. Cole was chairman reported and the report was accepted.

William C. Essmueller, of the Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co., St. Louis, was one of the representatives of the Metal Manufacturing Association at a hearing held at Jefferson City last week regarding the workmen's compensation law, which is being considered by the Missouri Legislature.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 533,400 bus., against 471,600 bus. the week before. Shipments 608,780 bus., against 371,440 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,610,012 bus., against 1,441,814 bus. last year. Of the present stocks 16,574 bus. are No. 1 red wheat, 1,332,667 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 1,000 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 24,116 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., has been working industriously to assure the success of the Mardi Gras charity festival to be held Tuesday evening. Mr. Carr is among the boxholders. Half of the proceeds of the affair will be divided between the St. Louis Provident Association and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the other half is to go to the Belgian Relief Fund for Missouri.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1915.

Flour trade was unsettled at the end of the week by the heavy decline in the wheat market, with flour prices correspondingly lower. A decline of 20 cents per bbl. was noted in prices, following the slump in the price of wheat. The demand in the Southern territory was at a minimum last week, buyers of flour not caring to increase their holdings except to meet current needs. The export demand is not as active as it has been, the mills receiving a small number of inquiries and no sales being reported of any importance. The rapid changes in the price of wheat have caused both millers and jobbers to regard the situation as exceedingly dangerous, and business is being handled with much caution. Commission men report demand quiet and prices lower in sympathy with wheat.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.80; standard, $7.60; family, $7.30; low grade, $6.80; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7@7.10 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.40.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Feb. 13 amounted to 50,300 bbls., compared with 42,300 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

A. L. Johns, of South Union, Ky., made a sale of 9,000 bus. of wheat at $1.50, to the Augurn Milling Co., at Franklin, Ky., last week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed the receipt of 201 cars of grain last week. Stocks were: Wheat, 414,200 bus.; corn, 336,000 bus.; oats, 793,000 bus.

Crump Milling Co., whose plant at Bowling Green, Ky., was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, causing a loss of $8,000 to $10,000, announces that steps will be taken to rebuild.

According to reports from Maury County, which is one of the largest wheat counties in middle Tennessee, the farmers do not regard the outlook for the new wheat crop as flattering. It is claimed that freezing and thawing have damaged the plant. The weather last week was fine, and it is probably too early to make any forecasts as to the crop condition of any value.

The American Mills of Nashville is the name of a new corporation that has just been granted a charter. The company has an authorized capital stock of $5,000 and has been organized for the purpose of handling branded flour. E. M. Kelly, A. D. Bryan, John M. Kreig, John P. Holt and N. B. Lassiter, all prominently connected with the local flour trade, are members of the new company.

A delegation of Nashville grain men, including E. M. Kelly, president of the Nashville Grain Exchange; John B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association; Charles D. Jones, C. E. Rose and their attorney, Perkins Baxter, were in Washington Saturday to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of the local shippers. The local grain men asked for a hearing before a final order was entered against reshipping at Nashville, and were notified to appear Saturday. The local grain men were before the commission, and asked that the order not go into force until July, in order that they might be given an opportunity to fill outstanding contracts and clean up stocks now held, which was taken under advisement. Counsel for the railroads interested and the grain men have been looking into the case, and will probably file proceedings at a later date seeking to get a modification or change of the ruling of the commission. The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the ruling, though the railroads were allowed to file a petition for a rehearing on the "fourth section," involving the long and short haul principle.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 15, 1915.

On account of the wild wheat market, little buying has been done for the past week. With the market as erratic as has been the case for the last day or so, it is not expected that any large amount of buying will be done. Stocks continue light, but it is noted a somewhat better demand exists. Collections are still slow, so that jobbers are not very anxious for business, unless on a cash basis. Business in grain and its products is fairly active.

Mill feeds have shown a little sluggishness during the past week, but prices remain practically where they were last week. Mixed feed prices have advanced somewhat of late, caused by advance of grain and alfalfa meal. However, some of the local mixers had a considerable quantity of the ingredients necessary for mixed feeds booked up, and they are able to undersell competition by a wide margin. There is very little of this being done, though.

Jobbers quote, wood basis, soft winter wheat, highest patent, $8.10@8.15; standard patent, $8@8.20; low patent, $7.85@8; pearl meal, $1.90@2; cream meal, 10c less; corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.65@1.70; wheat bran, $1.45; gray wheat shorts, $1.55; prime 7½ per cent cotton seed meal, per ton, $30@31; feed cotton seed meal, per ton, $26@27; prime cotton seed hulls, sacked, per 100 lbs., 55@65c;

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for self-rising flour

Wilkes-Martin-Wilkes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 15, 1915.

Conditions in the flour business in Louisiana and Arkansas are practically unenanged. Contracts that were made on lower markets are being ordered out, and in this way most mills are maintaining half-time runs.

Large wholesale groeers who have had large accounts with the merchants from the two sections seem to be cutting down, not only in the flour business, but in all lines, putting forth every possible effort to make collections, instead of getting new business. However, the jobbers who have been doing a cash or either from 10 to 30 day business are having fairly nice trade. The writer covered practically all of the Louisiana territory this week, outside of New Orleans, and the general feeling in regard to future business seems improved, as prices and conditions are a little better.

Some of the mills are refusing to take future erders, some booking for only 15 days and a few for 30 days only. The restriction in regard to contracts has curtailed bookings, and, judging from the action of the wheat market in the past few days, this was a very good move for the buyer, as there has been a decline in flour and the general tendency at this time seems to be downward.

Many jobbers are refusing to contract ahead for more than a car or two at a time, stating that there might be a still further advance and at the same time feel that should a big decline come it would mean for them from $2 to $2.50 per bbl. loss.

Patent flour continues to move slowly, and some of the mills are compelled to sacrifice a few ears here and there. Extra fancy flour continues to be in very heavy demand, and buyers all over the two sections are shopping around from mill to mill, trying to get cheap flour for merchants who are willing to take most anything at a priee, under present conditions.

The differentuals between the very highest grade and the extra fancy flour seems to be about 60c per bbl. The differential between hard and soft wheat flour is nothing like as great as it has been in times gone by, and for this reason there is very little hard wheat being sold in the soft wheat section, except, of course, to bakers that always buy hard wheat flour, regardless of conditions.

Colorado flour seems to be moving very freely, being quoted at about $7.30 per bbl. on Feb. 12, delivered Little Rock, in cotton. This price is considerably under the Missouri mills for similar class goods, and the buyers are taking hold very freely. However, none of the mills are doing what would be called a first-class business, on account of the uncertain conditions existing in the flour market and the general trend of business in all lines. It is generally believed that the flour business will be a hand-to-mouth proposition for some time to come, unless there is a general change that brings about new conditions that we are unable to see at the present time.

The prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri highest patents, basis 48-lb. sacks, $8@8.20; standard grade, 30@40c per bbl. less; extra fancy, 60@70c less. Kansas hard wheat patents, $7.20@7.40. Colorado best patent, $7.20@7.30; second patent, 25@30c less. Wheat bran, $1.30@1.35 per 100-lb. sack; shorts, $1.48@1.55.

Arkansas Notes.

R. T. Lawhon, a firm member of the Shreveport Mill and Elevator Co., at Shreveport, La., has recently taken up his duties on the road with his firm. He makes his home at Shreveport, at the Caddo Hotel.

H. S. Sparks, sales manager of the R. E. Kidder Flour Mill, of Kansas City, Mo., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Sparks has just completed a trip in the Southwest, and will probably return from here to his home in Kansas City.

Jefferson Alison, of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., of Chester, Ill., is making a few points in the state here and there, and reports shipment of old contracts fairly good. He is inclined to believe that the best policy is to buy when one is in need of the goods. Mr. Alison makes his home in Little Rock, and lives in the Ables Apartments.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1915.

Millers report that some buying has occurred on the breaks during the last week, but there is little flour moving for this season, and buyers are mostly all afraid that they will be caught with high-priced flour if they take hold and make liberal purchases. Neither bakers nor grocers have much stock on hand Millers could do a good business in clear flour if they had it to offer. Export business is on a small er scale, owing to the lack of tonnage at American ports and the unusually high prices asked for ocean freights.

The feed trade has also been quiet, and little activity is reported in any line of feeds. Prices have remained at about the same level as a week ago. Dealers are inclined to look for renewed activity in the near future, as the inquiry seems to be on the increase and a natural improvement is always expected toward the beginning of spring.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50, in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@$8.25, in wood; pastry, $7.75@8; low grade, $6.

Rye Flour—$7.75@8.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; standard middlings, $27; red dog flour, $35; oil meal, $39; gluten feed, $30.85.

Buffalo Notes.

The safe of the Clover Leaf Milling Co., was robbed of $14 the other night by burglars. The office was totally wrecked.

Roy S. Wilson, a member of the flour and feed firm of Wilson Bros., sails to Cuba on Feb. 27 for a two weeks' vacation.

J. A. Murphy, formerly in the feed trade in the Chamber of Commerce Building, is now conducting the Grain Products Sales Co., 590 Ellicott Square, and handling distillers' grains.

Mills in the interior of New York State have within the past week been paying the highest price for state-grown wheat in 30 years. A number of mills report paying $1.50 per bu., and one miller says he paid $1.60.

Information received as to the disposal of the 1,000,000 bags of flour which Canada gave to England shows that more than half has been distributed for the relief of distress, the greater portion going to Belgium.

A. E. Dye, a feed miller of Forestville, is selling out his large dairy farm adjoining that town, in order to devote his whole time to milling. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association.

The will of the late James Faucett, of Bath, was filed last week, and disposes of a large amount of real estate and personal property to the widow and sons. The son, James, Jr., is given the Bath Roller Mills property and $1,000 cash.

Among visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange the past week were the following: A. W. Goodman, Boston; M. H. Beam, Scranton, Pa.; Frank Baldinger, Olyphant, Pa.; S. H. Pitts, Toronto; R. T. Hardy, Boston; F. P. Wooley, New Hartford Conn.; I. D. Gibby, Salamanca. H. T. Matson, a feed dealer of Crockett's Station, N. Y., also called on the trade.

Mme. Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, arrived in this city last week to make an address last Saturday evening in behalf of the Belgian relief fund. As the result of her former visit here, 24,000 sacks of flour were sent to Belgium. By personal effort she has raised $250,000 in America.

The list of committees for the Chamber of Commerce for the year was given out last week, and the names of three members of the milling trade are on it—Richard Baird, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., and George Urban, Jr., and George P. Urban, of the George Urban Milling Co. George E. Pierce, of the Wheeler elevators, is chairman of the transportation committee.

Dudley M. Irwin, a well-known grain dealer, has raised enough funds to contribute 100 bbls. of flour to the Charity Organization Society. The givers were: George E. Pierce, Niagara Falls Milling Co.; H. C. Harrison, Buffalo Cereal Co.; Nisbet Grammer, J. G. McKillen, H. E. Shuttleworth, Pratt & Co., H-O Co., Whitney & Gibson and Mr. Irwin, all members of the Buffalo Corn Exchange.

The seven carloads of flour held up by customs authorities at Niagara Falls, Ont., because the Canadian government forbade shipment to a Greek port, will now be rebilled to England. The shipper is the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Kenora, Ont. Government orders have been received to release all other foodstuffs to prohibited countries as soon as shippers rebill to British or other friendly ports. A shipment of 10 cars of flour to Rotterdam, Holland, was also held up at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Otwell Milling Co., Otwell, Ind.: "We are running 10 hours daily. Good flour trade in home markets. About one-fifth of wheat is still in farmers' hands."

Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kan.: "We are running 10 hours daily, with good demand for both flour and feed. About 10 per cent of wheat still remains in farmers' hands."

W. S. Chapman Water Mill Co., Ozark, Mo.: "We are running 10 hours daily, with fair demand for flour. About 10 per cent of wheat remains in farmers' hands."

The Haynes Milling Co., Portland, Ind.: "We are running 11 hours daily, with fair demand for flour and good demand for feed. About 15 per cent of wheat is in farmers' hands."

The N. O. Nelson Stores Co., cash grocers of New Orleans, made arrangements last week to buy out the Earhardt bakery, uptown. The bakery turns out about 6,000 loaves per day.

Official permission has been granted New Zealand by Great Britain for the purchase of 1,000,000 bus. of wheat from Canada. New Zealand has a decided shortage of foodstuffs.

The Southern Cereal Co., of Hopkinsville, Ky., has been incorporated by O. F. Tutt, T. L. Evans and Thomas P. Cook for the manufacture and sale of breakfast food.

The Rock Mill and Elevator Co., of Hutchinson, Kan., is reported as considering the erection of 25 concrete grain tanks with a capacity of 40,000 bus. each.

The Newellton Elevator Co., of Newellton, La., is building a new elevator. vator.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1915.

While it cannot be said that there has been any material change in the flour market during the past week, business in all lines has been lighter, although there were a number of buyers who found it necessary to come into the market. Generally speaking, buyers are holding off in the expectation of a reaction, and continue to pursue the hand-to-mouth policy of purchasing. Few mills are booking orders equal to more than half their output, which means that, running comparatively heavily as they are, the orders on their books are rapidly being reduced.

Scattered sales were made for export, and a larger business could have been closed, but the scarcity of ocean tonnage restricted transactions. The foreign situation is reported as healthy, and transactions in foodstuffs with European countries limited only by the ability on the part of exporters to secure the ocean tonnage. The city retail and bakery trade was also healthier the past week.

Patents have been a little easier as to price the past week, and mills are apparently becoming more anxious to sell, while, on the other hand, buyers appear more cautious, being of the belief that lower levels will be seen.

First clears were offered more freely, but there is a good demand for this quality of flour and the offerings are rapidly absorbed. Second clears are very scarce and the few offerings made are taken very quickly.

Rye prices have had a slight recession, and offerings are more liberal. White rye patent is in good demand, however, but the lower grades are offered more freely, but do not seem to have as good a demand. In fact, the demand for rye products as a whole has not been as great as has been the case for a number of weeks previous, but prices are still firm, considering the amount of flour that is being offered.

Durum products of all kinds have been selling more freely. Durum patents and straights are also being offered more liberally. The demand for durum semolina is increasing, and it is very probable that the sales on this commodity will be larger in future, as the differential between durum and spring wheat is daily becoming narrower.

The mill feed situation at Chicago ruled higher this week, as the offerings by city mills have been small and the demand from old and new territory tributary to Chicago greatly improved. Sections down state which were never known as buyers here have been taking goodly quantities of bran, and sections between Chicago and the East were liberal buyers as well.

There was a most sensational bear market in Chicago on Saturday, which resulted in a break of 9½c. The May future touched $1.59 as a high point, and it slid downward until it reached $1.50, which was 9½c below the resting spot for that future a day or two earlier. The July sold between $1.34 and $1.28⅞, and from the low spot it reacted and advanced to $1.30, which was five cents below the close of a day or so previous. The news, generally speaking, was most bearish in character. Nearly every part of the world contributed more or less to the bear side of the speculative ledger. The sharp losses at Winnipeg and Liverpool on Friday (the only two markets open) caused many in the trade to feel that a decline of more or less importance was due at Chicago. The decline arrived, and it arrived in a manner that attracted general attention.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.80; standard patent (basis jute), $7.25@7.75; first clear (basis jute), $6.25@6.75; second clear (basis jute), $5@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.35@8; straight, $7@7.60; clear, $6.30@7; low grade, $4.50@5.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.35@7.90; straight, $7@7.80; clear, $6.40@6.80; low grade, $4.90@5.90.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $25.50@25.75; middlings, $25.50@25.75; red dog, $32.25@32.75.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.50@7.20; dark, $6@6.50; blended rye, $6.25@6.75.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.50; straight, $7@7.20.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

The death of Norman B. Ream, a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, occurred on Feb. 9.

George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Co., left on the 9th for a two months' rest in California.

Mr. Steeg, of the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., was also a caller in Chicago the past week.

Stephen Jones, of Duluth, and J. A. Cavers, of Omaha, were visitors on the Chicago Board of Trade early in the week.

Mr. Wright, of Stillman, Wright & Co., Berlin, Wis., spent several days in Chicago during the week, calling on the trade.

R. W McKinnon, of Thomas & McKinnon, Chicago Board of Trade concern, has gone to Florida for a month's rest.

N. B. Updike, of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., was a visitor to Chicago during the week, en route from the East to his home.

The high prices of grain and the activity in the grain markets have advanced the price of Board of Trade memberships $1,100 in a few months.

The steamer M. A. Bradley, which was on the bottom in the river at South Chicago for two weeks, was floated after lightering 20,000 bus. of grain..

Trading hours for indemnities are to remain as they are. The Board of Trade directors made this decision late in the week, after receiving petitions for and against a change.

The Sulzer Baking Co., Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000. This concern has been making a specialty of bran bread, of which it is understood it is making a great success.

Lamson Bros. & Co. announce that Harry H. Lobdell has become a copartner in that well-known house. Mr. Lobdell is a son-in-law of S. W. Lamson. The members are Warren A. Lamson, L. F. Gates and Mr. Lobdell.

The Board of Trade was closed on Feb. 12, in observance of President Lincoln's birthday. The big mart will also close on Feb. 22, in honor of Washington's birthday, but will remain open on Feb. 23, primary election day.

Theo. Sedlmayr has been elected to the office of general manager of the Fleischmann Yeast Co., Chicago. He was formerly in charge of the malting plant of the company. Mr. Sedlmayr has applied for membership in the Board of Trade.

Fire destroyed the three-story brick grain elevator occupied by Howard H. Hanks Co., at Kilpatrick avenue and West Twelfth, Chicago, on the night of Feb. 9. The loss is estimated at $65,000. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have started the fire.

On behalf of the 1,500 members of the Master Bakers' Association of Chicago, B. H. Dahlheimer, president of the association, yesterday sent a resolution to President Wilson asking that a rigid embargo be declared upon the exportation of flour and wheat for a period of at least 90 days.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1915.

Flour prices dropped from 25 to 50 cents per bbl. last week. Manufacturers' agents and jobbers were eager for business, in strange contrast to their attitude of the week previous, and were even willing to make some concessions on flour for immediate shipment. Local bakers and factories were well supplied, and jobbers found difficulty in obtaining a market, as large amounts of flour had been bought at second hand. The demand was largely from the country districts, where business conditions have improved materially.

Kansas prices ranged from $7.25 to $7.45 in cotton for high patent, with straight at $7.10 to $7.25. No clears were offered either from Kansas, Nebraska or Oklahoma, and there was little variation in the quotations. Buying was restricted to small city lots, although the country inquiry was very substantial and gave promise of good business.

Prices from the Northwest were also down, patents being quoted at $7.25 to $7.35 in cotton sacks, and straights 20c lower. Clears were offered at $6.90 to $7 for the first time in some weeks. Sales were small.

Soft wheat flour was in fair demand, the inquiry being chiefly for straight. Patents were quoted at $7.25 to $7.50 in cotton, with straight at $7.15 to $7.25 and extra fancy at $6.90 to $7. No clears were offered. City sales were in fair volume and there was strong country inquiry.

Mill feed prices were stationary, both hard and soft wheat bran selling sparingly at $1.32 to $1.35. Shorts had a small sale at $1.40 to $1.45.

New Orleans Notes.

E. F. Kohncke, a veteran flour jobber, has been appointed chairman of the flour committee of the Board of Trade for 1915 by President Jeff D. Hardin.

George Ehrhard, president of the New Orleans Master Bakers' Association, called the organization together Thursday night last to discuss the advisability of raising the price of bread to six cents per loaf and restore the weight. The suggestion was dropped on advice of attorneys.

The Board of Trade has under consideration a plan for the establishment of a Produce Exchange to facilitate the marketing of Louisiana crops and animals. There will be five divisions devoted to vegetables and truck, citrus fruits and berries, hogs and cattle, poultry and butter and eggs.

Small bakeries in New York City have been paying around $9 per bbl. for flour, and jobbers have been insisting on C. O. D. sales. Many have closed their shops, as their stronger competitors, who contracted for their flour early in the crop year, are able to sell a five-cent loaf with profit, while the small bakers have been losing money on a five-cent loaf.

Adolph Gerstenberg, Frank M. Baker and John Brennan were appointed delegates from the Chicago Board of Trade to the Farmers and Grain Dealers' Association meeting held at Mason City, Ia., recently.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15, 1914.

Trading in corn products was active the past week, demand from Southern states being maintained in large volume. Buying by the Southwest was good in mixed cars with flour. Some sales were made to Eastern territory by Missouri River mills, but generally this business was placed with Southern Illinois and St. Louis. Pacific Coast buying was on a good scale, Nebraska mills doing a big business with California and other far Western states.

Prices on the whole were practically unchanged for the week. Meal prices fluctuated within a narrow range, with cream corn meal quoted at $3.40 per bbl. in 24s at the close. A differential of 10c per bbl. is maintained by Kansas City and Missouri River mills on 12s.

Shipping directions were reported free. Southern buyers are carrying only light stocks of meal, and are ordering out on contract time. Little trouble has been encountered by millers in securing shipping directions. The tendency has been apparent in the South to order out ahead of contracts, as consumption of meal has increased because of high flour prices.

The small price advance of St. Louis and Eastern mills in Southeastern territory is narrowing, but Missouri River mills are still unable to do any business in Georgia or Florida. Prices of Illinois mills are about 10 to 20c per bbl. under values of local plants.

No demand is in evidence on brewers' grits or other specialty goods. Table goods form the principal products now being made. Hominy grits are in light demand, Texas being principal buyer.

Chop trade is light. Mills are asking up to $1.45 per hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn chop, Kansas City, in 100-lb. burlap bags. No. 3 mixed chop sold at a range of $1.33 to $1.40.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.75 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.85@1.90 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.80@1.85; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.38@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 @$1.20 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1915.

Uncertainty surrounding exports, which has been the mainstay of the cash corn market, caused an easier feeling in corn products last week. The early market was firm on limited buying, but in the late week buyers held off, and, although not much changed, prices had a tendency to favor buyers. Southeastern bids show less of a differential from millers' offers, but local mills still are at a slight disadvantage. Corn market conditions are slowly eliminating this factor, which has had a decided tendency to check buying here from Florida, Georgia and Alabama. Corn chop was quiet, with business largely in mixed cars, mostly to Arkansas. Prices on brewers' grits and other specialty corn goods followed closely the rise and fall of prices in the coarse grain markets. Quote corn meal at $3.65, f. o. b. in wood. Hominy and pearl meal at $3.95.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1915.

Corn products have ruled steady. The demand for corn meal has been fairly active, being stimulated by the high price of flour. Corn is quoted here at 84 to 85 cents. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.85 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits $1.95 per 96-lb. bag.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1915.

Bookings of corn products by jobbers were in good volume. Prices were up slightly over the week previous and the demand was strong and firm. Prices of corn goods last week were about on the same basis as the week previous, but mills were willing to make concessions of five to ten cents per bbl., all goods being limited to immediate or prompt shipment.

New York, Feb. 15, 1915.

There was no change to note on quotations on corn goods, prices being held at the same level as the previous week, with only a moderate demand in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.65@1.70; coarse. $1.65@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.10@4.20; corn flour, $2.20. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.86@1.89; grits, $1.87@1.90; flakes, $2.20.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1915.

Demand for corn products was light. Retailers are not making many purchases, because farmers are not feeding much at present, as they have a good deal of ensilage on hand. Orders are mostly for future shipment, but it is expected that business will pick up within the next two weeks. The movement of rail corn has dropped off.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $31 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn meal, $2; cream bolted meal, $2; white corn flour, $2.10.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Corn receipts in Kansas City have been topping the 1,000-car mark the last few weeks, and the coarse cereal has replaced wheat in attention given by cash handlers. Stocks have been piling up.

Southern consumers are taking very kindly to corn this year, especially in view of the big advances in wheat flour and the comparatively steady quotations on both standard and cream corn meal. Manufacturers point out that cream corn meal and patent flour brought practically the same price in Southern markets a year ago, while Southwestern corn millers offer cream corn meal at less than half the price patent flour is bringing. With financial conditions none too good, consumption of corn flour is reported to be exceptionally heavy.

The January official crop report of the Saskatchewan, Canada, government, which is circulated among the farmers of that province, says that on account of the high price of feed grains farmers are looking for a substitute for oats and barley, and attention is called to the fact that corn may be obtained from the United States at reasonable prices. The bulletin says corn may be substituted for fattening cattle and hogs and may be mixed with or replace oats in rations for horses. Canadian railroads have arranged for a reduced rate on corn imported for feed, and farmers have been given names of sellers in the United States.

Export demand for corn at Atlantic seaboard is large, but has not gained the proportions anticipated by traders. Prices at primary markets are still about one-half wheat quotations. A small export demand for corn meal is reported by Eastern millers, but this demand is not much above normal. As yet there have been no export sales reported of mixed corn and wheat flour, but the demand for this product will be large, it is asserted by some millers, when wheat reserves are at a low point. A big export trade in corn would probably see "dollar" corn, the anticipation of many Iowa and other surplus state producers.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1915.

This has been a very dull week in the flour business. Very little selling from the West or from jobbers. Money collections in all lines of business are very poor. A great many would buy cars of flour and feed, but say they could not depend on having the money when the cars arrive. Considerable flour has been offered at second hand, but not many cars were sold.

Have had warm winds and the ice and snow are about all gone. Farmers are plowing in southern part of the state.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.35@7.80; straight, $7@7.65; clear, $6.65@6.90; low grade, in jute, $5@5.80.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.75@7.95; straight, $7.40@7.70; clear, $7@7.35; extra, $6.30@6.60.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.80@8; straight, $7.40@7.75; clear, $5.60@5.90.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$7@7.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $7@7.50.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $35@36; flour middlings, $33@33.50; standard middlings, $29@29.50; bran, $28@28.50; Kansas middlings, (100-lb. sacks), $32@33; bran, $29@29.50; winter middlings, bulk, $30@31; bran, $29@29.50.

Notes.

W. S. Stuart has bought out Brinton Jackson's elevator and flour and feed business in Carlisle, Pa.

The farmers are getting ready to put in a very large acreage of spring wheat. They still have over 25 per cent of last year's crop on hand.

There are over 3,000,000 bus. of wheat in Philadelphia elevators and about 2,000 cars loaded with wheat waiting for boats to take it to Europe.

The exchange is going to oppose the government's grain grades bill on corn if it passes Congress, claiming it will be a loss to both the exporter and farmer of $75,000,000 a year.

James P. Park, vice-president of the George M. Dunlap Co., chain grocers, died, aged 59 years. Mr. Park was the original chain grocery man, over 35 years ago.

Asa B. Porter, individually, and late trading as A. B. Porter & Co. and as a member of the late firm of Asa B. Porter and H. S. Picard, trading as the Philadelphia Flour, Feed and Grain Co., was discharged from bankruptcy.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange is protesting the bill before the state legislature putting a license of $50 a year on commission men and placing them under $3,000 bond.

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Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 15, 1915.

The continual advance in flour prices has limited sales to short-time orders, which are reported in moderate amount. Sales during the week have about equaled the amount estimated to be used by the consumers during that time. Only small stocks are being taken on in most cases. Indiana soft winter wheat patents are selling at $7.25@7.35 in jute. Kansas wheat and Northwestern spring wheat flours are at almost the same prices as the Indiana product.

Feed demand is regular, but only moderate in amount, at $25.50 a ton, f. o. b. mill.

Indianapolis mills' flour production during the last week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 15,401 bbls., compared with 12,284 bbls. in the preceding week, 11,668 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 9,318 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.60; straight, $7.25@7.35; clear, $6.95@7.05. Quotations in wood; jute, 25c lower.

Mill Feed—$25.50 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $25.50.

Indiana Notes.

Louis Hitzelberger, president of the Merchants' Hay and Grain Co., is dead.

Fire destroyed the grain elevator at Craigville, owned by C. G. Burke, of Decatur, causing a loss of more than $15,000.

The following were elected to membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade at the last meeting of the governing board: Pliny M. Gale, Walter J. Kemp, John Wilson, Charles S. Murphy, William T. Peacock, B. S. Gale and J. C. Jordan, of Indianapolis; Charles B. Jenkins, of Noblesville; H. E. Richter and Edward B. Terrill, Cincinnati; J. F. Russell, Greensburg; Walker W. Winslow, Brazil; John S. McDonald, New Albany, and Alfred Brandeis, Arthur C. Schuff, Breaux Ballard and R. L. Callahan, Louisville.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn: C. E. Anderson, Duluth, Minn., automobile sleigh runner; N. Brigham, Whitewood, S. D., conveyor; J. Greip, Long Prairie, Minn., steering pole; E. Samuelson, McKenzie, N. D., trace hook.

Thomas McFeely Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., started the Bancroft & Davis mill, at Minerva, Mich., on their full granulating system.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 13, 1915.

The wheat market took a sudden drop today, closing $1.51 on a loss of nine cents for the week. Receipts were 29 cars, as against 66 a year ago. Present flour quotations do not reflect this loss, quotations ranging from $7.80 to $8.20. Considering that these prices cover the state at large, the variation is small.

In Omaha millers and jobbers are quoting their trade at $8. Bakers are buying in limited quantities from $3.80 to $3.90 per 100 lbs. Business is reported as satisfactory and better than its usual volume at this time of the year.

In mill feed there is very little doing. Both offerings and demand are small. Jobbers are offering f. o. b. Omaha carlots $22.40 to $23 for bran and $25 to $26 for shorts. Interior mills are quoting bran $25 to $26, shorts $27 to $29.

Nebraska Notes.

Late bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture give Nebraska fifth place in total production of agricultural and live stock wealth.

John E. Burgner, secretary of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, is quarantined at his home, at Grand Island, because his daughter is sick with diphtheria.

Wheat crop prospects in Nebraska were never better at this period of the year, according to the reports from millers and grain men in various portions of the state. Snows have been ample, while the amount of moisture stored in the ground is greater now than for some years.

Rebuilding of the elevator of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., which was burned to the ground several weeks ago, will start at once. Adjustment of the loss by insurance companies has been completed. No decision has been made as to whether a concrete or iron covered building will be erected.

Jay Burns, one of the largest bakers in Omaha and the Central West, asked the Omaha Commercial Club to favor a 90-day embargo of all foodstuffs exports. Mr. Burns, who is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Master Bakers, declared that organization will make a similar request of Congress.

Bakers in Omaha have almost come to the conclusion that the price of the present loaf of bread should not be raised, but they will probably soon discontinue making the five-cent loaf and reduce the weight of the 10-cent loaf. There are quite a few of the larger bakers in Omaha who are using cheap flour bought several months ago, but this contracted flour is being rapidly consumed and with flour costing around $7.50 per bbl., bakers declare it is impossible to sell a pound of bread for five cents. Omaha bakers and a good many at other points in Nebraska do not favor the plan of charging six cents for a pound loaf of bread and 12 cents for the larger loaf.

Indicative of light reserves of wheat in Nebraska are the daily receipts in the Omaha market. The primary market of Nebraska is receiving about an average of 10 cars of wheat daily, much less than a year ago, when a smaller crop was produced and when prices were not much more than half the present level. Marketing by farmers in the state is exceptionally light, although many points are paying more than $1.50 per bu. Millers are not carrying large stocks. Some have elevators filled with wheat, but others are carrying only several thousand bushels. There is a belief among millers that Nebraska farmers have over-sold themselves, and that there will be a distinct shortage of wheat late in the milling crop year.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 15, 1915.

The flour market is very quiet. Mills report that with the decline in the wheat market merchants are slow to take hold, expecting further declines. Mills are cutting down their running time to half, and little business of size is being booked. Government business is keeping some of the mills running full time. Good Kansas patents are $7.80 to $7.90, basis Kansas City rate points. Some of the mills have reported a little more activity in the lower grades than on patent, and if the present high prices should continue expect a good demand for clear and straight.

The wheat market has shown a decided weakness, showing a loss of about 13 cents from the high point. Receipts continue about the same as last year, with very good stocks of wheat in farmers' hands, and it is being held for higher prices, and what wheat does not move before March 1 (assessing time) will likely be held over until May. Growing crop is in excellent shape, with plenty of moisture and ideal weather. What wheat the country dealers hold cost them more money than they can get for it on the present market, and they are inclined to wait until it recovers, and this likely will cut off some of the receipts for this week.

Feed continues in good demand, although prices are a trifle lower, bran selling around $1.15 to $1.18 and shorts around $1.45, basis Kansas City rate points.

Notes.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, and C. L. Roos, sales manager of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, made a business trip to Wichita the latter part of the week. Both report milling conditions quiet.

Thomas McFeely Co. report that over 25 per cent of the orders for granulating machines that have come in since the first of January are repeat orders from parties already using the machines.

The Farmers' Co-operative Association has been incorporated at Concord, Neb., with capital stock of $25,000. An elevator will be built.

"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For Thirty-eight Years the "Plymouth" Millers have shipped mixed car loads

There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

Save Money in freight, interest, insurance, and storage charges by buying in mixed cars.

ASK FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF ANY OF OUR PRODUCTS

HERE IS A LIST OF OUR VARIED PRODUCTS:

Plymouth

PLYMOUTH FLOUR
ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
BREAKFAST FOOD
HEALTH FOOD
GRAHAM FLOUR
DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 15, 1915.

Flour buyers seem to be laboring under some strain, and are heartily in accord with the contracts of mills in which shipment is limited to 15 days, partly because mills refused to accept business for longer delivery and also due as much to the indisposition of buyers to contract for longer time shipment. With flour worth more than $8 per bbl. delivered in the state, buyers fear that should the bottom drop out of the market declines of more than $1 per bbl. would be witnessed. And it is this anticipation of a break that is causing buyers to go as slow as they possibly can. The slight weakness in last year's wheat markets stopped buying temporarily.

Kansas mills offered high patents up to $8.30 per bbl., while Northwestern mills quoted extreme short patents at a range of $8.30 to $8.50 per bbl., delivered in cotton sacks. Standard patents sold at 20c to 35c less than short patents.

Iowa mills operated on half time during the week. Business of local mills is mostly within the state, although mills specializing in mixed cars are doing a good business in nearby states. Iowa plants quote fancy hard wheat patents at $8 to $8.30 per bbl., and are asking a premium of about 20c per bbl. for spring wheat flour.

Mill feed had a weak tone all of the week, and reductions of more than $1 per ton were quoted on bran and standard middlings. Demand was light throughout the state, with bran offered in straight cars at $23 to $24 per ton, and standard middlings quoted at a $1 premium over bran. Fancy white middlings or flour middlings were in good demand. However, supply of this feed was very light, with most mills quoting only in mixed cars.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.85@8.30; straight, $7.65@8.10; fancy clear, $6.75@6.90; low grade clear, $6.10@6.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $8.30@8.50; family patent, $7.80@8.30; clear, $7.10@7.30; red dog, scarce at $3@3.50 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23@24 per ton; standard middlings, $24@26; flour middlings, $27.50@28.

IOWA NOTES.

The Button elevator, at Sioux Rapids, Ia., will not be rebuilt. This plant was totally destroyed by fire several weeks ago.

The farmers' elevator at Dedham, Ia., brought just $210 at an auction sale. It will be remodeled by William Loletz and John Schreck, successful bidders.

Very little wheat is moving from farms in Iowa. The corn movement is demanding most of the farmers' attention, notwithstanding the attractiveness of present wheat prices.

Farmers in Iowa are believers in dollar corn, which sounds so much like dollar wheat. Marketing at country points by growers is heavy, but there are a great many farmers who are holding part of their crop for $1 per bu. With corn worth just one-half as much as wheat at this time, export demand and domestic consumption is expected to increase.

New York

New York, Feb. 15, 1915.

There was not much doing in flour trade during the past week, although the wheat market was steady when compared with the previous week. The fact that the market had lost its upward trend—in fact showed some signs of a declining tendency—naturally caused the trade to hold off from doing any buying of consequence. While the trade in general professed that they did not believe there would be anything in the way of a collapse. Still they felt that after the radical advance of recent date a reaction of fair size, anyway, could reasonably be expected, and, therefore, in most instances they were holding off for a lower range of prices. Mills appeared a little more anxious to do business during the week and quotations were generally under those of a week ago. From all appearances, it is quite possible that in the event of a reaction to somewhat lower prices a rather large buying wave will make its appearance in this market, as stocks are being rapidly reduced and there is no doubt that buyers must shortly replenish.

Spring patents during the week were sold as low as $7.25 jute for shipment up to the first of May, and the general range of prices was from this figure to $7.60 jute. There was some scattered purchases made at the lower price, but buyers as a general rule would not make offers much above $7 and $7.15 jute.

Kansas flours were held at comparatively prohibitive levels with spring patents, and, therefore, it was practically impossible to turn over any business on Southwestern flours. Straights were held at $7.35 to $7.75 in jutes.

Spring wheat clears continued to be in rather active demand, and with the supply remaining not over-abundant prices were firmly maintained. Fancy brands were held at $6.75 to $7 in sacks. Kansas clears were also firmly held in price, and were quoted at $6.60 to $6.90 in jutes.

On soft winter wheat flours there was no business transacted of any account, and prices showed a slight recession from the previous week. Straights were quoted from $7.40 to $7.65 in barrels.

Prices on mill feeds were firmly held during the week and demand on same was only fair. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.90 in bbls.; straight, $7.30@7.50 in bbls.; clear, $7@7.25 in bbls.; low grade, $6.25@6.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.65@8 in bbls.; straight, $7.40@7.65 in bbls.; clear, $6.80@7.10 in bbls.; low grade, $6.25@6.50.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.75@8; straight, $7.35@7.75; clear, $6.60@6.90; low grade or low clear, $6.25@6.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $28.50 standard middlings, $28.75; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $36.50; oil meal, $40.50@41; city bulk bran, $27; 100-lb. sacks, $28.50; middlings, $27@36; red dog flour, $36.

Notes.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were H. M. Crites, of Circleville, O., and H. M. Witbeck, of the Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Gov. Haber and Privy Councillor Schlettwein, of German New Guinea, were visitors on the Produce Exchange floor last week. These gentlemen held their official positions in German New Guinea at the time of the capture of that possession by the English expeditionary force and are now stopping in New York, en route to Germany.

Missouri Notes.

The Concordia Mill and Elevator Co., Concordia, Mo., bought a building at Concordia which will be used for a warehouse.

The Frederick Grain Co. will build a new elevator at Ferrel View, Mo., and operate a lumber and coal yard in connection.

1914 Exports From Argentine.

Argentine exports of flour decreased sharply in 1914, when total exports amounted to 62,478 tons, compared with 104,506 tons in the preceding year. Barley shipments were 20,533 tons in 1914 and 32,108 tons in 1913. Total exports of wheat amounted to 957,761 tons in 1914, compared with 2,794,853 tons in the preceding year. Of the 957,761 tons of wheat exported from Argentine in 1914, Brazil received 299,106 metric tons; the European Continent, 271,306 tons; South Africa, none; United Kingdom, 194,134, and miscellaneous countries, 193,215 tons. Exports of corn from Argentine to the United States in 1914 amounted to 282,222 metric tons, compared with imports of 569,594 tons from Argentine by the United Kingdom, and imports of 1,237,070 tons by countries on the Continent.

R. W. Smith has engaged in the feed business at Harrisburg, Ark.

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CAPACITY, EXPERIENCE, EFFICIENCY,
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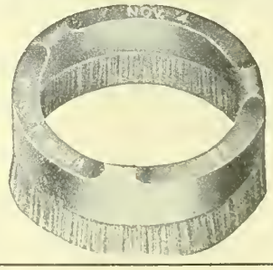
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Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.
Write for sample.
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MILWAUKEE BAGS
¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.

MILWAUKEE BAG CO.—MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.
Rolls Re-corrugated
Rolls Re-ground
Mill Supplies
Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15, 1915.

Demand for alfalfa feeds in immediate Southwestern states showed a decided falling-off the past week, but sales outside this territory were in large volume and generally larger than in the preceding week. Prices were mostly strong, with advances of 50c to $1 per ton quoted on some grades of meal and 50c per ton on grain mixed alfalfa feeds. A top of $28.50 was quoted by local mixers on grain dry mixed feed, while a low point of $18 was asked for carlots of alfalfa molasses feed, No. 3 grade.

Exceptionally low cattle prices in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and other states shipping to the Kansas City market are the principal adverse factor in the market. Practically every feeder marketing fat cattle here has lost money on his venture, as local prices are at the low peint of the past several months. This is discouraging other feeders, with the result that all are curtailing purchases of mixed feeds. Many cattle holders are taking their stock off of heavy rations and are feeding roughage and a little grain.

However, this condition is practically a local one. Territory outside of Kansas City is buying mixed feeds in increasing quantities, due to the small supply of other feedstuffs. In the Southwest there is a larger than normal supply of silage and roughage, although the amount of corn and oats on farms is light.

No. 2 meal advanced to a basis of $15 to $15.50 per ton, while No. 1 sold at $17 to $18 per ton, Kansas City. Choice meal brought a top of $20 per ton. Colorado mills report a slight let-up in shipping directions from the Southwest, but other sections cannot get meal fast enough, it seems. Atlantic Coast states are not taking much meal. Central states have contracted for their needs of meal for the next 60 to 90 days.

Southern states showed material improvement in buying. The Southeast was the largest single buyer of meal in Kansas City last week, that section having very little meal on hand. Consuming demand is beginning to pick up in the South, especially with the improving financial conditions. Mixers in the Southeast report better trade, while Kansas City mixers have a good many contracts on their books for Southeastern shipment in March and April, when the active farm work begins.

Shipments of grain mixed feeds to Eastern states were in only fair volume. Regular trade was the best buyer, taking as their stocks are used up. The high prices of corn and oats are resulting in a slightly increased call for grain mixed alfalfa feeds. Molasses grain mixed feeds sold at $24.50 for No. 2, $25.50 for No. 1 and up to $27.50 for choice. Prices of grain mixed feeds were determined principally by the percentage of grain mixed with the alfalfa and molasses.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $15@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27.50;; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $27.50@28.59.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@16.50; No. 1, $13.50@14.50; No. 2, $10.50@12; No. 3, $9@10.50; standard, $12@13.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1915.

There was an uncertain trade in alfalfa products last week. Unusually mild weather over the country was a depressing factor. With every severe setback in grain alfalfa trade slackens immediately, as dealers have the idea that any collapse in wheat would mean lower prices for feeds, although stocks are light.

The movement of meal from Colorado is fairly heavy, compared with a year ago, but little choice meal is held here and offerings are well taken on price concessions. The East and Southeast are taking some meal, but, if anything, Southern demands were slightly less urgent. Dairy trade has been fairly active, but a continuation of present open weather would restrict buying on this account. Grain mixed feeds were sentimentally influenced by irregular coarse grain prices, but were steady. Alfalfa molasses meal sold in a moderate way at steady values. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $17, No. 1 at $18.50@19, choice $20@21; alfalfa molasses meal without grain, $19.50@20; with grain, $25.50@29.50.

Bufalo, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1915.

There is a growing inquiry for alfalfa feed in this section, although the demand is just fair at present. Eastern feeders are not so well acquainted with this feed as with some others, and a campaign of education is needed to bring about sales. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, in 100-lb. sacks.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1915.

Keenness of competition for the export hay and feed business caused by the shiploads of mules and horses going to France, England and India from New Orleans produced a demoralizing effect on prices last week. Choice alfalfa hay lost $1 a ton on the average, while alfalfa meal was down to $22 a ton. The European business and sales at the race track made up the sum total of the hay and feed business last week, and but for low prices would have broken all records. Mixed feed prospects are regarded as bright, as high sugar prices have brought about a boom in the sugar bowl section and the planters and laborers will have $5,000,000 more to spend than they calculated upon. Blackstrap molasses will be up, so the price of molasses mixed feeds will no doubt take a jump soon. Quotations last week on alfalfa were as follows, basis carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans: Hay, $17@20; meal, $21@22 per ton; mixed feeds, molasses mixed, $25@30; grain mixed feeds, $28@33.

Rates on Alfalfa Meal.

F. H. Briggs, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad, Kansas City, has issued a rate sheet which gives corrected rates on alfalfa feed as follows:

Rates on alfalfa meal and feed, carloads (minimum 35,000 lbs.) are as follows, effective Jan. 15, 1915:

TO	From Missouri River.	From St. Louis.	From Chicago.
Boston	31.4c	23.4c	20.4c
New York	29.4c	21.4c	18.4c
Philadelphia, Scranton	27.4c	19.4c	16.4c
Albany-Troy	28.7c	20.7c	17.7c
Rochester, Geneva	26.4c	18.7c	154.c

ALFALFA LEAVES.

An alfalfa meal mill will be built in Wheatland, Wyo., before new crop hay is marketed. An attempt will be made to have plant completed in time to grind old hay.

An alfalfa meal mill of about 30 tons' capacity is being erected at Seward, Neb. It will be completed within 30 days and ready for operation. W. H. Kramer is superintending the construction work.

The Commercial Club of Norfolk, Neb., is developing an alfalfa mill project. The territory around Norfolk is not a large producer of alfalfa hay, but the acreage is being increased. A bonus will be raised by farmers.

The "Alfalfa Gospel" is being spread throughout Nebraska by experts of the state agricultural college and others. Lectures are delivered at many points in the state, free to farmers and producers. Details of sowing, culture and the care of alfalfa are elaborated upon by the agricultural experts.

The York Alfalfa Mill, York, Neb., has been running full time for the past month and reports being behind on orders. Two to five cars of alfalfa meal have been shipped daily by the mill. A good surplus of the hay is still held by farmers Quality of this reserve is good, and the movement at this time is large.

January alfalfa receipts in Kansas City broke all records for a single month with one exception, and arrivals of alfalfa hay at that market so far this month have been of record-breaking proportions. Reports from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and other states contributing to the alfalfa supply indicate that reserves are not at all heavy, Colorado particularly noting very light stocks of hay. But the general expectation in the Kansas City market is that receipts of alfalfa hay will continue in large volume the remainder of this crop year. Because of the excessive receipts, one road was compelled to declare an embargo against the legume, but this has been raised. A feature of the market that is causing no little surprise is the strength, in prices in view of the heavy receipts. Alfalfa advanced about $1 per ton last week, with receipts of this hay amounting to as much as all other hay combined.

The unusually large demand for alfalfa meal has been an important factor in reducing stocks in Colorado. New outlets of considerable importance have developed since the war started, but these outlets are only temporary. Considerable alfalfa meal has been purchased by Kansas City and St. Louis war horse dealers for feeding animals awaiting shipment. These dealers purchase the meal direct from mills or through jobbers, buy the grain and molasses separately and pay mixers a certain amount per ton for mixing. This has been the course followed in Kansas City, one local dealer claiming that he has sold thousands of tons of meal to these war horse operators. Considerable of this mixture is also being shipped to New Orleans, where the horses are loaded on board vessels. It is believed by local manufacturers that a large amount of grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are fed to these horses on the ocean journey. So far no definite statements of exports of alfalfa mixed feeds are reported. There is a belief among some mixers that Atlantic Seaboard handlers of alfalfa products have been exporting some of their purchases to the allies, but this statement cannot be confirmed.

The production of dry-land alfalfa seed has passed the experimental stags, the bulk of American seed being produced in Utah, Kansas and similar semi-arid sections where the annual rainfall does not exceed 12 inches. Western-grown alfalfa seed is eagerly sought by Eastern farmers because of its high germinating power and freedom from weed seeds. In growing alfalfa for seed under the ditch it has been found best not to irrigate the field, but permit the first crop to stand for seed, depending on the moisture already in the soil. Good alfalfa seed cannot be produced in the humid regions of the East, and this section must look to the West for its supply; and this demand for alfalfa seed and that for other nitrogen-producing legumes to reclaim the worn-out soils of the East, it is believed, will tax the seed-producing power of the Middle West for many years. With German exportations to this country improbable for several years, there is no fear of foreign competition, while there is little or no possibility of over-supplying the demand. In fact, the possibility of under-supplying is more likely in the eyes of the principal seed-raisers of the West.

The Lake Erie Milling Co., McClure, O., has been incorporated with capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators include J. W. Young, C. W. Mollett, P. M. Barnes, H. H. Frey and H. J. Mollett. The new incorporation will rebuild the mill of the Mollett Grain and Milling Co., at McClure, which burned to the ground several months ago.

Grain men at Wichita, Kan., "sported" tie pins the stones of which were priceless grains of wheat. W. F. McCullough is the inventor of this newest vogue in men's styles. Farmers receiving $1.50 for their wheat will be able to buy the new pins.

Exports of flour and grain from the port of Boston during January amounted to: Flour, 981 bbls. and 79,693 sacks; wheat, 1,045,908 bus.; corn, 39,193 bus.; corn meal, 1,817 bbls.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.

Ask

THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO

WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

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Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by practical miller of eight years' experience. Can come well recommended and will guarantee satisfaction. Please state wages and make of mill in first letter. M. P. Bryant, Ivanhoe, Va.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady, can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come April 1, 1915, or sooner. Address A. F. Minard, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED—By a man of experience and ability, a position as manager, or would consider miller-manager of a medium-sized mill. Thoroughly understand the business and can make a success of it. If your mill is not successful, and it is the man you lack, write to Box 260, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—One of the larger and better Nebraska flour mills needs a good salesman for Nebraska. A bright, energetic hard worker is the man we want, and such a man, if he is a hustler and willing to learn our ways and work our way, can develop a very good position for himself. State age, nationality, whether married or single. Outline fully your experience. Name your previous employers. Give reasons for every change. Give references as to ability and character and state salary expected. Box 259, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO TRADE—A good 160-acre stock farm near Spokane, Wash. Good new buildings, fine spring water near house, about 90 acres cultivated, balance will make good pasture, running water over part, 4½ miles from town. Will trade $7,400 equity for elevator property or other property of equal value. Address Box 406, Velva, N. D.

WE CAN SELL YOUR MILL—Mr. Mill or Property Owner, if you would like to sell your property or exchange same, send us full description, prices and terms and we will try and find you a satisfactory deal, and if we cannot no commission will be charged. If we find an acceptable trade we will charge you 3 per cent on cash basis of sale, you to name your cash price in your letter to us (confidentially). Tell us what you want and where you want it. We will try and please you. Address Jewell Land Co., Arcadia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

GET YOUR HOME FLOUR TRADE—From a list of special ads that have run in our local paper the past five and a half years. We will select and send you 52 for $25, 26 for $15 or 13 for $10. The large growth of our home trade proves the pulling power of these ads—they should pull as well for you. A. H. Hicks, Altamont, Ill.

FOR SALE.—One boiler 54 inches in diameter, 14 foot long, 54 3½ inch flues. This boiler is as good as new. Schuyler County Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo.

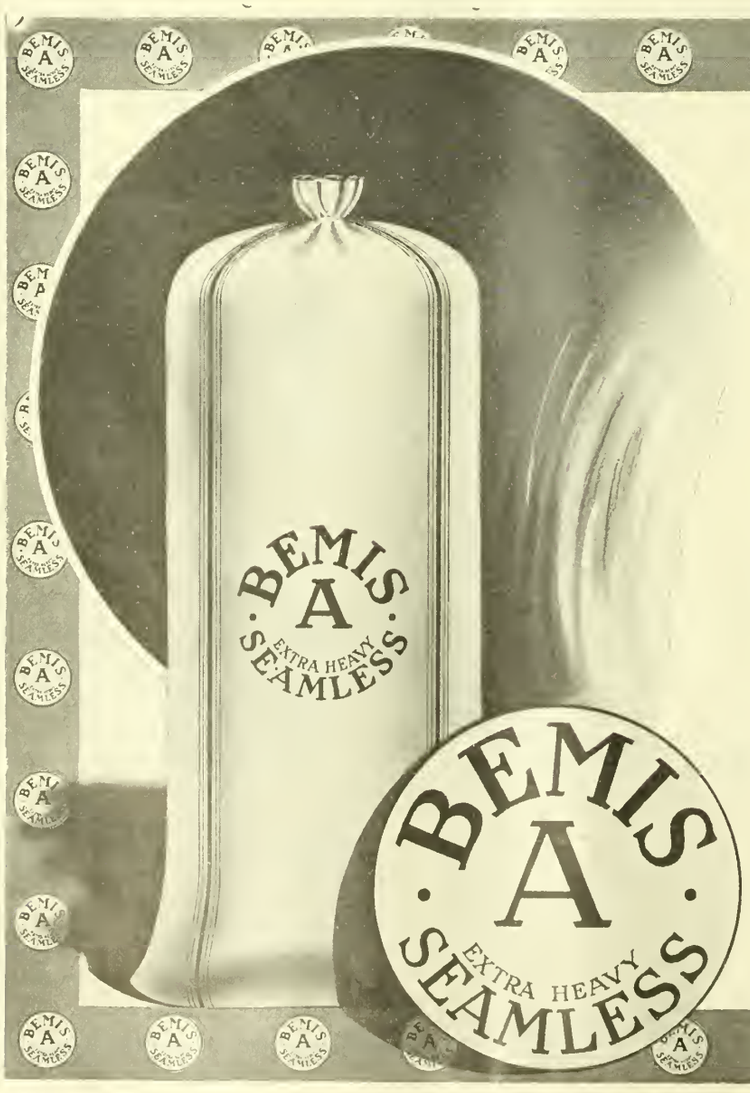
FOR SALE—One complete 30,000 bushel capacity elevator with two warehouse additions for sale at a sacrifice. Please address Coleman State Bank, Coleman, Wis.

FOR EXCHANGE—All of section 13, 23, 18, Loup county, Nebraska, 20 miles northwest of Burwell; all unimproved, sandy and rolling, with some good valleys. Is north of Calamus River, all good grass, a good grazing section. Price $6,500, mortgage at 6 per cent $2,500, equity $4,000. Want to trade equity for working interest in good milling company with position as miller or manager; 20 years' experience and best of references. Address Box 67, Benedict, Neb.

FOR SALE—Nebraska elevator; 40,000 bus. capacity, stone and cement foundation; 10 h. p. Lauson gasoline engine; Barnard & Leas separator, Richardson automatic scale and Howe wagon scale; 3 acres ground. Machinery in first-class condition. On main line Union Pacific Railroad. Heart of Nebraska's wheat belt. Have other business matters to attend to. Write F. A. Kimbrough, Shelton, Neb., for particulars.

"WHOLESALE FLOUR"
and
"RETAIL FEED BUSINESS"
FOR SALE.

We offer our "Wholesale Flour" and "Retail Feed Business" for sale. This business is located in a beautiful city of 16,000 people, on four railroads. It is the only exclusive flour and feed business in the town; is a paying proposition and will bear very closest investigation. The plant can be leased very cheap. Good reasons for selling. All communications confidential. Address C. D. J., care Milling and Grain News.



BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
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A NATURAL PROCESS

DID it ever occur to you, in noting the change taking place in your flour when stored under proper conditions, that nature is trying to improve the flour in exactly the same way it is improved when treated by the Electrical Process?

Of course, nature can't improve flour made from unsound wheat; neither can the Alsop Process, but sound, well milled flour is improved wonderfully if you allow it to stand long enough under proper atmospheric conditions; or, it is improved just as much, and instantaneously, by the Electrical Process. The Process simply brings more highly concentrated electrified air into contact with each individual particle of flour.

It pays to follow the way pointed out by nature, and the wise will not experiment with dangerous bleaching chemicals

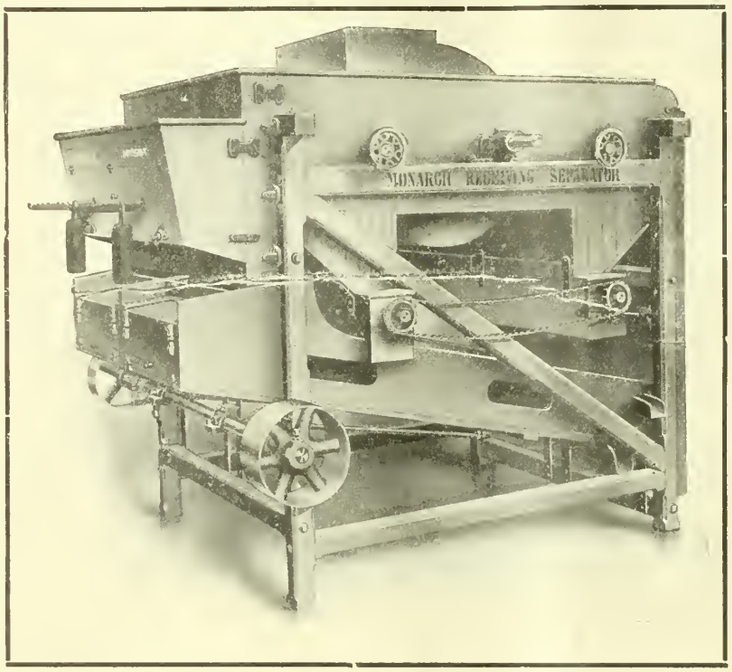
ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

NO DOUBT YOU WOULD PREFER TO BUY CLEAN WHEAT

But it don't come that way, and as long as you've got to get all the impurities away from it before you put it through your grinding machinery, the best thing for you to do is to meet the difficulty with

THE MONARCH RECEIVING SEPARATOR



Which insures the elimination of all straw joints, chaff, sand, cockle, etc., and is unquestionably the most up-to-date and efficient receiving separator on the market. The Monarch is built in five sizes and in capacities ranging from 75 to 800 bushels per hour. Air and screen separations are arranged to produce superior results. Operation is dustless and noiseless and construction is strong and durable. Write for Catalog F-111. If interested in corn milling, write our Corn Milling Machinery Department.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

MILL BUILDERS AND MILL FURNISHERS

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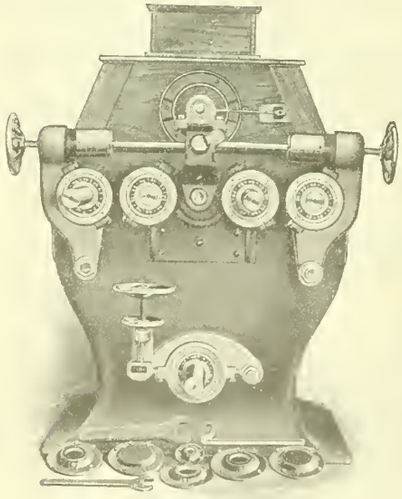

YOU say you are well aware of the Wolf B. B. D. Roller Mill's supreme merit, but that you can buy other makes for a few dollars less.

Don't Fail to Visit
The Wolf Company's Exhibit
in the PALACE of FOOD PRODUCTS at the
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
February 20 to December 4

Very true! And so can you buy some grades of wheat for less than other grades. *But which kind makes the best flour?* Catch the point of that?

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE
203-4 Boston Building
KANSAS CITY, MO

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
717 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1915 | Number Thirteen

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
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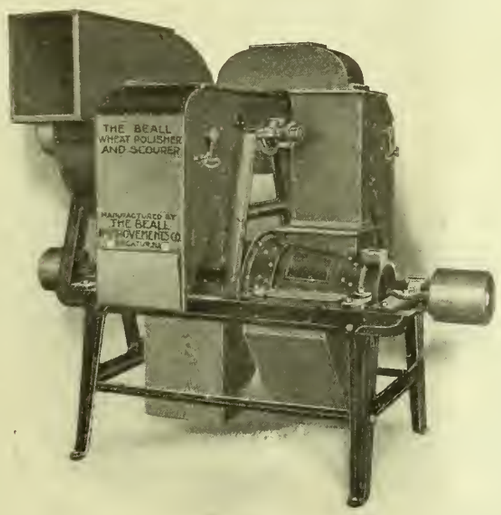
Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher

Beall
THE MARK OF QUALITY



IF you want a machine to scour and polish your wheat without breaking.

A machine that can be instantly adjusted to scour as hard or as light as you desire.

A machine that will wear for years without repairs.

You will at once send for a Beall wheat polisher on 30 days' trial.

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.

DECATUR, ILL.

Send for Our New Catalogue.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

READ THIS LETTER

"The Machines Are Doing Their Part"

GEO. TOMLINSON & CO.
SILVER LAKE MILLS

Perry, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1915.

Thos. McFeely Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:---

I am sending you under separate cover a sample of the middlings. This is the clean-up I get now. This is much better than the other sample I sent you before. I put on #72 G. G. in place of #86 G. G.

I ran a test Saturday and got a barrel of flour from 4 bushels, 10 lbs. of wheat, or 45.57 lbs. of flour to the bushel.

I am running at the rate of 5¾ barrels per hour; so you see I am running about 20 barrels more a day than the rate of the mill.

The Machines are doing their part.

The Middlings Finisher on first middlings seems to do the best work, as there are no flakes tailing off. It seems so funny not to have quite a large stream tailing from that section.

Yours Respectfully,
W. L. Handley. Supt. & Mgr.

More Information from

THOS. McFEELY CO.

Philadelphia

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
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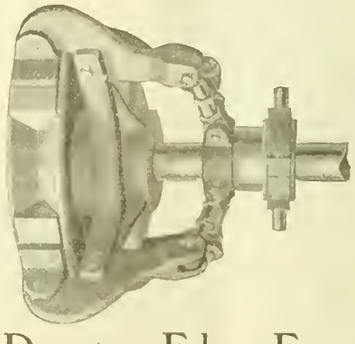
DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
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Leading Mills of Kansas.

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why

Peerless Princess Flour

Excells All Others

THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY

ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

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The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

TYLER & COMPANY,

Junction City, Kans.

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Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

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Just what the name implies,

"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

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"Telegram"

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Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

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TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

Manufacturers of

Kansas Hard Wheat Flours

Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
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STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
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FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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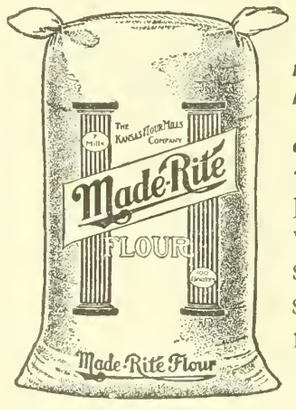
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers in Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

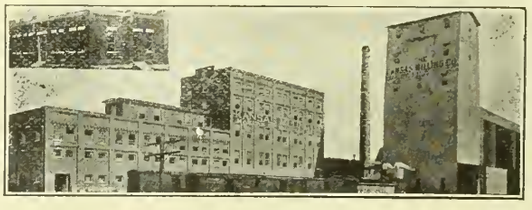
Made-Rite Flour



is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
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We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — **Royal Patent—Eagle Steam**

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — **Reliable—American Beauty**

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

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and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

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Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

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MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER
FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:
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Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. | Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

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Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat
Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands
Lebanon Belle
Ethereal
Jewel
Member Millers' National Federation

Manufacturers of
Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

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Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

V. THOMPSON COMPANY

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Millers Agents

Established 1890

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Use All Codes

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY

FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

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Cotton Grain

BAGS

BY THE BALE OR CARLOT

Grass and Field Seeds

The Albert Dickinson Co.

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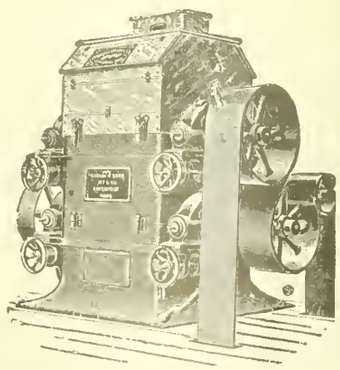
This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator

WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.

"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through

A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,

F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Engineering and Construction Company

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Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

EL PASO, TEXAS

(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Victor Phosphate

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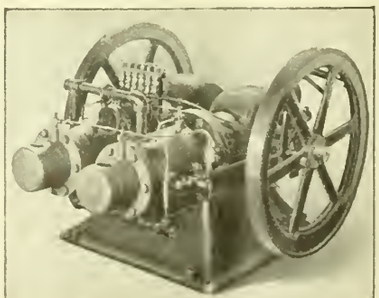
Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Chicago St. Louis

World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.



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Jacobson Semi-Diesel Oil Engine

for all kinds of work where small and medium powers are required

JACOBSON GAS ENGINE CO.

Established 1903

Saratoga, Springs, N. Y.

U. S. A.

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal

As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.

WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.

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Compensation Laws

Missouri and Oklahoma Legislatures Considering Employers' Liability.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature will hold a hearing on Tuesday, Feb. 23, regarding the workmen's compensation bills. The attention of millers in Missouri has been called to these bills by the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, of which W. H. Marshall is secretary, and the Associated Employers of Missouri, of which J. F. Hem, in the Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis, is secretary.

The so-called Phillips workmen's compensation law has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Insurance, and the substitute bill known as the workmen's compensation act is being urged by the millers of the state, as well as other large employers of labor, and a delegation of manufacturers attended the hearing at Jefferson City, from St. Louis, Kansas City and other cities of the state.

William C. Essmueller, of the Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co., of St. Louis, was in Jefferson City last week, and in referring to the subject stated, on his return, that the manufacturers of the state were not opposed to a workmen's compensation act, as they desire a law passed which would be just to both employers and employes, but one which would not place a premium upon negligence and carelessness. He referred to some of the bad features of the Illinois law, which provides state inspection and contains drastic provisions regarding the requirements providing for installation of safety devices. Mr. Essmueller was opposed to the commission form of administration and believed it was better for the employer and employe to settle questions of compensation for accidents, without the necessity of going to commissions located in some other city.

W. H. Marshall stated, while in St. Louis last week, that the Phillips bill was considered too radical in some of its provisions, especially the one which provides a death benefit of $6,000 for dependents, and in case there were no dependents the employer should pay the state a portion of the amount. The question of criminal negligence was disregarded, which was unfair to the employers.

Mr. Marshall stated that the commission plan of administration was objected to by millers. The Phillips law provides that 5 per cent of all premiums collected in the state for casualty insurance would be assessed for the administration of this law.

Oklahoma Legislation.

Secretary Frank Foltz, of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, reports that the last open hearing was held Feb. 20 before the Senate committee on the compensation bill, after which the bill will be considered in executive session, and he hopes a reasonable bill will be passed sometime next week. He also has the assurance that Senate bill No. 314, which authorizes mutual fire and mutual casualty insurance companies, and Senate bill No. 234, which authorizes reciprocal or inter-insurance associations to do business and become licened in Oklahoma, will be reported out favorably by the Senate Insurance Committee, and that both of these measures will have the support of the committee, as well as the leaders in the Senate. Both of these bills will be placed on the calendar early next week, and Secretary Foltz wants every mill in Oklahoma to get busy and write or wire their senators and representatives to support Senate bills Nos. 314 and 234; also to give their support to the amendments submitted by the employers' committee to House bill No. 106.

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS IN FLOUR.

Reports have been received from millers in Illinois and Nebraska complaining of the large amount of flour being sold in their territory by large Chicago mail order houses. The prices quoted to the trade are said to be from $2 to $2.50 per bbl. less than current prices of mills based on the present cost of wheat. Whether the flour is sold by catalogue methods or otherwise is not mentioned. Neither do millers report whether any guarantee of quality covers the goods so sold. Like all business of the mail order houses, these transactions are strictly on a spot cash basis.

Except in one instance, the mill manufacturing the flour sold by mail order or catalogue is not mentioned. Evidently the price is based on purchases of wheat made when the market was about 50 cents per bushel lower than at present.

ALSOP COMPANY SECURES INJUNCTION.

An injunction was issued by the United States District Court at Minneapolis on Feb. 6 restraining the Farmers' Milling Co., of Cold Springs, Minn., and the Princeton Roller Mills, of Princeton, Minn., from further use of an apparatus for bleaching flour which infringed on the rights of the Alsop Process Co., of St. Louis. The court ruled that the machines and process used by these millers were infringements on the Andrews patents owned by the Alsop Process Co.

Other cases are pending in various sections of the country which involve the use of bleachers producing bleaching gas by a nitric acid process or the use of other chemicals.

The H. B. Wheaton Grain Co. will build a new elevator at Hugoton, Kan., with a capacity of 10,000 bus. The White Star Construction Co., of Wichita, has the contract.

The warehouse of the Holdenville Mill and Produce Co., of Holdenville, Okla., burned with a total loss of about $2,200 and insurance nearly covered that amount.

A company has been formed at Miami, Okla., to be called the Miami Amalgamated Milling Co., with a capital stock of $50,000, to establish a flour and feed mill.

Thomas McFeely Co. report that the mill contracts and granulating machine orders that they took in Michigan in October have been put in operation.

Panhandle Grain and Elevator Co., of Amarillo, Tex., incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, to operate a grain elevator.

J. H. Shultz purchased the elevator of McIntyre Bros., of Hitchcock, Okla., for $6,000.

The Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., will build a two-story addition, 74x50 feet.

The Mixed Flour Law

Attempt to Repeal Tax Provision Will Probably Fail.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives considered the bill today which proposes to repeal the tax on mixed flour provided by the Mixed Flour Law of June 30, 1898.

This bill was introduced by Representative Vollmer, of Iowa, and has attracted the attention of millers in various sections of the country. The Mixed Flour Law, which was added to a war revenue bill during the Spanish-American War, was passed because of the efforts of millers, particularly of the Anti-Adulteration League and the Winter Wheat Millers' League. It provides for a special license tax of $12 per year and also an additional tax of four cents per barrel.

The law was aimed to prevent the mixing of wheat flour and corn flour, and the advocates of the Vollmer bill assert that the removal of the tax would permit a mixture of wheat and corn flour, which would add to the food supply and decrease the cost of food.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Association has already taken steps to oppose the measure, and other millers have become interested in opposing its passage because they do not wish a return of the demoralizing conditions which prevailed in the flour trade before the Mixed Flour Law was passed in 1898.

NO ACTION EXPECTED AT WASHINGTON.

Special to Milling and Grain News.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1915.

No action is likely by Congress at this session to amend the Mixed Flour Bill designed to eliminate the tax on product containing both wheat and corn flour. The Ways and Means Committee of the House today deferred action on the Vollmer bill before it until tomorrow, when consideration of both the Vollmer and Rainey bills will be taken up.

Congressman Rainey said today that, while he will vigorously push such a bill, he does not expect action at this session. Opposition to such a measure, he said, comes from Minnesota millers, who oppose the elimination of the tax. He said these millers would then be under necessity of bringing corn to Minnesota milling points from the corn belt.

Only $53,000 has been collected by the Treasury on mixed flour since the Spanish-American War, when the tax was first levied. Most of this was collected in payment of the tax from manufacturers of pancake and other proprietary mixtures containing blends of different cereals.

NEW CONTRACTS FOR CORN MILLS.

John N. Watkins, of the Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co., St. Louis, reports that he has secured two large contracts for machinery to equip new corn mills which will both be built as soon as possible.

J. Allen Smith & Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., has purchased machinery for a new 1,000-bbl. corn meal plant. The Sunlight Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., will also install equipment for 500 bbls. corn products.

In making these installations, Mr. Watkins stated that sifters would be used for the first time in the manufacture of corn flour. Previous installations by the Essmueller company have utilized sifters in manufacturing high grades of corn meal. In referring to the increased interest in the manufacture of white corn flour, Mr. Watkins said they were receiving inquiries from all over the country. In milling white corn for flour he stated that the clean grain was first degerminated, the husk was taken off complete and several reductions and separations made with sufficient aspirators to make a white, clean, pure flour which was reduced down to a granulation fine enough to blend readily with wheat flour.

Newton Milling Company to Build.

Plans are being considered by the Newton Milling aud Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., for the erection of a new 1,000-bbl. concrete mill building aud concrete grain storage. Estimates are being furnished the company by several mill builders, and it is likely that a decision will be made within the next 30 days. It is planned to have the new mill in operation soon after the new crop movement starts, if a favorable decision is made by the owners.

The mill now operated by the Newton Milling and Elevator Co. is a 600-bbl. steam mill of wood construction. The proposed new plant will be fireproof in every detail.

TEN YEARS AGO.

(From Milling and Grain News of Feb. 25, 1905.)

Drawback regulations provided by Hanbrough bill being discussed at millers' meetings.

Railroad legislation and need of railway commissions an editorial subject.

New flour mill (300 bbls.) project at Kingman, Kan.

Rex mill, at Kansas City, resumed operations.

New 2,000-bbl. mill of Sperry Flour Co., Tacoma, Wash., started.

Prof. (now Chancellor) Avery, of Nebraska State University, addressed millers on the bleaching of flour.

Central Iowa Millers' Club meeting at Eldora, Ia.

Chicago cash prices: No. 2 red, $1.22; No. 2 hard, $1.17@1.19; No. 1 northern, $1.19@1.22.

STOCK FEED ANALYSIS TOO HIGH.

Reports published in Indiana newspapers state that J. and S. Emison, of the Atlas Mill and Elevator Co., Vincennes, Ind., were arrested by federal officers, charged with violation of the interstate commerce law. The statement is misleading in not being more specific. In explanation of the matter, a letter from the Indiana millers says:

"We understand the charges made against us is for one shipment of syrup stock feed going to Columbus, O., in 1912. It is claimed by the department this feed was analyzed and found to be below our analysis on the card. We had no knowledge of this charge being made against us until we were notified to appear before the court. It is almost impossible to hold such feed strictly to the analysis, as variations will occur. We would not knowingly have made the shipment for many times the value of same."

The case is set before Judge Anderson at Indianapolis, on Feb. 25.

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Some Winners in Wheat.

When a man makes money in grain speculation it is attributed to his good judgment, his knowledge of prevailing conditions or a study of the markets. When he loses by speculation, it is attributed to gambling or reckless business method, or just pure ignorance.

The wave of speculation which is going over the country and is shown by the violent daily fluctuations in the wheat market, can be traced to the lurid and possibly exaggerated reports of profits which are published in the daily and weekly newspapers. Of course, there has been a large amount of money made in the grain markets since last July. There have also been heavy losses, of which very little has been said, because it is generally the fortunate that receive publicity, and the losers, until failure or suicide brings out the facts, have less to say and there is still less to publish, concerning their operations.

It is an axiom in business that just so far as a commodity goes up in price, it is bound to come down, sooner or later. This applies to wheat and grain as well as everything else, and often more so. The "eleventh hour bulls" as they are called, are generally the ones who catch the drop in the market when the balloon is punctured and the big slump comes. There are evidently a lot of "eleventh hour bulls" in the wheat market at present. Every bearish movement shakes out some of the and they lose not only what they may have made by an advance, but often considerably more before they quit speculating in wheat.

There are some interesting stories being told and printed, based on the remarkable advance in wheat since harvest. The owner of a small farm in Indiana is credited with making $90,000 by buying wheat at $1.15 and selling it at $1.60. He decided that he had made enough in speculation and will spend the remainder of the winter in California. He is fortunate if he does not try to make another $90,000 so he can continue living in California.

A farmer near a small town in Kansas, sent his son to Hutchinson to enter a business college. He gave him $250 for expenses. Probably the $250 came from hard work in raising wheat. Anyway, the son met a grain man and was advised to buy wheat.

Instead of going to school, he bought wheat, and kept pyramiding his trades until he is reported to have cleaned up about $7,000. All of this time his folks at home thought he was getting an education, until one day he rolled into the home farm with a racing automobile. The tailor and jeweler got some of his wheat winnings, but most of it is in the bank and the boy expects to learn bookkeeping by practicing with that bank account.

Another good story also comes from Kansas regarding a Kingman county farmer who is also in California and will stay all winter just because he broke his leg. This farmer referred to raised 10,000 bushels of wheat and contracted his crop to a buyer for 75 cents per bushel. The next day, before he started delivering the wheat, he broke his leg in a runaway accident. As he could not fulfill his part of the contract, he received word from the buyer that the buyer had cancelled the contract because wheat had dropped one cent per bushel. The farmer was angry but waited while he was recovering from his accident and sold the wheat for over $1.00 per bushel, which resulted in his making about $3,000 because of the delay in delivering his stock.

A firm of grain buyers in Iowa have reason to thank a railroad for slow service once, at any rate. Some time ago they shipped a car of 90-cent wheat to Chicago, which was lost en route until it showed up at its destination and sold for $1.35 per bushel.

There are probably many other instances of this kind. Moreover, there are losses which have been sustained because of "short" sales and the inevitable results of amateur speculation. Many have lost their savings in a business which they do not understand and should not have attempted to engage in.

Another Form of "Repudicitis."

Milling and Grain News has published numerous articles dealing with the disease of "repudicitis" and its remedy. They have mainly referred to a class of flour buyers who repudiate contracts when the market declines. This habit is one which has been severely criticized, and we have given as a remedy the power of publicity, which would carry the information to the entire trade and warn millers against dealing with those who paid little or no attention to their obligations on contracts for flour.

There are comparative few cases, which have been made public this year, of mills showing an unwillingness to carry out their flour contracts with buyers. Flour has been sold this year on constantly advancing markets and it is highly creditable that the season has so far reported very few suits or claims for the non-shipment of flour contracted when markets were lower.

Several cases have, however, been brought to our attention recently, where mills have been sued by buyers for the non-fulfillment of flour contracts. A writ of attachment was served in Memphis based on the alleged breach of contract on a part of a breach of contract on a part of a Missouri mill. It is alleged in a petition that the mill agreed to store the flour free for two months, but that it has not all been shipped and the buyer claims the difference as damages between the market price when it was sold and the time suit was commenced.

Another case involved the balance of 890 bbls. on a sale of 2,000 bbls. which was made in December, for delivery to be completed before the end of January. The buyer is asking for damages based on the difference in the market price on the flour which remains unshipped.

These cases are but reverse instances of the many which have occurred, in which buyers refused to accept shipment or would not furnish shipping directions on flour, which had declined in price after the contract was made. There is one element which is lacking, however, and that is the question of quality. The excuse of buyers is almost invariably that the quality of previous shipments was not satisfactory and it was surprising how quickly the quality of certain grades of flour would improve after the reaction in wheat occurred and the buyer decides that he will accept the flour after all. In the case of millers not shipping the goods because of an advance in price, there is no question of quality involved.

Considering the unusual circumstances, there are very few instances of millers refusing to fill their contracts as made. They may expect, however, in every instance, that the cure for Repudicitis will be uniformly applied, whether it must be given in equal doses to either buyer or seller.

Wheat, Capital and Management.

The citizens of Belpre, Kan., are pointing with commendable pride to the shipment of 700 cars of wheat since harvest. They are using this argument, which is in itself doubtless a good one, as a reason for capital to become interested in a flour mill. Belpre is a small town in the level wheat belt of Kansas. From a casual appearance, the town seems to be composed almost entirely of elevators and windmills, but getting a little closer, there may be found store buildings, a school house, and churches and the residences of the business men and citizens. But the elevators are numerous in number and large in capacity and very high. It is evidently necessary to have quite a number of grain buyers and elevators to handle as much wagon wheat as is indicated by the shipment of 700 cars from July to February.

That much wheat means about 700,000 bushels figuring on 1,000 bushels for each car, and is sufficient to operate a 500-bbl. mill almost full time for an entire year. The citizens and farmers of Belpre undoubtedly believe they have a good location for a flour mill and as far as wheat supply goes, they certainly have. The wheat is good and there is plenty of it.

Yet, of itself, the large amount of wagon wheat which the local mill might secure is only a part of what is required to carry on a successful business in flour milling. The building and equipment of a 500-barrel flour mill, which would grind the amount of wagon wheat at Belpre, would require an investment of about $75,000 and an additional investment for working capital or trading capital would be required to the amount of $75,000 to $100,000. This is without any consideration of the management, which must have not only experience but ability to manufacture and merchanside the products of a 500-bbl. mill successfully. Without either of these elements, there could be no success. There have often been instances where the wheat and the capital were available but the right kind of experience and ability was lacking and the enterprise was a failure financially. There have also been instances where the capital and experience were at hand but the wheat was lacking. The absence of any of these fundamentals will cause a failure in a business which would otherwise be successful. Perhaps the citizens and farmers of Belpre have a large capital caused by the unusual conditions of a large crop and also very high prices. In investing this capital, they might cousider other forms of investment which with their own experience in business, would give larger financial returns than in building and operating a flour mill.

That France will not be confronted with a shortage of breadstuffs is the announcement of the French ministry, which analyzes the situation as follows: The wheat crop in 1914 amounted to 8,700,000 metric tons, while existing stocks of wheat and flour added another 500,000 tons. The annual average consumption is 9,400,000 tons, making a deficit of 200.000 tons, according to figures of the supply. To this deficit must be added the loss of the crop in that portion of French territory occupied by the enemy, or 770,000 tons, which is offset by imports from Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 27, 1914, of wheat and flour expressed in terms of wheat, 947,088 metric tons. This accounts for a net deficit on the year's consumption of only 20,000 tons, which the Miuister of Agriculture states will be easily made up by the steady stream of importations of wheat and flour.

U. S. Wheat Reserves

Plenty of Wheat for Domestic Requirements and a Surplus for Export.

Agitation for a wheat embargo resulted in the issuance of a statement by the national Department of Agriculture giving assurance that the United States is in no danger of a shortage of food, despite enormous exports to Europe and other foreign countries. The surplus of wheat, above domestic needs, on hand Feb. 1, the statement said, would permit the exportation of almost 1,000,000 bus. daily—about the recent average—until the new crop is available. Moreover, the report says there were larger supplies of corn and other grains, meat animals, dairy products, potatoes and fruit at the opening of 1915 than for many years. It was also pointed out in the report that prices of foodstuffs other than wheat products were invariably lower than a year ago.

The statement of the Department of Agriculture seems to preclude all possibility of an embargo being declared by this government against the exportation of wheat or wheat products. It was the purpose of the government in making public the statement to allay fears about a possible shortage and to show that conditions do not really call for an embargo against foodstuffs exports. That the declaration of an embargo would have a slightly bearish effect on the market is generally recognized, and this bearishness would be decidedly unpopular among farmer producers of wheat.

Notwithstanding the assuring tone of the report, congressmen and cabinet officers are receiving hundreds of petitions for an embargo. Bakers are more heartily in favor of an embargo than any other single industry, because, as the largest single consumers of flour, they are feeling the effects of the higher wheat prices more than anyone else. Almost every bakers' organization in the country has adopted resolutions favoring an embargo against exports of foodstuffs, at least for 60 days, and these resolutions have been sent to Washington. Several housewives' leagues have petitioned Congress for an embargo, New York, the biggest consuming center in the country, being especially active.

That 1,000,000 bus. of wheat have been sold for export daily the past few months is the opinion of the grain trade, but with Argentine becoming a more important factor daily in European markets pressure on this country will soon be relieved materially. Foreigners will turn their attention to Argentine, which has a much larger surplus than a year ago. Figures of the Department of Agriculture indicate that enough wheat is held by this country to supply domestic needs and furnish exports of 1,000,000 bus. daily until the new crop, but leaders in the grain trade estimate that exports in March and April will average much less than this figure, especially with Argentine and India active shippers.

The United States has been practically the only source of wheat supply of European countries for the past few months, but this will not be the case with Argentine a possible exporter of 100,000,000 bus.

* * *

The Government Figures.

In making the announcement that wheat stocks in this country were ample to furnish exports of 1,000,000 bus. daily, domestic consumption and seed requirements, the government takes the stand that this country will be swept clean of wheat at the beginning of the movement of the new winter wheat crop in the Southwest. At least, an analysis of the government figures shows that the average carry-over was not taken into consideration. That there will be a carry-over is highly probable, for the minimum reserves that have ever been carried into a new crop year were 43,000,000 bus. in 1909. In that year old wheat was so scarce that it brought $1.60 per bu. in June. Should only this minimum reserve be carried into the new crop, more than one-third of the department's estimated amount for export would be taken away.

The Department of Agriculture calculates supplies as follows:

	Bus.
Reserves July 1, 1914	76,000,000
Crop 1914	891,000,000
Total	967,000,000

The distribution of wheat so far this crop year is indicated as follows in the government report:

	Bus.
Home consumption	520,000,000
Seed requirements	90,000,000
Exports to Jan. 31, 1915	210,000,000
Remaining for export	147,000,000
Total	967,000,000

There are practically five months remaining of the old crop in the winter wheat section, but the government report does not take into consideration the 45 to 60 days intervening between the new crop movement in the Southwest and the new crop in the Northwest.

Foreign Notes Affecting Flour.

Two different types of bread are being experimented with in Rome. One contains 12 per cent of rye and the other the same amount of bran with 88 per cent of pure wheat flour. King Emmanuel of Italy is said to have tested both kinds of bread and is said to have found it excellent. It is expected the Italian Parliament will be asked to pass a bill authorizing the government to make such bread compulsory, should the necessity arise.

German officials are punishing bakers and others who are not keeping strictly to the adopted proportion of wheat and potato flour for bread mixtures. Heavy fines were levied last week against several bakers. Authorities throughout Germany are using every possible means to prevent a shortage of breadstuffs.

"There is an unusual demand for foreign flour in all European centers," cabled Broomhall last week. "Italy and Scandinavia are bidding freely. Abnormal consumption, owing to the war, makes it certain that supplies of foreign flour will find a ready market, as it is difficult and in most cases impossible for European mills to operate at anything like their normal capacity."

Holland reports very favorable weather has enabled wheat sowing to be done under excellent conditions, and germination has already taken place regularly. Acreage is about the same as last year. Denmark also reports germination of recently sown wheat as entirely satisfactory. Wheat acreage is three per cent larger than last year, while area to rye is 10 per cent in excess of the acreage a year ago.

President Wilson, in reply to a letter from Mayor Mitchel of New York City favoring an embargo against exports of foodstuffs, takes the stand that he has no authority to declare an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs, even though such a step were considered wise. He wrote: "The matter is one to which the administration has, of course, from the first given the most careful and thoughtful attention. The Agricultural Department is in possession of all the facts (regarding the food supply). About these facts some very erroneous impressions obtain, and it is our purpose in the immediate future to remove these misunderstandings by a very full and clear statement of all the facts. They will, I think, reassure the country."

The Ross Food Co. has started its plant at Batavia, N. Y., for the manufacture of various wheat food products.

Traffic Matters

Two Important Rate Cases Have the Attention of Millers.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, is actively looking after the interests of Missouri millers and members of the organization in other states in two important rate matters. Under date of Feb. 20, he explains these two traffic matters, one of which is before the Public Service Commission of Missouri and the other before the Interstate Commerce Commission. He says:

"There are two important traffic controversies to be heard at an early date. Each of these has about the same title, and they are readily confused one with the other unless we keep closely to the subject. One of these controversies comes from the following reason and is known as the Missouri State Case: The Missouri Legislature prescribed state rates on carload shipments of wheat, corn and flour, not on bran, chop, meal, etc.; nor were transit privileges taken care of. Missouri railroads have filed an application with the Public Service Commission wherein they ask that these state carload rates be set aside and that the Public Service Commission prescribe reasonable carload rates. This case comes on for hearing next Tuesday, Feb. 23. The interest we are taking is:

As to Carload Rates.

"Such rates as may be fixed by the commission on wheat, corn and flour should also extend to bran, chop, meal and other mill products, and transit privileges should be granted. We are not objecting to a restoration of the former carload rates, nor in any manner opposing any increase.

As to Less-Than-Carload Rates.

"We are contending that the l. c. l. rate on grain products had been advanced to an unreasonable basis, hence are out of line and should be adjusted downward and to a figure no higher than were the voluntary l. c. l. rates of a few years ago.

The Minimum Rate Case.

"The second case referred to is the one commonly reported as the Western Advance Case, and it comes on for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission March 4. This case is the one involving every rate published by every railroad between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast, from and to all points. The proposition appears to be to advance every grain and grain product rate seemingly one cent for domestic and two cents for export and to increase the minimum weight to 40,000 lbs. Taking a superficial view of the matter, one will be justified in saying this is all there is to it. Closely analyzed, the proposition goes further. It is not proposed to remove milling in transit, but rates are given such application in many instances as to have the same effect as though milling in transit itself was eliminated. In this way many rates on grain and grain products are proposed to advance easily 10 cents per 100 lbs. It is also proposed to invariably increase the minimum on grain products to 40,000 lbs. from this Southwestern section to destinations, but neither the rate nor the minimum is to be disturbed from other originating territories with whom we compete. This case will invite the opposition of all shippers and of a number of state commissions who are intervening for the reason that millers, as well as other important industries, will be seriously injured if the proposition made by the railroads are not defeated. The nature of this case compels our opposition to everything the railroads have proposed, for which reason we are joining our efforts with those of the state commissions, shippers' organizations and individual shippers."

Easy Tone in Ocean Freights.

Ocean freight rates continue at almost prohibitive levels, with changes for the week mostly higher. However, in the opinion of New York freight brokers, there is some possibility that ocean freights have reached a maximum and that the future tendency will be downward. An interview with a large broker brought out the belief that the high rates have been due principally to the large amount of government equipment moved and that a considerable number of vessels now being held in Europe for government purposes will be released soon. This will increase freight room and ought naturally to relieve the situation and perhaps warrant better facilities at lower quotations.

It is remarkable to note the way the business in alfalfa molasses grain feeds has grown within the last few weeks. The feeders are using this in very large quantities and are cutting out the higher priced feeds in the same proportion. One dealer reported that where he had formerly sold several cars of oats, he is now selling very few oats and is selling several cars of mixed feed. This same man is using a medium grade of feed and tells the feeder that if he wants a little better per cent of grain then buy a sack of chop or oats and mix in with his feed.

Perhaps a most significant feature of the import flour trade in Hongkong during the past year, says a consular report, has been the readiness with which flour from Shanghai and other Chinese mills came into the market as a substitute for American and Canadian flour when the latter were shut off by reason of high prices following the breaking out of the war in Europe. The year on the whole was not a bad one, from the standpoint of American millers and exporters, and it was a profitable one for Hongkong middlemen.

Ten additional cars of flour from Canada were seized at Niagara Falls, Ont., by the Canadian government because the flour was destined to Rotterdam, Holland, one of the prohibited ports to which foodstuffs may not be shipped from Canada during the war. Seven cars were seized recently by the Canadian government which were destined to Greece. It is likely that the flour will be rebilled to London.

Permit has been issued in Galveston for the erection of the new 1,000,000-bu. concrete elevator to replace the old Sunset elevator, destroyed by fire several months ago. The estimated cost of the new elevator is $200,000.

Instead of rebuilding the Mollett Feed Mills, at McClure, O., the recently incorporated Lake Erie Milling Co. has purchased the flour and feed mill at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and will operate it.

British Honduras has advanced duties on all foodstuffs, with the exception of wheat flour, rice and milk, which will carry the same duties as heretofore.

The Culverton Milling Co., Culverton, Ga., was incorporated last week, with J. O. Moore, J. L. Culver, D. L. Johnson and others as stockholders.

At the last annual meeting of the Farmers' Grain and Supply Co., Burdette, Kan., a dividend of 53 per cent was declared on all stock.

The Dixie Flour and Grain Co., Laurens, S. C., has been incorporated with capital stock of $10,000 to do a wholesale flour business.

A farmers' co-operative company is being organized at Leon, Ia., for the construction of a grain elevator.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22, 1915.

Another period of very light flour buying was witnessed by Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. Irregular prices discouraged the trade from taking supplies in any volume. Dullness predominated the last three days, when wheat markets made net daily declines. For the week mills quoted net advances of 10c to 20c per bbl. on straight grade in jutes, Kansas City basis, prompt shipment. Southern trade is in very light volume, and mills experienced some difficulty in obtaining directions.

Straight flour in jutes was quoted nominally at the close at a range of $6.65 to $6.95 per bbl. in jutes, f. o. b. this market. Mills asked up to $7.40 for fancy patents, delivered southwestern Missouri and Kansas points. A Kansas mill made a price early in the week of $6.75, jute, 60-day movement, on 1,000 bbls. of 80 per cent patent.

Eastern markets were lifeless as far as the Southwest is concerned, because of the big price advantage enjoyed by Northwestern mills. Eastern representatives of winter wheat mills reported some buying of spring wheat flour to replenish depleted stocks of jobbers, but the declining wheat markets limited this trade. However, spring wheat mills are in a position to sell in Eastern markets below prices of Southwestern mills, as a result of the unusual trend of Minneapolis wheat prices. Some business was done by Kansas to regular trade, but only in single-car lots. Southwestern mills with old contracts in the East reported good shipping directions.

Export trade is under the same disadvantage in the Southwest as Eastern business. The little flour taken by foreigners is being placed with Minneapolis mills, because of artificial markets. A few export sales of clear and established flours were made to the United Kingdom, and a little flour was reported worked to the Continent, but this was of a negligible character.

Indicating the advantage spring wheat mills have over the Southwest, is the sale by a Minneapolis mill of 1,000 bbls. to a Kansas City baker. The spring wheat mill made a price of $6.85, bulk, Kansas City, for 1,000 bbls., 90-day shipment, a week ago Saturday. The best price this same baker could get from Kansas was $6.75 bulk, Kansas City, 60-day shipment. One mill offered 90-day movement, but asked a premium on this business. It is reported that soon after this acceptance another Minneapolis mill wired a price 10c under this, shipment up to July 15.

* * *

Soft wheat mills did very little business the past week. Southern demand was the only one in evidence, and this was limited to carlot orders for prompt movement. Prices followed wheat, closing quotations on short patents ranging from $7.20 to $7.60 in sacks.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment, $6.20@6.50 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@30c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.20@5.70.

Mill Feeds Are Fairly Steady.

The smaller operations of mills in the Southwest offset to some extent the dull trade in bran and other mill feeds, with the result that prices were steady the entire week. Mills sold bran at $1.08 to $1.10, or exactly same values asked a week ago. Demand was limited to immediate Southwestern states. Quite a few mills reported most of their output moving out in split cars, as declining flour prices made buyers ask for more feed in cars.

Shorts were about as weak as bran. Brown shorts sold as low as $1.15, but offering of this grade were light. Gray shorts sold at a range of $1.19 to $1.25, while white shorts brought up to $1.30 per 100 lbs., Kansas City basis.

Fancy white middlings are scarce, and it is practically impossible to buy a straight car of this feed. Quotations range from $1.43 to $1.50 per 100 lbs. on small lots in mixed cars. Generally, output of fancy white middlings find a good local demand in Kansas.

As yet there is no tendency on the part of mills storing bran to move any of this by-product out of warehouses. The market is not over-loaded now, but millers are not satisfied with present quotations. It is not likely that any feed will move out of warehouses before the middle of March unless prices go up above $1.25 per 100 lbs. A majority of the millers having feed in store expect to realize $1.25, and they still assert that lighter operations of mills in Kansas will be felt bullishly in the bran market.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.08@1.10 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.15@1.25; white shorts, $1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.43@1.50; red dog ,$2.50.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills decreased materially the past week, two of the smaller plants being shut down part of the time. Total production was 41,000 bbls., compared with 54,500 bbls. last week, 57,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 32,800 bbls. in corresponding week last year.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Roads were almost impassable in the Southwest most of the past week. Heavy rains in Kansas benefited the growing wheat, but delayed the old movement to an appreciable extent. Losses in the wheat market also tended to make farmers hold back. Millers declare that the steady declines of the past week had no intimidating effect on holders of wheat. All are just as confident as possible that the declines were only temporary and that $2 wheat is not impossible of realization. In some sections where roads were in fair shape a light movement was reported, but not commensurate with the reserves on farms.

Receipts in Kansas City the past week amounted to 409 cars, compared with 413 cars last week, 317 cars last year and 305 in 1913.

Estimates of Kansas wheat reserves vary greatly, depending on what part of Kansas the estimater resides. Several counties in central Kansas are reported to have about 25 per cent of last year's crop, while in southern Illinois and in western Kansas conservative estimates average between 10 and 15 per cent. Allen Logan, of Kansas City, placed the average for the state last week at 17 per cent.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.75@7.25 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.35@7; first clears, $6.10@6.25; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.90@7.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.40; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.10; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7.05@7.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.70@7.10; bran, $1.18@1.25 per 100; mill-run, $1.25; gray shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.30@7.80; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.20@1.30; standard shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.50@7.90 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.40@7.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.90@8.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.90@8.10 per bbl.; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., is planning to erect a new office building adjoining its milling plant.

F. M. Kaull & Son, Glen Elder, Kan., will double the capacity of their mill before the 1915 crop starts to move. At present they are making 200 bbls. No contracts have been let so far.

Senator Lacey M. Simpson has introduced a bill in the Kansas Legislature to prohibit discrimination in the buying and selling of grain and grain products to "lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly."

Incorporation papers were taken out by the Kelley Milling Co. Kansas City, last week. The company is capitalized at $500,000. Incorporators are John Kelley, Arthur B. and John M. Kelley, who are all active in the operation of the mill.

Army quartermaster at Kansas City will receive sealed bids until Feb. 23 for 59,976 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour in double sacks and 34,300 lbs. of "issue" flour for Fort Sill, Okla., in double bags. Shipment must be made by March 4.

A suit for $3,000 has been filed against the McPherson Mill and Elevator Co., McPherson, Kan., by J. W. Rea, who claims that he was injured in the mill in 1914. The company operating the mill at that time is now extinct and the entire plant was destroyed by fire more than a year ago.

The Sweet Springs Milling Co., Sweet Springs, Mo., bought 4,000 bus. of No. 2 soft wheat from farmers on the outskirts of Kansas City at $1.52¼ per bu. When this wheat was threshed the farmers were offered 75c per bu. for the grain. There is a large amount of wheat held by growers in Jackson County, but Missouri millers who have made offers for this grain say the farmers are holding for $2 per bu.

John T. Snodgrass, a pioneer member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died from an attack of pneumonia while on a visit in Kansas City last week. Several years ago Mr. Snodgrass sold his membership in the local exchange and went to Canada, where he organized a board of trade at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, of which he was president at the time of his death. His son, who survives him, is also a member of the Saskatchewan board.

The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan., will award contract this week for the erection of eight concrete tanks, 50000 bus. capacity each, at its mill. Contractors must complete the new storage before the new crop starts to move. The Aetna Mills Co. now has 100,000 bus. elevator capacity at Wellington, and with the new tanks will have total capacity of 300,000 bus. at Wellington. Thirteen country elevators operated by the mill have combined capacity of 100,000 bus., making the aggregate capacity 400,000 bus.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., awarded contract last week for the erection of 500,000-bu. concrete grain storage at its Hutchinson mill. Work will start immediately on the storage, and plans specify its completion before June, so that the first new crop movement can be taken care of by the new elevator. The William Kelly Milling Co., at Hutchinson, is also erecting grain storage of about 150,000 bus. capacity, and improvements are being made in the mill building of the William Kelly company and also in the plant of the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., at Hutchinson.

It is not uncommon now for country shippers to fix the price at which their wheat must be sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade, and the only alternative of local commission handlers is to hold the cars until the market reaches the figure set by the shipper. As an example, a week ago Saturday, when the market broke about six cents, more than half of the wheat receipts carried instructions that only the top of the market should be taken for wheat or around $1.56 per bu. The market broke to $1.50, but receivers simply held the wheat until the price advanced to the specified selling price. On some days only six out of 50 to 60 cars received are actually for sale. Expenses pile up in holding the grain. Demurrage charges and interest on draft amount to about one cent per bu. per week on a carload. And there have been cars carried for more than a week by local receivers and the country shippers have eventually realized the figures they first set their minds on, although charges amounting to almost two cents per bu. were levied against them as a result of the holding.

Bran and Alfalfa Meal Storage—

1½c per 100 lbs. per month. Not only lower rates, but better service. The largest modern warehouse west of Chicago. Absolutely fireproof, with capacity of over sixty carloads a day.

All orders for re-shipment handled the same day received.

You will make no mistake doing business with—

Southwest Warehouse Co.

Nineteenth & Campbell Sts.

Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22, 1915.

Business in flour was dead dull last week. The erratic movement of future and cash wheat prices kept buyers out of the market and the amount booked was small and unimportant, the demand having abated perceptibly, compared with the preceding week. Confidence in the ruling level of prices has been considerably shattered by uncertain foreign conditions surrounding the export markets, and until these are satisfactorily adjusted business promises to be light.

Domestic trade was confined to immediate necessities, and even low grade and clear flours, which heretofore have been scarce and stiff in price, showed weakness and were not eagerly sought. High grades were held on a basis of current wheat values, but were difficult to sell, especially in the late week, when the erratic movement of futures became more pronounced. Mills are grinding close to capacity, but largely on old orders. Export business was light but several sales made were reported to Europe at as good prices as any so ar recorded. The trade is looking for considerable unsettlement in prices today, as after the market closed Saturday for the Washington Birthday holiday it became known that a strong fleet of the allies had bombarded the Dardanelles forts, with considerable success, in an effort to open a way for shipments of wheat from Russia, which country has an enormous surplus of wheat but has been unable to ship it to European markets, owing to the war. The wheat market has had three violent declines on reported bombardments of the Dardanelles, and Saturday's attempt was of such magnitude that it is evident a strong effort is to be made to relieve the tension on the world's wheat markets by opening up the supplies in Russia. Indicating the bearish sentiment in the market following the Dardanelles news, May wheat "bids" in Chicago were quoted at $1.50½, compared with the closing price of $1.60½. July "bids" were eight cents away at $1.23⅜.

Week's final domestic sales were 280 sacks of soft clear flour at $6 jute; 2,000 bbls. hard clear (direct order) at $6.10 jute; one car soft extra fancy at $6.50 jute; one car spring clear at $6.55 jute; for export, 700 bbls. hard 95 per cent (not to Europe) at $7 bulk; 200 bbls. soft patent to the South, and 1,000 bbls. hard on p. t.; one lot 85 per cent hard to West Indies at $7.25 bulk.

Output of flour at the following mills was 86,900 bbls. last week, against 90,900 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 17,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,400; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) nominally—Patent, $6.75@7; straight, $6.65@6.70; extra fancy, $6.50@6.80; fancy, $6.20@6.30; low grade, $5.25@5.85.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.20; straight, $6.90@7; first clear, $6@6.30; second clear and low grade, $5.25@5.85.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.25@7.35; clear, $6@6.55.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $6.60 and dark $6.40; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote bran nominally $1.10@1.13; mixed feed, $1.17@1.20; middlings, $1.14@1.37; white hominy feed, $27.50 per ton; alfalfa meal, $16.75@17.50 for No. 2, $18@18.50 for No. 1 and $20@21 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.20, brown middlings $1.30 and white $1.50.

Mill Feed Is Weaker.

Mill feed was five to ten cents lower last week, with trade dull and unsatisfactory. With mills grinding close to capacity and many of them having stored considerable feed in anticipation of higher prices, there is some inclination to offer the surplus stock at reduced quotations. Market sentiment swings closely with wheat and coarse grain feeds, and considerable uncertainty as to future market prices seems to prevail at present. Open weather is adversely influencing prices, as there are large supplies of roughage in most markets, and low-priced cattle make it urgent on buyers that feed supplies be kept down to minimum requirements. This comes unfortunately at a time when mills have been unusually active and when apparently there is no let-up in sight. Mixed feeds and middlings were weaker and in quieter demand, along with bran. It was hard to say from which territory best business was derived. Little if any business is being booked for distant shipment.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

Cash wheat closed irregular, with not much change on the week, following a rapid upturn in the early dealings, when a big export demand prevailed in this as well as other domestic markets. Considerable of the advance was lost in the late week, however, and on Saturday prices averaged two to three cents lower for the day, on uncertain shipping conditions. Receipts were moderate here, and stocks showed a loss of 10,000 bus. for the week. Elevators were good buyers, and indications are that supplies of good wheat will be light for the remainder of the crop year, especially as the high prices have failed to stimulate any decided increase in the movement from the farms. There was keen competition from millers against exporters at times, as supplies held by mills are not excessive and require much buying for immediate grinding needs. This trade also slackened as the week ended. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.57@1.58; No. 3 red, $1.56@1.57; No. 2 hard, $1.58@1.63 n; No. 3 hard, $1.57@1.62.

St. Louis Notes.

J. A. Gunnell, of Gorin, Mo., has succeeded T. A. Bryant as secretary of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association.

Harry Plattner, sales manager of the Riegel Sack Co., has announced the removal of its office to 1647 Pierce Building, St. Louis.

Edgar H. Evans, of the Acme-Evans Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., a member of the Merchants' Exchange, was on the floor shaking hands with friends last Thursday.

Philip Sauer, of the Sauer Milling Co., Evansville, Ill., visited on the exchange floor last week. Mr. Sauer said the supply of wheat now in farmers' hands was rather limited, and he looked for a scarcity of good milling wheat in southern Illinois before harvest.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 59,330 bbls., against 53,620 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 554,180 bbls., compared with 463,790 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 121,660 bbls., against 93,090 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 782,740 bbls., against 563,290 bbls. last year.

According to the State Board of Agriculture, Missouri is the center of the agricultural universe. The center of improved acreage for the United States is 9.2 miles northeast of Paris, Monroe County, while the center of farm values for the United States is 14 miles southwest of Edina, Knox County.

An official of the Federal Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, after a tour of inspection of the Southwestern winter wheat territory. He told members of the exchange, confidentially, that he had never seen conditions more favorable for development of Hessian fly. Some hope for the "crop-killers."

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis market last week were 465,600 bus., against 538,500 bus. the week before. Shipments 643,940 bus., against 608,780 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators Saturday were 1,375,530 bus., against 1,408899 bus. last year. Of the present stock 16,166 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 1,141,958 bus. No. 2 red, 1,000 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 25,422 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

That a larger than usual percentage of last year's crop of corn will move into commercial channels seems to be the consensus of opinion among the trade in the coarse cereal. Generally, only a very small per cent of the total crop of corn is handled at primary markets, as most farmers feed their harvest of corn on their farms. But with live stock prices at the lowest level of the past two years, particularly cattle, and with corn commanding higher prices than for several years and the outlook for still higher prices, many farmers in the corn belt are selling live stock and intend marketing corn direct. In the past two years farmers in Iowa and other surplus corn states found it more profitable to sell corn through hogs and cattle than marketing the grain direct, but in many instances this is not true this year. It is estimated that every farmer bringing live stock to market is losing from $10 to $40 per head on fed cattle and from $3 to $5 per head on hogs. Sheep, also, are not profitable. Feeders believe that corn marketed direct will at least bring them a small profit. Consequently, they are either liquidating their holdings of live stock or taking cattle off of heavy feed, and are holding corn to market in the raw.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Min.: H. Krogmoe, Tyrtle Lake, N. D., tractor wheel; J. Polo, Frederick, S. D., harrow follower.

The flour mill at Hazelton, Ind., which was operated by A. C. Heise, has been sold to Dr. H. M. Arthur, president of the Citizens' Bank. The mill will be started by March 1, under the management of Joseph Catt, of Bourbon, Ind. Mr. Heise will move to Kensett, Ark.

J. T. Pope, of Dublin, Ga., is increasing the capacity of his flour mill from 75 to 100 bbls. daily. Several years ago Mr. Pope installed the first flour mill in that section and has demonstrated his ability to make the business profitable.

L. H. Heaton, proprietor of the Heaton Flouring Mill, at Lake Odessa, Mich., died at his home last week.

The Farmers' Grain and Supply Co., of Galva, Kan., will build a new elevator.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 23, 1915.

Flour business has been very much unsettled, as for the past several weeks, on account of the unertain wheat market. Some of the mills seem to be unloading stocks and are making prices too low for present prices of wheat. The average jobber is of the opinion that he will buy flour only as he needs it, until there is some very decided change in the market conditions.

Extra fancy flour continues to be in heavy demand, and many mills have advanced their price on this grade to within 50 cents of the patent. Even at this small difference, dealers are ordering more of this grade than the mills can turn out.

Colorado flour is moving freely, taking the general trade into consideration, and the prices made by the Colorado mills appear to be the best values offered in this section at this time. Kansas hard wheat flour is moving very slowly, on account of the high prices, and the outlook for the near future is not very promising.

Prices are as follows, basis Little Rock rate points: $8.40@8.60, basis 48s; standard patents 30@50c less; extra fancy 50@70c less; wheat bran, $1.30@1.33; shorts, 10@15c higher.

Notes.

J. H. Staley, manager of McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in Texarkana last week, and while there had a general conference with salesmen.

W. S. Hughes, of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., has been in Little Rock for the past few days, working the retail trade through Plunkett-Jarrell Grocery Co. Mr. Hughes will probably go from here to Memphis to spend a few days with his brother, D. P. Hughes, who also represents Eisenmayer Milling Co., and will return from there to his home in Texarkana, Ark.

A new flour mill is contemplated at Strafford, Mo., by M. E. Tong, of McCracken, and Frank Holliday, of Strafford, to be known as the Tong-Holliday Flour Milling Co., with a capacity of about 50 bbls. daily.

Corn markets last week reflected some of the activity that wheat has been "enjoying" since the war started. Corn goods business was not benefited materially.

Morris Kennedy has installed new machinery in his mill at Rockford, Ill., which will add the manufacture of a fine corn meal and an oat and cereal food to his products.

Thomas McFeely Co. report a cablegram for six granulating machines from one of their largest European customers, already having over 70 of the machines.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for self-rising flour

Wilkes-Martin-Wilkes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Nebraska

Omaha, Feb. 20, 1915.

Our wheat market suffered a sharp decline here today, No. 2 hard closing at $1.56, a loss of three cents for the week. Receipts still continue very light, only 15 cars being received today, as against 47 a year ago.

Flour quotations show no change for the week, excepting in Omaha, where there is a reduction of 20 cents per barrel. General quotations for the state can be said to be $8 to $8.20 for patents, $7.60 to $8 for straights.

In Omaha, mills and jobbers are quoting their trade $8 for best patents, $7.80 for straights.

Mills are operating on half time, with business mostly within the state.

Flour buyers do not seem to be in any hurry to buy, except for immediate wants. The violent fluctuations in the wheat market scare them, and while feeling pretty sure that the market is not likely to advance to any extent, they have a fear that it may drop heavily. The present controversy with England and Germany and the opening of the Dardanelles are both likely to make for the latter independent of the fact that it takes capital to carry a stock of $8 flour.

Mill feed is slow sale. Quotations have declined and at this time jobbers are offering $21.60 to $22.20 for bran sacked, f. o. b. Omaha, with shorts at $25 to $26 per ton. Interior Mills are quoting at mill door and in mixed carlots $25 to $26 for bran, and $28 to $29 for shorts. While the weather has moderated and the railroads are all busy blasting the ice in the Platte to protect their bridges, there is plenty of snow on the ground to protect the crop.

Nebraska has 3,368,000 acres sowed to winter wheat, an increase of 245,000 acres over 1914. Condition is given at 93, as against 94 a year ago.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

A farmers' co-operative company is being organized at Oakland, Neb., and will build an elevator of about 20,000-bu. capacity.

The Hooper Flour Mill, Hooper, Neb., may be placed in operation this spring. The mill has been idle for several years.

The Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb., are operating the Tierney elevator, Mason City, Neb., having leased it several months ago.

On Saturday, Feb. 13, when wheat dropped five to eight cents, not a single bushel changed hands on the Omaha Grain Exchange. Commission men were not content to take the lower prices offered by buyers. Offers were at $1.47, or eight cents under the top for the week. Receipts on Saturday were only 29 cars; corn receipts, 111 cars.

Nebraska ranks fifth in total value of all its crops, according to figures compiled by the national Department of Agriculture. Iowa is first, with total value of 13 important crops placed at $351,450,000; Illinois second, with value of $319,565,000; Texas third, with $288,635,000; Kansas fourth, with $287,622,000, and Nebraska fifth, with $210,099,000.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Mercantile Co. will take over the business of the Monitor Mills, Scribner, Neb., on March 1. A. H. Schultz will become manager of the mill and he will be assisted by William Zeman, who will have charge of the grain end. Old employes of the mill will be retained. The same brands will be featured by the farmers' company as under the old management. A. F. Diels, who has been operating the mill for more than 10 years, will retire for the present from the milling business.

Winter wheat in Nebraska is beginning to show some progress in growth, but generally temperatures have been too low. Millers report that should the growth start in wheat late frosts might kill the plants and cause a larger than usual abandonment. One thing is certain about the crop—it will enter the spring growing season with a larger supply of moisture than for the past several years, and this large amount of moisture will give wheat a good start and enable the plant to withstand dry periods late in the season.

Farmers are not marketing much wheat in any part of Nebraska, the declines in the cash markets not having any discouraging effect. Reserves are not heavy, but it is estimated that total holdings of wheat on farms and in country elevators will amount to 15 per cent of last year's harvest. Mills are carrying large stocks in the state, because there is some fear that the last three months of this crop will find wheat a scarce article. In some sections of the state farmers are holding as much as 25 per cent of last year's crop, but these producers see no reason for selling around present prices and are frank in stating that $2, in their belief, is not too much for their grain. The small daily fluctuations do not affect the movement from farms.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1915.

Sharp declines and rapid advances of wheat the past week made it exceedingly difficult for millers to name values on flour, which were up and down. At the opening the week prices were down 30 to 40 cents per bbl., and later recovered a large part of this loss. There was some irregularity in the quotations of local mills. At times it has been difficult for buyers and sellers to tell definitely where they stood. Wheat moved within a range of 10 cents per bu., and showed a gain of six to eight cents for the week, being quoted at $1.58. The volume of business is reported light on the unsettled conditions. Demand in the Southern territory has perhaps been the lightest of the year, buyers remaining close to current requirements. Foreign business has also been halted on account of the shipping situation.

Wheat bran has ruled quiet, with no material change in quotations. Standard middlings are some firmer and in active demand on account of the high price of flour.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.80; standard, $7.70; family, $7.60; low grade, $7.15; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.35 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.40@7.60.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Notes.

A. C. Harsh, if A. C. Harsh & Co., St. Louis, was in Nashville Saturday.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Feb. 20 amounted to 52,000 bbls., compared with 50,300 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

E. M. Kelly, president of the Liberty Mills, has been in New York on business for his company. The Liberty Mills have had the largest business in their history the past six months.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 164 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stock of grain Feb. 20 were: Wheat, 385,300 bus.; oats, 739,400 bus.; corn, 358,000 bus.

The industrial department of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway reports a good location for a flour mill at Lyle, Tenn. J. L. Jones' mill, near that place, was burned, and it is said he will not rebuild. The community would like to have a small mill.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has taken under advisement the application of the Nashville grain shippers not to put the ruling made against reshipping grain at Nashville into operation until July 1. This relief was asked in order to give the local dealers time to wind up outstanding contracts and move stocks in elevators. It is expected that further efforts will be made to secure a reopening of the case, as the elimination of reshipping means almost a death blow to the large shipping interests here.

Nashville grain shippers, as well as all other classes of local shippers, were greatly elated at the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission Feb. 19 ordering reciprocal switching between the three railroads entering this city on equal basis. Heretofore the Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis have charged $5 to $36 per car switching charges at Nashville on competitive business, while the charge on non-competitive business was $3 per car. The three lines were ordered to equalize switching charges, it being held that the charges now are discriminatory against competitive shipping of the lines. The Tennessee Central was ordered to readjust its switching charges on interstate shipments of grain. As grain is one of the most important commodities handled, this will mean a considerable advantage to the grain interests.

Memphis Notes.

H. C. Elmore, of Elmore-Schults Grain Co., of St. Louis, was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange this week.

H. S. Antrim, of H. S. Antrim & Co., Cairo, Ill., grain dealers, visited this market this week. Mr. Antrim reports that business is improving rapidly.

Harry Newell, of Rogers Grain Co., Chicago, visited the Memphis market this week. Mr. Newell expects to see a great improvement in Southern grain business within the very near future.

J. L. Nessly, of J. L. Nessly Co., has just returned from Arkansas. Mr. Nessly makes a specialty of alfalfa meal and reports that this product is growing in popularity throughout the South and Southeast.

M. G. Forsythe, Jr., member of F. L. Mitchell & Co., grain dealers, of Memphis, will be out of the city for several days in the interests of his firm. He will visit several of the best jobbing points in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

A. L. Gilster, vice president and Southern sales manager of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., is visiting in the market. Mr. Gilster reports that he finds stocks low and the trade buying right along in a small way, just enough to supply their trade and to keep the market in good condition.

Saunders-Blackburn Grocer Co. is the name of the new firm that will be ready for business about April. Clarence Saunders, who organized the United Stores, Inc., and who has been very closely identified with the wholesale grocery business of Memphis for many years, will be at the head of the new firm. Cliff Blackburn, of Blackburn-Warden Co., who is also well known in the grocery and produce business, will be identified with the firm, having given up his interest in the Blackburn-Warden Co. They expect to be able to control a very large part of the business of the United Stores, Inc., of Memphis, and that these stores will bring them a business of $750,000 per year and in addition to this it is their intention of getting one store only in each of the towns adjacent to Memphis and this is expected to run the business up to around $1,500,000 per year for the first year. They are to have an authorized capital stock of $100,000, with $75,000 common and $25,000 preferred. Offices will be located at 26 South Front street.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1915.

The sharp reaction and subsequent recovery, or partial recovery, in the wheat market has not given the flour trade much opportunity to catch its breath. The situation as a whole is pretty much back in a state of patient waiting for a lower level at which to make flour purchases and going along in the meantime on just as small a stock as possible. Buyers of all classes are inclined to exercise extreme caution and to hold out for very favorable terms, while millers were very firm in their views, owing to the relative strength in cash wheat. Some millers, however, put out some fairly cheap offers through the week, and it is true that there were some moderate bookings on the decline. Buyers could hardly be blamed for expecting a further setback in the market, as they have been waiting and waiting for months for a permanent adjustment to a lower level and were perhaps more than ever entitled to anticipate a still further cheapening of flour.

Patent flours were offered quite freely during the week, but prices were higher than buyers were willing to pay.

Offerings of first clear were fairly liberal and this grade is bringing good values. Second clears are very scarce, and the occasional round lot that is offered is taken in short order, irrespective of price. Southwestern mills do not appear as anxious to sell as do Northwestern, and Southwestern values on this grade are considerably higher.

Rye products of all grades have been offered more liberally and at more favorable prices. The export demand has greatly diminished, and mills are therefore more anxious to sell for domestic consumption. White patent rye was obtainable at better prices than for some time, but buyers do not appear to be taking on any round lots of this flour. The lower grades or dark ryes are finding a good market, and the trade seem to be taking this grade more freely; in fact, it appears that the consumers are substituting the lower grades for the white rye, thus effecting a saving of 50 cents to $1 a bbl. in price.

Soft wheat flour is selling at a premium over both spring wheat and Kansas hard wheat flour. There has been an unprecedented demand in all of the leading soft wheat markets for No. 2 red soft winter wheat. Soft winter patents have not been offered very freely during the past two weeks, and the few round lots occasionally offered heard from bring good prices. Soft wheat clears are practically unobtainable at this time, and the few stray cars which reach this market are immediately taken at practically straight prices. There is also a good inquiry for soft wheat second clear, or low grade, which is used mainly for the manufacture of pretzels and the darker variety of sweetstuffs. This demand will no doubt continue, for the reason that the manufacturers of these products cannot substitute any other product, as is the case with other varieties of bakery products.

Durum commodities have been somewhat easier. Semolina prices have had a slight recession approximating 10 cents per cwt., and this is also true of practically all other durum values, i. e., patent, straight and clear. The larger consumers of durum products in this market appear to have a sufficient quantity on hand to last them for the next 30 to 90 days, and as long as this situation prevails the sale of these products will necessarily be curtailed, but, as stated a few weeks ago. the differential between durum and spring wheat flour is gradually narrowing, and when they reach equal values the manufacturers will discontinue the use of the spring wheat and again revert to durum, which they much prefer.

Mill feed values have suffered a recession in price this week. The heavy production resulted in a surplus of mill feed. Transit shipments to Eastern points are said to be heavier than consumptive requirements, and resellers there are offering this commodity at considerably less than Western shippers are quoting. However, as March is usually a heavy feeding month, the present situation is considered only temporary, and if mills curtail their output, as it is thought they will have to do on account of lack of orders, a reaction in mill feed prices may be anticipated. The mild weather, too, which has prevailed generally in both East and West has, of course, had its effect on the market.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.80; standard patent (basis jute), $7.25@7.50; first clear (basis jute), $6.50@7; second clear (basis jute), $5.50@6.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.35@8; straight, $7.10@7.50; clear, $6.50@7; low grade, $5.25@5.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent $7.50@8; straight, $7.30@7.60; clear, $6.90@7.20; low grade, $5.25@5.50.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24@24.25; middlings, $24@24.25; red dog, $31.25@31.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.50@7; dark, $5.50@6; blended rye, $6.25@6.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7.30@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.30.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

E. E. Delp, of the Delp Milling Co., Bourbon, Ind., spent the week-end in Chicago.

F. M. Rosekrans, of the firm of Rosekrans-Snyder Co., the Philadelphia feed and grain concern, is visiting in Chicago this week.

E. S. Conklin, president of the Marcellus Milling Co., Marcellus, Mich., is visiting friends in Chicago this week.

Henry Stemper, prominent in the milling and grain trade at Winnipeg, was a visitor on 'Change on Friday of this week.

C. E. Henshaw, of Kingsbury & Henshaw, Antigo, Wis., known as the Antigo Roller Mills, spent the week in Chicago among the trade.

The Freed Cereal Laboratories, of Chicago, have moved into new quarters at 960-62 Montana street, where greatly increased facilities will enable them to broaden the scope of their work.

F. C. Hoose, of Kansas City, was in Chicago the fore part of the week. Mr. Hoose gives it as his opinion that there are approximately 25,000,000 bus. of wheat yet to come out of the Southwest; that, while trade in Kansas City is somewhat slow locally, he is very enthusiastic over the general prosperity of the Southwest.

The executive committee of the National Association of Macaroni and Noodle Manufacturers of America held a meeting in Chicago early this week, where it was decided to hold the annual convention of the organization in Minneapolis in June. Plans are being perfected by the organization to give national publicity to macaroni, regardless of brand, so as to increase the per capita consumption in this country. At the present time there are 258 macaroni and noodle manufacturers in the United States.

A consular report says the Swedish Food Commission has purchased more than 40,000 tons of wheat, but there is still a shortage of grain in the country. However, considerable quantities of potato flour are now being manufactured.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1915.

Very few cars of flour were booked this week from mills, but considerable re-selling was done at much less than the mill limits. This applies to to the western part of the state more than the eastern part, as a great many bakers and jobbers in that section booked considerable flour. Many buyers bought more than they could use in 10 years if times were normal, but mills were anxious to sell. Some buyers would not have taken out a car if the market had gone the other way.

The majority of the buyers think there is going to be a big break soon, as they are in a position to know that wheat is not going out of the country and is being stored in cars and elevators. The coal operators have been offered very large money for soft coal by both France and Italy if they will get boats to haul it, but there are none to be had before August. One large coal operators said this week that he could sell enough coal to foreign ports to run every soft coal mine in Pennsylvania and West Virginia on full time if they could get transportation, but as it is out of the question they will not figure.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood—$7.35@7.75; straight, $7.20@7.35; clear, $6.85@7.20; low grade, in jute, $5.50@6.80.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.50@7.75; straight, $7.25@7.55; clear, $7.10@7.25; extra, $6.40@6.80.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton—$7.50@7.75; straight, $7.25@7.50; clear, $5.60@5.90.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$7.05@7.25; Pennsylvania, in wood, $7.05@7.35.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $34.50@35.50; flour middlings, $32.50@33.25; standard middlings, $27.25@27.50; bran, $28.25@28.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $31@32; bran, $28.25@28.50; winter middlings, bulk, $30@31; bran, $30@30.50.

Notes.

The Mayer Baking Co., of Wilmington, Del., was incorporated with capital of $50,000.

The J. S. Steeley flour mill, at Ottsville, Pa., which was rented by H. S. Beidler, of Doylestown, burned this week with a $1,000 loss.

James C. Morrow, an old retired flour and feed dealer, of Wilmington, Del., aged 80 years, and Joseph P. Lohmeyer, aged 68, a master baker, of Pittsburg, Pa., both died this week.

A special experimental plant to determine the cause and effects of explosions of dust in flour mills is being installed at the Pennsylvania State College at Bellefonte. The United States Department of Agriculture has authorized its erection.

The new 1,000,000-bu. Southern Pacific elevator, to replace the Sunset elevator burned several months ago, will be completed and in operation by June 15. Work is being rushed so that the early export movement from the new winter wheat crop can be handled.

Examiner Pattison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been conducting hearings in Pittsburg, Pa., on the spotting charge.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22, 1915.

Corn products business for the past week was of fair volume, with Southern purchases the feature of the market. Prices moved in a narrow range, with closing values about on same level as a week ago. Immediate Southwestern states bought meal only in mixed cars with flour. Southern states bought in straight cars to some extent, but more than half the output of mills was moved in mixed cars.

Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi were the best buyers in the South. Territory to the east of these states bought all of their supplies from southern Illinois and local mills, who are at a decided advantage over Missouri River mills.

Cream corn meal sold at $1.65 per 100 lbs. in 24-lb. sacks, f. o. b. mill. In straight cars, some mills offered cream meal as low as $1.55 per 100. Standard meal sold at 25c per bbl. less than cream grade. In the middle of the week one country mill offered standard corn meal in 24s at $2.95 per bbl. net, Kansas City basis, and asked a premium of 20c for cream grade. Early in the week this mill quoted cream corn meal up to $3.35 per bbl.

Chop is slow sale. Southern demand is light, while Southwestern states are taking very little chop. No. 3 yellow corn chop sold at $1.38 per 100 lbs. at the close, while No. 2 yellow was quoted at a range of $1.40 to $1.42 per 100 lbs. in burlap bags. No. 3 mixed sold around $1.35 per 100 lbs. most of the week, Kansas City basis. Oklahoma was not a very large buyer of chop, while Arkansas jobbers took supplies only in mixed cars with meal and flour. Corn bran sold at $1.10 to $1.20 per 100, but there was a very limited outlet for this feed and mills have large supplies in warehouses.

Hominy and brewers' grits are slow sale. Brewers are very light buyers, having contracted for a large part of their needs early. Quotations on brewers' grits are at a range of $1.70 to $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.75@1.80 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.35@1.42 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 @1.20 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22, 1915.

A sharp break was recorded in the cash corn market this week, and it tended to bring down corn products market. Cash corn declined four cents. There is not much life in corn products. The buyers are taking hold for immediate use only, as they believe the market will go still lower. Corn products fell 10 cents, and are at the lowest point in many months. The total receipts of corn aggregated 152 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@1.55; corn chop, $1.45@1.55.

New York, Feb. 22, 1915.

Corn goods were rather strong in tone and prices all showed fair advances. A moderate amount of business was turned over.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.15 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.85@1.90; coarse, $1.80@1.85; hominy, $4.30@4.50; granulated yellow, $4.30@4.50; corn flour, $2.40. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.86@1.89; grits, $1.87@1.90; flakes, $2.15.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 22 1915.

Better demand for corn goods last week than during previous week. Prices were firmly held on the basis of the previous week, and inquiry for all sorts of corn products was active on account of high prices of flour. Local stocks are fair, but last week some good restocking orders were placed. Ruling quotations were as follows, basis f. o. b. New Orleans, in carlots, in 100-lb. cotton sacks: Cream meal, $4.10@4.20 per bbl.; pearl meal, $4@4.10 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; hominy, $4.15@4.25 per bbl.; corn flour, $3.60 @3.70 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@1.50 per 100; brewers' grits, $1.80@1.85 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, $1.15@1.25 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.

The corn products demand has been light during the past week, sharing the inactivity which developed in most all feeds. Hominy is quoted a little lower, but other lines are holding steady. There is a feeling that trade is likely to become active within the next two or three weeks. The movement of rail corn is slower than some weeks ago, though receipts during the winter have been large. The amount in store is much more than it was a year ago and much greater than in most grain centers of the country. The present crop was dry enough to grade No. 2 early in the season, but it is not doing so well now, as late winter is apt to be damp. Only a little corn grades above No. 3.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.50 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $31.20; cracked corn, $32.70; granulated corn meal, $2; cream bolted meal, $2; white corn flour, $2.10.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1915.

Corn has ruled easier, prices declining two cents last week. Corn is quoted here at 80 to 82 cents. Corn products have an easier tone, though quotations show no change. Bolted meal is quoted $1.85 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits at $1.95 per 96-lb. bag. Demand is fairly active, due to high price of wheat products.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

A very small feeding demand for corn is reported from Southern states. Most of the cotton states are buying corn in about the same proportion as other feeds, or less than one-half the amount taken a year ago.

The purchasing department of the Panama Railroad Co., 24 State street, New York City, will receive sealed bids until March 5 for 150 cases of white corn meal and 400 cases of yellow corn meal, 15 4-lb. sealed tins to the case.

An Argentine report on corn crop progress says: "The weather on the whole has been very favorable, and present indications are that the crop will be a large one. A spell of fine weather, however, would now be beneficial, as fully sufficient rain has fallen in nearly all districts. There is still a fair surplus of corn left over from the old crop, and, provided the new crop makes satisfactory progress, farmers will no doubt be willing to sell the balance of the old crop, as present prices are fairly satisfactory.

J. Rose Myers, a flour distributor in Philadelphia, Pa., believes that wheat would have sold around 80c per bu. if the European countries had not gone to war; also, that the war would naturally be expected to increase the price of wheat, but an advance of more than 100 per cent was not anticipated.

As an inducement for the Mollett Grain and Milling Co., McClure, O., to rebuild their plant, a committee is soliciting subscriptions for a bonus.

The Lake Erie Milling Co., of Toledo, O., has been incorporated with $10,000 capital.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22, 1915.

After a reduction of 25 cents, the flour market again reacted this week. The reaction was brought about owing to the sharp upturn in cash wheat, which touched $1.63.

Agents representing the spring and hard wheat flour mills increased their prices. Buyers bought very sparingly during this week, as many of them are of the opinion that the market will go down, as the exports will decrease as a result of the blockading of the ports by warring nations. Locally, the cracker and baking concerns are taking hold in 100-bbl. lots, as they say they do not care to lay in large supplies. They say that should an embargo be placed on flour shipments it will bring flour prices down.

The Master Bakers' Association met here this week and declared that they would not increase prices of bread to six cents at this time. They passed a resolution asking Congress to place an embargo on flour shipments. Many of the bakers have reduced the size of the loaves of bread, but they say they will not increase prices unless flour goes still higher.

The cash rye market displayed an easier tone, and flour prices tumbled in sympathy. Rye flour prices are off 10 cents. Rye bakers are taking hold more liberally as a result of the reduction in prices.

The mill feed market is easier. The fine weather that is now prevailing throughout this section has tended to cause buyers to keep out of the market when it comes to buying in large lots. The Southern points are taking hold in larger lots.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Witer Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25 @7.45; fancy, $6.90@7.15; family, $6.50@6.65; extra, $6.05@6.25; low grade, $5.85@6.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.80 @8.10; straight, $6.90@7.40; clear, $6@6.10.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.90@ 8.30; straight, $7.45@7.70; clear, $6.45 @6.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.65@6.90; city pure, $6.75@7; city blended, $6.60@6.70.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25.50@26; middlings, coarse, $28.50@29.50; fine, $28.50@29.50.

Notes.

The receipts of flour this week amounted to 22,762 bbls., compared with 23,982 bbls. last week and 20,982 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,872 bbls., compared with 20,982 bbls. last week and 19,982 bbls. a year ago.

H. G. Bailey Grain Co., St. Louis, incorporated, with capital $6,000. Incorporators: H. G. Bailey, R. A. McDonald, Mark A. Daly.

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Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 22 1915.

While wheat has recovered some of the losses of the last two weeks, it is selling at $1.55, two cents lower than a week ago, and flour prices show a corresponding decline. Indiana patents stand at $7.15@7.25 in jute. Demand is not brisk, buyers evidently holding off on the hope of further declines. Orders that have been received are designed to carry the purchasers over the uncertain period, and no more.

Feed is a little weak, as the mills have been running ahead of demand in production. It is quoted at $25.50 a ton, f. o. b. mills.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.50; straight, $7.15@ 7.25; clear, $6.85@6.95. Quotations in wood; jute 25c lower.

Mill Feed—$25.50 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $25.50.

Indiana Notes.

J. G. Voyles, of Columbus, who operated mills at Elizabethtown and several other Indiana towns, is dead.

Pliny M. Gale is in charge of the Indianapolis office of the Gale Bros. Co., grain dealers, of Cincinnati. The office is at 818 Board of Trade Building.

The Hinshaw Elevator Co., of Nora, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. F. T. Hinshaw, A. B. Hinshaw and E. A. Hinshaw are the directors.

Ralph Bennett, Marion Switzer and Charles Bates are directors in the Farmers' Grain Co., of New Carlisle, recently incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000.

Flour production of Indianapolis mills for the last week was 14,828 bbls., compared with 15,401 bbls. the preceding week, 11,942 bbls. the corresponding week of 1914 and 7,890 bbls. the corresponding week of 1913.

The Madison Milling Co., Madison, O., has been incorporated, with capital of $15,000. Incorporators are A. N. Benjamin, H. M. Rand, W. C. Behm and C. B. Gladding.

The import duty on grain and flour in Spain has been lowered to equal 1s per quarter of 480 lbs. Much grain is being imported from Argentine and the United States.

WANT ADS.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 22, 1915.

The flour market is rather dull. Not much demand, and mills are cutting down running time. Few new sales reported, and mills are running on old business and a little local trade. The uncertainty of the wheat market has caused the dealers to hold back, and no one seems to know whether it will take a slump or a jump in the market to get them in the notion of buying. Kansas patents are selling from $7.70 to $7.90.

The wheat market has jumped around considerably. Dealers report that they have not been able to buy in any large lots, and say there is practically nothing doing. Big rains throughout Kansas the past three days will stop receipts. Forty-eight cars of wheat in Wichita today, against 12 a year ago. Export continues to take most of the wheat at good prices, mills taking only a car or so, just enough to play even. Elevator men are paying the farmers around $1.45 for wheat. In fact, they are paying in some instances more than they can get out of it should they sell the same day.

Feed is a little weaker and not in as good demand as a week ago, bran selling from $1.10 to $1.15, basis Kansas City rate points. Shorts have dropped off also. With mills cutting down their running time, the feed market should strengthen.

Notes.

H. H. Hill, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan, was in Wichita on business the first part of the week.

Gov. Capper has appointed J. L. Bristow chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, and has reappointed John M. Kinkel and C. F. Foley, and the appointments have all been confirmed. It is understood that Senator Bristow will take charge about March 1.

Wichita and vicinity is having a fine rain which extends in every direction. Reports indicate the growing wheat to be in fine condition, with the exception of the southwest part of the state, or in Clark County around Englewood and Ashland. They report they need rain, not having had any for about six months.

At the request of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, the Live Stock Committee of the State Senate has introduced a committee bill prohibiting the shipment or sale of live stock feed in bags which have been previously used for the same purpose, without having been disinfected in accordance with rules laid down by the sanitary commissioner. The movement is a god one, and it should be extended to the refilling of secondhand flour sacks, as the repacking of secondhand sacks is unsanitary.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission has brought a petition before the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway make rates to New Orleans as well as Galveston on grain and grain products. The Santa Fe placed several embargoes on Galveston this year, and as a result Santa Fe wheat was reduced several cents a bushel and farmers and dealers on the Santa Fe were forced to take less than others who lived on other lines that served New Orleans. The case is set for Oklahoma City, Okla., March 3.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has set March 8 for hearing the complaint of the Hutchinson Board of Trade against the Rock Island Railway and the Santa Fe Railway for a readjustment of the various groups in Kansas for business to New Mexico. On business to New Mexico Kansas is divided into three groups—1, 2 and 3. Group 3, lying in the southwest corner of the state, has a five cents per 100 lower rate on flour and wheat than Group 2; Group 2, covering the central part of the state, has a rate five cents lower than Group 1. Group 1 is the eastern quarter of the state. The Hutchinson Board of Trade in its petition is asking that the groups be abolished and that the rates be put on a mileage scale or graduating scale, or that all of the state of Kansas be put under one group.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.

Sales of flour continue on a small scale and the erratic course of the market restrained a good many buyers. Unless a concession is made, there is not much interest shown, and there is a large amount of competition for business. Millers are cautious about selling very far ahead and most orders are for not more than 30 days in advance. Very little clear flour is to be had, and there is relatively an unusually good demand for it.

The feed market has declined during the week and trade is showing little life at present. Some sellers regard the drop in prices as only temporary and believe that within a very short time supplies will be sufficiently reduced to put the market up again. Retail dealers say that business is much below what it should be at this time.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50, in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@8.25, in wood; pastry, $7.75@8; low grade, $6.

Rye Flour—$7.75@8.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; standard middlings, $25.50; red dog flour, $33; oil meal, $40; gluten feed, $30.85.

Buffalo Notes.

H. C. Veatch, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. business in this territory, leaves this week for an extended trip to the South, and will be absent for several weeks.

The New York state hospitals will require 10,327 bbls. of flour for the next three months, and the purchasing committee at Albany is asking for bids, which close on March 2.

Among recent visitors to the Corn Exchange were the following: W. S. Moore, Duluth; Walter Moore, New York; George Chesbro, Springville, N. Y.; W. R. Noyes, Chicago; A. C. Saxer and A. F. Seay, St. Louis.

George D. Northridge, who bas been in the flour and feed trade at Malone, N. Y., for some years, expects to make a trip to California with his brother, from New England, about March 1, to take in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Bakers have held a number of meetings lately to discuss the possibility of raising bread prices, but nothing has as yet been done. Some bakers have reduced the size of loaves and one or two, at least, have added a cent to the selling price.

There is a report that one of the large lake cargoes of spring wheat tied up here has been sold within the week for export, and it is said that it went for something less than the regular 3½ cents over Chicago May, which has been the regular Buffalo price for several weeks.

Some western New York farmers are holding their wheat in the expectation of getting $2 a bushel, while others are now selling in the belief that prices are likely to take a sudden slump and not come back again. A generation ago, when wheat was booming, farmers who refused to take $1.75 were afterward glad to get 75 cents, the market dropping 25c to 35c while wheat was being drawn to the mills. The farmers are now getting $1.50, and those who call the rise speculative say that $1.20 would be about a normal figure.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Feb. 20, 1915.

Selma jobbers believe that flour will gradually go lower until the price reaches a $7 wood basis for first patent of good quality. This belief is causing those who have flour bought around $6 to offer freely to the retail trade at a lower figure than mills are willing to sell for today, and, while these jobbers who are realizing on low-price purchases are shipping out considerable flour, none is being bought by the trade here at this time.

Jobbers report a lull in the demand for feed, cotton seed meal, hulls, hay and grain. This is also doubtless due to the heavy advances the past week.

The following prices obtain here at this time: Soft winter wheat flour, wood basis, fancy patent, $7.65; standard patent, $7.45; shorts, $30; bran, $28.50; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.78; prime cottonseed meal, 7½ per cent ammonia, $28; cottonseed feed meal, $24; cottonseed hulls, $9.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22, 1915.

There was a moderately active demand in corn products last week, due mostly to a severe shakedown in cash corn prices. Southwestern buying was fair in mixed cars with flour, and the East was in the market with some orders. Buyers are mostly carrying small stocks, and any further depreciation in corn prices may increase business. Corn stocks in all primary markets are large, and the visible supply of 40,000,000 bus. is the largest on record at this season of the year. The export trade has been used as a prop to cash corn prices, so it will be interesting to observe the shipments in the next two weeks under the influence of the present shipping war being waged by England and Germany. Chop trade was light and little demand is noted for brewers' grits or specialty goods. Texas is taking a fair amount of hominy grits. Quote corn meal at $3.65, f. o. b., in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.95.

C. A. Brown and George Shafer have bought the E. B. Cook elevator, at Wapello, Ia.

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HOW ABOUT YOU?

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 22, 1915.

Declining wheat markets shut off all flour business in the state, with the exception of single carlot sales in scattered points. Iowa dealers kept down purchases as much as possible, and the tendency was apparent among mixed-car buyers to take a smaller amount of flour and more feed. Buyers believe the expected break has arrived, and many anticipate that flour will move to a $5 level. However, most jobbers have set their minds up a $6 level, delivered, for patents, and will not do much heavy buying until this figure is reached or the market reacts. Mill representatives declare that it is more difficult to do business on the declining market than on the advancing market.

Bakers and jobbers in the state with light supplies of flour on hand are in no particular hurry to replenish their depleted stocks, and generally when orders are placed they are for minimum cars. Kansas mill did not follow the declines of the week very closely, but at the close fancy hard winter wheat patents were offered to carlot buyers delivered, prompt shipment, at 25c to 50c less than closing figures of a week ago. However, mills did not follow the market a week ago Saturday, when a drop of six to eight cents was registered, so closing prices of mills a week ago were on basis of Monday's recovery.

Spring wheat mills had same difficulty as Kansas in placing business. Shipping directions were light the past week, as the trade delayed sending in directions on the lower prices. Spring wheat mills are asking up to $8.25 per bbl. for short patents.

Mill feed was steady on the lower basis of a week ago. Not much demand is in evidence on bran and shorts, but handlers are not meeting with much difficulty in moving their small stocks. Iowa mills sold most of their output locally. Bran sold the entire week at $23.50 per ton in carlots.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.95; straight, $7.30@7.75; fancy clear, $6.55@6.70; low grade clear, $6.10@6.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $8@8.25; family patent, $7.50@7.95; clear, $6.50@6.70; red dog, scarce at $3@3.50 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23@24 per ton; standard middlings, $24@26; flour middlings, $27.50@28.

IOWA NOTES.

John Weldon, of Decatur City, Ia., who purchased the mill at Cainsville, Ia., last year, took possession of the mill and is remodeling it for operation.

Iowa is not shipping much wheat out of its boundaries. Mills in the state are having some trouble in obtaining sufficient supplies for their own needs. Flour trade of mills is mostly local, and generally only half-time operations are being maintained.

Corn is moving in large quantities from Iowa. Omaha and Kansas City are receiving a large amount of Iowa corn, while some is moving to Chicago. Farmers are not yet satisfied with present prices, which are the highest for the past several years. That corn will be much higher late in the spring, when wheat will be scarce, seems to be the opinion of many producers who are holding their crop.

Several hundred grain men interested in farmers' elevators attended the annual convention of Iowa Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association in Mason City last week. Several representatives of the national Department of Agriculture addressed the meetings. W. H. Kerr spoke on "Accounting and Auditing for Farmers' Elevators." Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Iowa Railroad Commission, talked on "The Passing of Competition."

New York

New York, Feb. 20, 1915.

There was a somewhat larger volume of business in flour during the past week. While the wheat market was just about as erratic as ever, on the frequent dips some business was put through on offers which the mills had in hand at the time the reactions took place. Buyers did not show any great anxiety as to supplies, but here and there found it necessary to make bids on particular brands to replenish stocks.

Most of the business was consummated on Monday of last week, and practically represented trades which had been worked on the break of the previous Saturday. All mills appeared to be in more of a mood to sell than they have been for some time past, and most of them were quite willing to consider bids considerably under levels at which they held of late. The flour trade in this market is in rather healthy condition, insofar as supplies are concerned, as very few of the trade are booked ahead to any extent and practically all of them are continuing to maintain more or less of a policy of conservatism in this regard. With flour at its present high levels, and with the continued agitation and investigations which are going on over the increased price of bread and the uncertainty of the whole world's situation, the trade can see no object in speculating by buying flour ahead.

Spring patents during the week were sold as low as $7 jute by the mills for February and March shipment, and the general range of prices for this shipment was from $7 to $7.30 jute. For April shipment mills were generally asking from $7.25 to $7.50 jute.

A fair amount of business was turned over at prices ranging from $7 to $7.25 jute at various times during the week, practicaly all of it being for February and March shipment. Toward the latter end of the week, when the market advanced, there were quite a few offers given out by the trade at $7 jute, which the mills, however, were compelled to turn down.

Prices on Kansas flours also showed some recession in value during the week, and 95 per cent straights were offered by the mills as low as $7 jute, the general range in prices being from $7 to $7.35 in jutes. Owing to the fact that Kansas flours were more in line with spring wheat patents than for some time past, a moderate business was done, although the volume was far below that of spring patents.

Spring wheat clear continued to be firmly held by the mills, and the situation with regard to these flours has developed into one of strictly supply and demand, and the demand is apparently more in evidence than the supply. There was a fair amount of business turned over on this grade during the week at prices from $6.65 to $6.90 in sacks.

Prices on soft winter wheat flours were rather firmly held in comparison to prices on other grades, although quotations showed some reduction from those of the previous week. Business on same was rather restricted, and straights were held at $7.25 to $7.50 in wood.

Kansas clears continued to be rather scarce, with a fair demand in evidence, and fancy brands were quoted at $6.60 to $6.80 in sacks.

Mill feed prices practically maintained at the previous week's levels, with the exception of spring wheat bran to arrive, which showed a reaction of about $1 per ton under the previous week. A fair amount of business was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $7.15@7.25 in bbls.; clear, $6.90@7.15 in bbls.; low grade, $6.25@6.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.60@7.90 in bbls.; straight, $7.25@7.50 in bbls.; clear, $6.80@7.10 in bbls.; low grade, $6.25@6.50. .

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.75; straight, $7@7.35; clear, $6.60@6.80; low grade or low clear, $6.25@6.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $27.50; standard middlings, $27.50; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $36; oil meal, $40.50@41; city bulk bran, $27; 100-lb. sacks, $28.50; middlings, $27@36; red dog flour, $36.

Notes.

The New York Flour Club will hold its annual banquet at Delmonico's in April, and the committee in charge is now making arrangements to this end.

George Silver, who has been the representative in this market of the New Prague Flouring Mills Co., New Prague, Minn., for some years past, has severed his connection with that mill and will enter upon the flour brokerage business in this market. He is at present in Minneapolis making arrangements to this end.

Contract was let last week by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Fort William, Ont., for the erection of a 750,000-bu. addition to its elevator capacity at a cost of $200,000.

The bids at the recent auction sale of the Tremont Roller Mills, Tremont, Ill., were considered too low and the plant was not sold.

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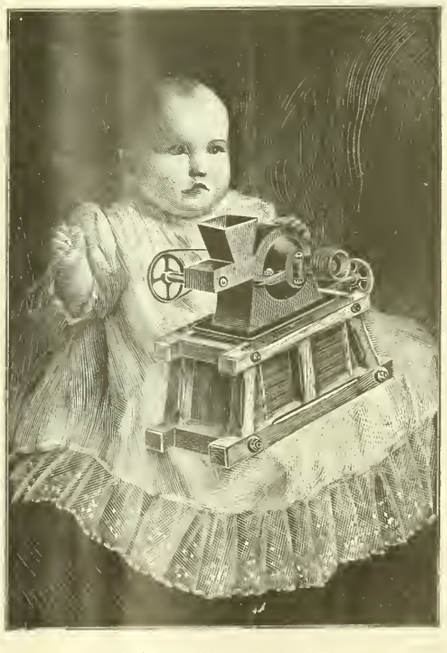

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22, 1915.

No price changes were recorded in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade in this market during the past week. Business was about in the same proportion as a week ago, with orders limited mostly to small lots for prompt shipment. Southern trade continues to show material improvement, but as yet the cotton states are not taking anywhere near the amount of feedstuffs that moves in normal years. Eastern states bought on a fair scale, but most of the output of local mixers was sold to immediate Southwestern states.

Alfalfa mixers in Kansas City are operating full time. Stocks in warehouses are light, as shipping instructions have been coming in freely, and there is some tendency on the part of buyers to order out ahead of contract time. Current sales average more than 75 per cent of the output of mixers.

Decreased cattle feeding operations in the Southwest are having a slightly adverse effect on mixed feed trade. The fact that fat cattle being sold on the Kansas City market are losing from $10 to $40 per head for their owners is discouraging buying of commercial feedstuffs. Many cattle feeders are taking animals off of heavy feed. But feeding operations are still on a large scale and purchases by feeders are considered fairly satisfactory by mixers.

Grain mixed feeds sold at a top of $28.50 for the dry mixture; whole molasses grain mixed feeds sold at $23.50 to $26.50, according to grade. Mixtures containing about 20 per cent grain are quoted at $25.50 to $26.50, while a difference of several dollars per ton is being quoted on cane molasses and best molasses mixtures.

Alfalfa molasses meal is selling at a low point of $17.50 per ton for No. 2 cane mixture. No. 1 cane molasses sold at the top price of $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City basis. The Southwest is not showing a preference for cane molasses mixtures, because of their cheapness, but Eastern trade is demanding best molasses alfalfa feed.

Colorado is still the principal source of meal supply. Wyoming is shipping some meal to this market, but not in large volume. Meal prices were quoted at practically same figures prevailing a week ago. Choice meal is exceptionally scarce, and is quoted nominally at $19 to $20, prompt shipment. No. 2 meal is selling as low as $14.50 per ton, but prices on this grade range up to $15.50 per ton. No. 1 sold at $16.50 to $18 per ton. The supply of meal in Kansas City warehouses is fairly heavy, but most of the stocks have been sold for deferred shipment. In some quarters the last 60 days of the crop year are expected to witness a shortage of alfalfa meal.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $17.50@18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $27.50@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14.50@16; No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $10@11.50; No. 3, $8.50@10; standard, $11.50@13.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22, 1915.

Fine weather is prevailing in this locality and the alfalfa products market showed an easier tone. Alfalfa meal declined 50 cents, while grain mixed feed declined 75 cents. The local buyers are buying very sparingly, owing to the downward trend of the market. The hay market has also tumbled 50 cents, and this has assisted in lowering the alfalfa products. Southern points are taking hold in carlots. The total receipts of hay amounted to 162 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $27.50@28; alfalfa meal, $27.75@28; molasses feed, $27.50@28.25.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23, 1915.

Trade conditions surrounding the alfalfa products market were unsatisfactory last week, and business was limited to buying for immediate needs. The continued mild weather operated against demand, but the main factor in restraining trade is uncertainty over the present high level of prices on all feed and grain products. Irregularity in mill feeds and a wide break in cash corn prices were sentimental influences in the market. Unsatisfactory conditions prevail in the cattle markets, as the present low prices are forcing farmers to economize on feed rather than feed more extensively. Roughage and light amounts of grain are being fed in preference to heavy rations, and open weather has made this possible. Business conditions continue to improve in the South, but buyers are taking light supplies of meal. Mills report a slight let-up in shipping directions to Arkansas and the Southwest, but some contracts are being booked for March and April delivery. Regular trade was best takers of grain mixed feeds, but prices were irregular and dependent on the percentage of grain and molasses. Quote: No. 2 alfalfa meal at $17@17.50; No. 1 at $18.50@19; choice, $20.50@21; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $25.50 @29.50; without grain, $20@22.50.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 20, 1915.

Trading in stock feed was confined principally last week to the close competition on hay, grain and mixed feeds for the re-mount cavalry horses of the allies and shipments of mules for Great Britain. Other trade was dull, with the exception of chicken feed and mixed feeds generally. Alfalfa meal and mixed feeds were holding firmly at values probably $1 per ton over last week. Several good orders were placed and several feed mills resumed operations.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Kansas City seed houses report a large demand from Southeastern and Southern states for alfalfa seed. The diversification of crops in the South will probably result in an increased acreage to alfalfa, in the opinion of local seed handlers.

Kansas City and St. Louis hay dealers are making a strong fight against bills now before the Kansas and Missouri legislatures providing for state inspection of hay. The bill before the Missouri Legislature provdes for state inspection at Kansas City, St Louis and St. Joseph. The provision is made that the state Grain Inspection Department should have control over the hay inspection.

More than 935 cars of hay were received in the Kansas City market during week ending Feb. 18, which broke all records for a single week's receipts in that market. This compares with 902 cars in the preceding week and 608 cars the corresponding week last year. Alfalfa led in the movement with 466 cars. Prairie was second with 408 cars. Tame hay receipts were the lightest in the history of the market.

Blackstrap, a mixture of waste molasses from the sugar refineries of Cuba, with alfalfa meal, corn, oats and other feeds, is said to be the largest single contributor to the freight receipts of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, according to Hoard's Dairyman. To provide for the traffic in blackstrap, which is used almost altogether in the manufacture of molasses alfalfa feeds, a 1,000,000-gallon steel tank is provided at Mobile. One company handling blackstrap operates more than 200 tank cars for transporting this mixture.

With feeding of live stock in Colorado just 50 per cent of the activities a year ago the surplus of alfalfa in the Centennial State is much larger than usual. Farmers now hold large stocks on their farms and are marketing rather freely. The movement from Colorado is expected to maintain large proportions for another 60 days, as demand for both meal and hay is considered exceptionally good. Consuming centers can easily absorb the larger offerings from Colorado without material bearishness in markets.

Colorado is the largest single shipper of alfalfa meal to Eastern manufacturing and distributing centers. A large part of the alfalfa hay being received at Kansas City, the largest hay market in the country, also originates in Colorado. But there is an increasing percentage of meal and hay moving from Wyoming, and this percentage is likely to increase on a large scale, for freight rates are favorable and there is a constantly increasing acreage to alfalfa in Wyoming. Several new mills have been built in Wyoming the past year, the number being placed at ten, and there is indication that the next alfalfa crop year will witness at least ten additional ventures. With the widespread demand for alfalfa feeds and alfalfa meal the most profitable way to market alfalfa hay, Wyoming as a new milling state will develop her output of meal in proportion to the increase in the hay production. Wyoming is one of the largest surplus alfalfa states today, and with favorable freight rates to Eastern states as an inducement to increase her acreage this surplus ought to compare soon with the Colorado surplus in a favorable light.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Feb. 20, 1915.

Surprising amounts of "distress" and second-hand flour appeared in the local market, much to the astonishment of mill agents and the trade generally. Being offered in large and small lots at prices ranging from 25 to 50 cents per bbl. below mills' quotations, values were demoralized by the situation and prices on all grades of flour were down 15 to 25 cents. Little buying was done from mills, in spite of lower prices.

Early in the week, when "distress" flour began to come out, hard wheat flour quotations were $7.50 to $7.75 for patent. Local dealers began offering 95 per cent straight at $7 and the mills came down in price. Then the local trade got offerings of $6.80 for straight, and by Saturday the price was beaten down to as low as $6.50 for 95 per cent. A small lot of Oklahoma was sold at this figure and there was 1,000 bbls. of Kansas offered at $6.80 for 95 per cent. Mills' quotations on Saturday were $7.35 to $7.50 for patent and straight at $7.10 to $7.25. No clears were offered.

Minnesota and Dakota mills made a few sales in small lots at $7.35 to $7.50 for patent, with straight 15 cents under. No clears were offered, though there was a strong demand for them. Little new business was done, on account of second-hand flour sales.

Soft winter wheat flour was selling in small lots on hand-to-mouth orders at $7.25 to $7.50 for patent, with straight 15 to 20 cents under and extra fancy $6.90 to $7. No clear was obtainable. The country trade was good, especially in the sugar districts.

Mill feed trade was dull. Both hard and soft wheat bran was selling in a scattered way at $1.30 to $1.35 in cotton and jute, and shorts were up to $1.40 to $1.45. Pastures are coming in fresh and bran feeding will be dispensed with soon by the majority. Many country dairies are starting up, so it is believed that sales of shorts will be heavy until early summer.

New Orleans Notes.

New Orleans bakers restored their loaves to the old size last week, on account of competition, and have dropped all thought of increasing the price to six cents.

N. O. Nelson, proprietor of about 32 stores in New Orleans, all operated on the co-operative plan, bought a block of ground in Clio street, near Saratoga, last week. He will build a bakery to see if he cannot supply the city with bread at three cents a loaf.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.

Ask

THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO

WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

The Bulk Department

PENICK & FORD, Ltd.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady, can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come April 1, 1915, or sooner. Address A. F. Minard, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED—By a man of experience and ability, a position as manager, or would consider miller-manager of a medium-sized mill. Thoroughly understand the business and can make a success of it. If your mill is not successful, and it is the man you lack, write to Box 260, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By an allround miller, a position with a good mill. Can get the best results and guarantee satisfaction. I have had 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat. Best of references on request. Can come on 15 days' notice. Address Frank Spealman, Fullerton, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—75-bbl. flour mill, sifter system, Barnard & Leas machinery, four sets corn stones; in town of 2,500 population. Located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, sidetrack at mill door. Best of freight rates from West. Good school. Fine opportunity for the right man. For further particulars address R. O. Cotter, Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—Southwestern Nebraska mill for sale. Seventy-five bbl. mill and electric light plant. Six double stands, rolls on wheat, separate roller plant for rye and feed. Power for mill costs nothing. Nearest mills 14, 20 and 25 miles. Good wheat country. Owner must get out, account old age and ill health. Price very low and terms easy. Address Box 261, care Millin gand Grain News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO TRADE—A good 160-acre stock farm near Spokane, Wash. Good new buildings, fine spring water near house, about 90 acres cultivated, balance will make good pasture, running water over part, 4½ miles from town. Will trade $7,400 equity for elevator property or other property of equal value. Address Box 406, Velva, N. D.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

GET YOUR HOME FLOUR TRADE—From a list of special ads that have run in our local paper the past five and a half years. We will select and send you 52 for $25, 26 for $15 or 13 for $10. The large growth of our home trade proves the pulling power of these ads—they should pull as well for you. A. H. Hicks, Altamont, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—All of section 13, 23, 18, Loup county, Nebraska, 20 miles northwest of Burwell; all unimproved, sandy and rolling, with some good valleys. Is north of Calamus River, all good grass, a good grazing section. Price $6,500, mortgage at 6 per cent $2,500, equity $4,000. Want to trade equity for working interest in good milling company with position as miller or manager; 20 years' experience and best of references. Address Box 67, Benedict, Neb.

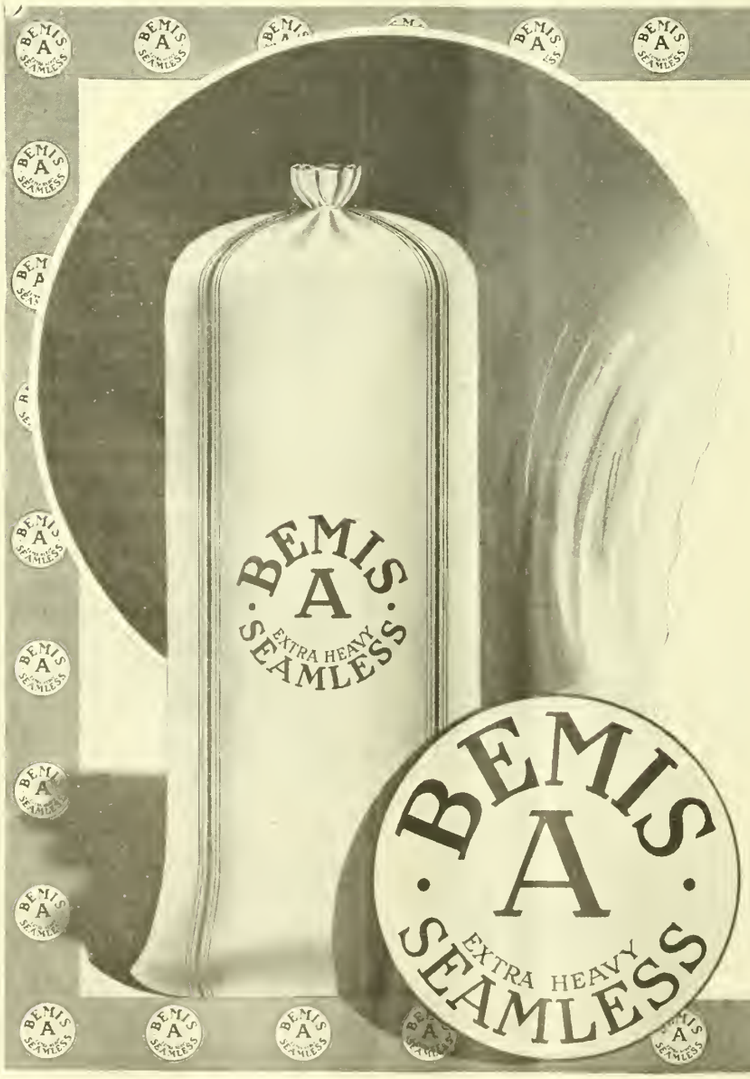
FOR SALE—Nebraska clevator; 40,000 bus. capacity, stone and cement foundation; 10 h. p. Lauson gasoline engine; Barnard & Leas separator, Richardson automatic scale and Howe wagon scale; 3 acres ground. Machinery in first-class condition. On main line Union Pacific Railroad. Heart of Nebraska's wheat belt. Have other business matters to attend to. Write F. A. Kimbrough, Shelton, Neb., for particulars.

FOR SALE.—One boiler 54 inches in diameter, 14 foot long, 54 3½ inch flues. This boiler is as good as new. Schuyler County Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo.

FOR SALE—One complete 30,000 bushel capacity elevator with two warehouse additions for sale at a sacrifice. Please address Coleman State Bank, Coleman, Wis.

"WHOLESALE FLOUR"
and
"RETAIL FEED BUSINESS"
FOR SALE.

We offer our "Wholesale Flour" and "Retail Feed Business" for sale. This business is located in a beautiful city of 16,000 people, on four railroads. It is the only exclusive flour and feed business in the town; is a paying proposition and will bear very closest investigation. The plant can be leased very cheap. Good reasons for selling. All communications confidential. Address C. D. J., care Milling and Grain News.



BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

A NATURAL PROCESS

DID it ever occur to you, in noting the change taking place in your flour when stored under proper conditions, that nature is trying to improve the flour in exactly the same way it is improved when treated by the Electrical Process?

Of course, nature can't improve flour made from unsound wheat; neither can the Alsop Process, but sound, well milled flour is improved wonderfully if you allow it to stand long enough under proper atmospheric conditions; or, it is improved just as much, and instantaneously, by the Electrical Process. The Process simply brings more highly concentrated electrified air into contact with each individual particle of flour.

It pays to follow the way pointed out by nature, and the wise will not experiment with dangerous bleaching chemicals

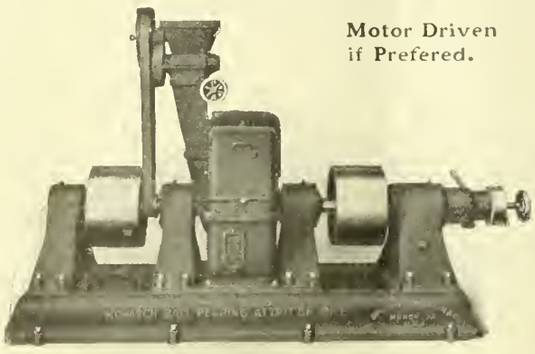
ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

The Path of Progress Is the Path of Profit

Progressive Millers, those who are making the maximum profit and having the minimum trouble, worry and expense from the feed grinding end of the business, are using : :

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Motor Driven if Prefered.

Ask Any Monarch Owner

It takes less than five minutes to open up this mill for changing the plates. This is a one-man job and the only tool necessary is an ordinary wrench.

It can well be realized what a saving in time and labor is accomplished by this feature alone.

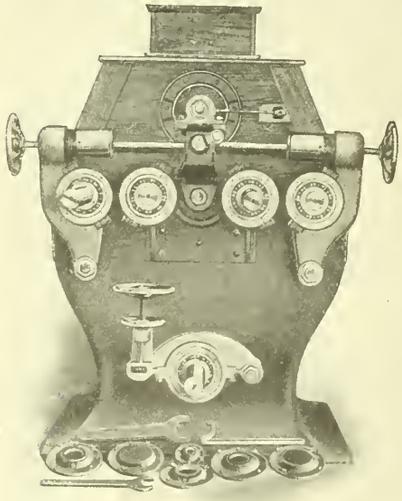
The Monarch also saves lubricant and power, costs little to maintain and the ground product is always uniform. All these points of superiority, and many more, mean profits to you. Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Milling Engineers

Main Office and Works: Muncy, Pa., P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office: No. 9 S. Clinton St.



YOU say you are well aware of the Wolf B. B. D. Roller Mill's supreme merit, but that you can buy other makes for a few dollars less.

Don't Fail to Visit
The Wolf Company's Exhibit
in the PALACE of FOOD PRODUCTS at the
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
February 20 to December 4

Very true! And so can you buy some grades of wheat for less than other grades. *But which kind makes the best flour?* Catch the point of that?

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE
203-4 Boston Building
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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

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Volume Twenty-five . TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915 Number Fourteen

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It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
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WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

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Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

H. R. WILLIAMS

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH

616 WYANDOTTE STREET

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied

Flour that has passed through Dufour Bolting Cloth ranks high when flour comparisons are made.

Let Uncle Pard tell you about Tyler Wire Cloth and Hoyt Flintstone Leather Belting

Everything for mill and Elevator.

2/26/15. Pard

"THE WILLIAMS WAY"

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Tyler Wire Cloth
Hoyt Flintstone Leather
Belting

H. R. WILLIAMS, *"The Bolting Cloth Man"*

614 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Missouri

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Reinforced Concrete Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

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MILLS AND ELEVATORS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY THE

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Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
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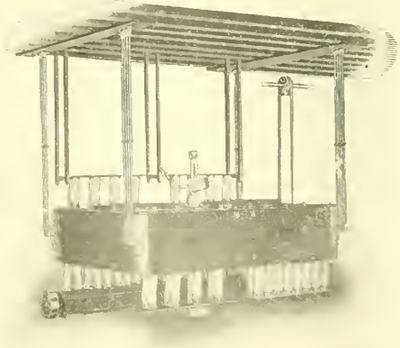

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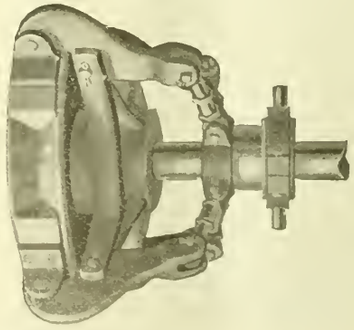

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why

Peerless Princess Flour

Excells All Others

THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY

Choice Turkey Hard Wheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

TYLER & COMPANY,

Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

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Just what the name implies, "REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.

Salina, Kansas.

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THE LYONS MILLING CO.

Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

Manufacturers of

Kansas Hard Wheat Flours

Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

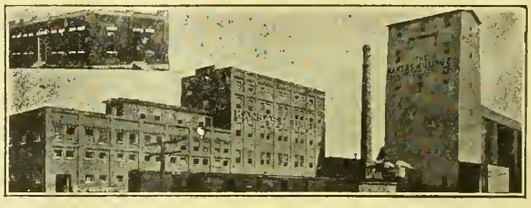
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
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Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

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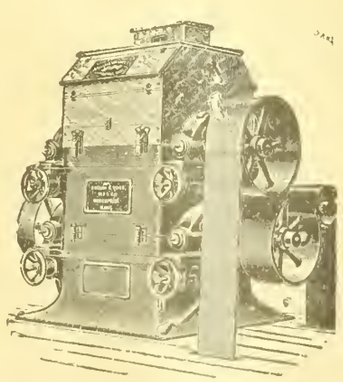

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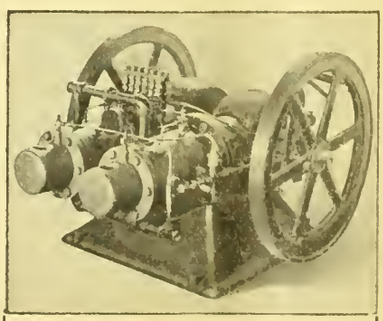

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Milling and Grain News

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Blockade of Germany

England and France Formally Declare Retaliatory Measures.

The decision of the British government to adopt retaliatory measures against Germany was set forth in a formal statement which Premier Asquith read in the House of Commons yesterday. The Premier's declaration is virtually identical with the notes presented to the State Department by Ambassadors Spring-Rice of Great Britain and Jusserand of France.

The statement is as follows:

"Germany has declared the English Channel, the north and west coasts of France and the waters around the British Isles a war area, and has officially given notice that all enemy ships found in that area will be destroyed and that neutral vessels may be exposed to danger. This is in effect a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crew or passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German Admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters, the attack can only be delivered by submarine agency. The law and customs of nations in regard to the attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is bringing it before a prize court, where it may be tried, and where regularities of the capture may be challenged and where neutrals may recover their cargo. The sinking of prizes is in itself a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all crews and passengers.

"The responsibility of discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargoes obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or capturing the ship. So also the humane duty to provide for the safety of crews of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, is an obligation on every belligerent.

"It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of law for regulating warfare have proceeded. The German submarine fulfills none of these obligations. She enjoys no local command of the waters wherein she operates. She does not take her captures within the jurisdiction of a prize court. She carries no prize crew which can be put aboard prizes which she seizes. She uses no effective means of discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels. She does not receive on board for safety the crew of the vessel she sinks. Her methods of warfare, therefore, are entirely outside the scope of any international instruments regulating operations against commerce in time of war.

"The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated captures. Germany has adopted this method against the peaceful trader and the noncombatant with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for civilian population, from reaching or leaving the British Isles or Northern France.

"Her opponents are therefore driven to frame retailatory measures, in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.

"These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French governments without risk to neutral ships or neutral or noncombatant lives, and in strict observation of the dictates of humanity. The British and French governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin.

"It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to confiscation. Vessels with cargoes which sailed before this date will not be affected.

"That is our reply."

THE ATTITUDE OF WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1915.

The impression was general in official quarters tonight that a strong protest would be made against the action of the allies, which was regarded as unprecedented. Officials pointed out that in the reprisals which the belligerents were making toward each other there was a singular forgetfulness of the fact that, whatever might be the violation of international custom as between those countries at war, this could not affect the status of international rules as between the United States and countries with which she is at peace.

Assurances given by Great Britain that today's note was not a reply to the recent proposals of the United States for an adjustment of the entire situation which led to the retaliatory measure, gave ground for some hopes that the measures taken might be only of a temporary character.

The text of the British note, which was the same as the statement made today in the House of Commons by Premier Asquith, was given out at the State Department, with the information that the French note was practically identical.

It was regarded as practically certain that the United States would reply promptly with an inquiry as to how the step was to be carried into practice, together with a protest against the announcement that commerce between Germany and neutral countries hereafter would be interrupted by the allies.

Officials and diplomats immediately were curious on reading the text to know what would be the disposition of cargoes hitherto not listed as contraband, such as cotton, which, if destined to Germany, the allied fleets propose to take into British or French ports.

Just when the United States government will act on the latest note is dependent to some extent on when the replies are received from the allies and Germany to the communication looking to an abolition of submarine warfare on merchant ships and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of belligerents.

William J. Moon, Jr., member of W. D. Moon & Co., grain and feed dealers at Memphis, Tenn., reports that he is improving very rapidly while in the West for his health.

John Enns, of the Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

R. J. McCarroll, formerly with John Wade & Sons, of Memphis, is now connected with L. A. Thornton & Co.

Missouri Rate Hearing

Railroads Ask Lower Rates—The Interests of Millers and Grain Dealers Presented.

The Public Service Commission of Missouri was in session at St. Louis last week considering the application of Missouri railroads to set aside the state rates prescribed by the Missouri Legislature, in which they ask the commission to prescribe higher state carload rates. At the conclusion of the hearing at St. Louis on Thursday, Chairman John M. Atkinson announced that testimony of shippers would also be taken at St. Joseph and at Kansas City.

On Thursday morning the grain and milling interests were represented by C. A. Morton, of Morton & Co., of St. Louis, for the Missouri State Grain Dealers' Association. Charles Rippin appeared for the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and W. H. Marshall of Joplin, for the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club.

Mr. Morton emphasized particularly, that in justice to the grain shippers of the state, there should be the same relative rates from central and southern Missouri as from the northern counties traversed by railroads operating eastward and westward across the state to Chicago and Kansas City. He called attention to the larger acreage and production of wheat in the territory south of the Missouri river.

Mr. Rippin, for the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis, gave reasons why the Missouri state rates and the interstate rates should be on a parity and said that some of the state rates were too low.

W. H. Marshall, for the Missouri millers, made a statement calling attention to the legislative state rates on carload shipments of wheat, corn and flour, but said there were no rates on bran, chops, meal, etc. He also referred to the fact that milling-in-transit privileges were not applied to the legislative-made rates in Missouri. He asked that rates be fixed by the commission on bran, corn chops, meal and other mill products and that transit privileges should also be granted. Mr. Marshall, in particular, stated that members of his organization were not objecting to the restoration of the former carload rates nor were they objecting to any increase in rates which the railroads were asking for in this particular case.

Will Build Concrete Storage.

The Acme Millling Co., Knobnoster, Mo., awarded contract last week to The Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co., of Kansas City, for the erection of 12 concrete bins, with total capacity of 52,000 bus. The improvements will cost about $15,000. Otto J. Lehrack, president of the construction company, says work will start immediately on the tanks for the Acme mill. They will be completed before the new crop begins to move.

Oklahoma Wheat Situation.

The Oklahoma state crop report for March places the condition of growing wheat at 83 per cent, compared with 79 per cent on Feb. 1 and 96 per cent a year ago. The oats acreage has increased 40 per cent, but a crop of only 30,000,000 bus. was raised last year. Reserves of wheat on farms during February decreased 7 per cent and corn and oats decreased 9 per cent. Total farm reserves amount to 6,000,000 bus. of wheat, 14,000,000 bus. of corn and 7,000,000 bus. of oats. General rains in the state during February were very beneficial to wheat particularly, the condition of which showed an improvement of 4 per cent during the month. Supply of sub-soil moisture is ample, and indications are that wheat will secure a good start.

APPLICATIONS FOR TRADE-MARKS.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by the registration thereof, may oppose same if the necessary steps are taken promptly. For further information concerning trademarks apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, trademark agent, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.:

PURITY and representation of a lily. Used on rolled oats since 1904. Applicant, Purity Oats Co., Keokuk, Ia. Serial No. 75038.

RED MOON. Used on wheat flour, rye flour, whole-wheat flour and corn meal since Jan. 1, 1910. Applicant, Frank F. Roby, Kearney, Neb. Serial No. 76412.

VERIBEST. Used on wheat flour since Sept. 25, 1899. Applicant, Crocker Grocery Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Serial No. 81464.

PURPLE CROSS and representation of a Maltese cross. Used on wheat flour since Sept. 10, 1912. Applicant, Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y. Serial No. 66680.

ROYALTY. Used on wheat flour since July 1, 1885. Applicant, Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo. Serial No. 76316.

Representation of a woman astride a globe with a trumpet to mouth and a beehive, with wheat stalks in background. Used on wheat flour since Sept. 1, 1883. Applicant, William Alten Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Serial No. 81801.

Representation of an angel with bow and arrow. Used on wheat flour since Nov. 1, 1913. Applicant, Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Serial No. 82355.

Memphis Notes.

J. W. Boyer, merchant, Corinth, Miss., spent Monday in Memphis. Mr. Boyer is very well posted as to conditions in his section of the state, and reports that business is improving very rapidly. There will be more grain and feed raised in his section than ever before.

Walter White, with Edgar-Morgan Co., feed manufacturers, of Memphis, was visiting headquarters recently.

B. I. Busby, representing G. E. Patterson Co., feed manufacturers, of Memphis, was in for a few days recently. Mr. Busby covers several of the Southern states, and reports business as being very satisfactory.

George Reeves, sales manager of Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., and Acme Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., spent Sunday and Monday in Memphis, loking after business. Mr. Reeves is just returning from a very extensive trip through the South, where he has been for some weeks.

Richard Armistead, who has been connected with L. A. Thornton & Co., grain and feed dealers, has sold his interest in the concern. He is undecided as to what he will do in the future.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS—As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AT
717 MERCHANTS-LACLEDE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
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Terms on Export Flour.

An important question involving the modification of terms on export flour contracts will be adjudicated in the United States Court at St. Louis when the case is tried brought by Jacques Setton & Co., of Alexandria, Egypt, for $12,000 damages against the Eberle-Albrecht Co. The claim is based upon the non-shipment of 2,000 212-lb. bags of flour sold on July 11, 1914, for shipment in August.

This case is typical of others involving claims caused by the European war, both for flour and other products. Without any consideration of the amount of the damages claimed and how arrived at, the trade will be interested in the contentions of both buyer and seller. The court will have to decide upon the facts brought out by the evidence whether the terms of the American Flour Contract of the London Flour Trade Association should have been modified as the sellers insisted upon after war was declared. That is the real issue involved. There is no controversy as to other material facts.

According to the petition of the plaintiffs, the flour in question was bought on c. i. f. terms at Alexandria, Egypt, for August shipment, and because of non-shipment they claim to have lost $12,000 by the transaction. The contract being entered into according to the terms of the London Flour Trade Association, the conditions which apply to this sale are as regards payment and shipment.

The clause in the contract regarding payment reads as follows: "Payment by cash in London in exchange for shipping documents, on or before arrival of first steamer, less discount for the unexpired term of 60 days from date of arrival of bill or bills of lading in London."

Following the general usage of American exporters after war was declared, especially during the first few months, the Eberle-Albrecht Co. asked for New York reimbursement for the shipments to be made in August. In this demand they were but adopting the same terms as to payment which were asked by all American exporters and the terms which the majority of United Kingdom importers complied with, except in the case of German importers. Their contention in this regard was further sustained by the moratorium which ensued in Europe and which applied to Egypt as a dependency of Great Britain. Their bankers refused to handle the documents except for New York reimbursement. Furthermore, the steamship line with which the freight was booked canceled the contract for space and shipments were being delayed from all ports. The German Bank in London, upon which papers were to be drawn, also had failed.

The clause of the flour contract relating to cancellations in case of war reads as follows: "Should the shipment be prevented by prohibition of export, blockage or war, this contract, or the then unfilled part thereof, to be canceled." Whether cancellation automatically followed the declaration of war is perhaps a question for the courts to decide. In the case of Germany there is no question, for direct shipments to Germany were absolutely impossible, and the contracts were canceled, as the goods could not be shipped. In the case of the United Kingdom and France, which is parallel to the case of Egypt, shipments were made by American exporters with the utmost difficulty but upon terms which were modified from the original form of sale because of a changed status brought about by war conditions. Other customers of the Eberle-Albrecht Co. agreed to terms which provided New York reimbursement. It was, at that time, an established requirement insisted upon by all exporters. Otherwise flour shipments were practically impossible as a safe or even a reasonably safe commercial transaction. The buyers of this flour accepted shipments with New York reimbursement from other exporters.

Considering the conditions brought about by the war, American exporters are believed to be within their rights under the contracts in vogue to insist on a modification of terms as they became necessary that shipments might be made. As the large majority of buyers and shippers were able to agree that such modification was necessary, it became an established custom and later a part of the agreements for subsequent sales. Whether the court will take that view of the matter is an interesting as well as a very important question for adjudication, and the decision on the issue now brought in the federal court will be awaited with much concern by the entire industry.

Mail Order Flour Business.

Inquiries from millers in different states, prompted by low flour prices made by certain large mail order or catalogue houses, have brought out some information regarding their prices and methods. If the ordinary miller or flour jobber or even retailer were to attempt a flour business with a selling campaign based on entire disregard to changing wheat prices, he would hardly continue in business for two months, the period of unchanged prices for the catalogue grocery house.

A southern Nebraska miller wrote last week that a large Chicago concern with a branch at Kansas City was selling flour to consumers in his county at $1.57½ per 48-lb. sack, when he sold to merchants at $2 per 48-lb. sack. A slight difference of only about $2 per barrel, with the merchant's profit at a very small figure.

How do they do it? Milling and Grain News has not ascertained the financial acumen which allows such relative prices, but still it is the established policy of the grocery department of the large mail order house in question not to change its prices between the publication of catalogues, which are issued every two months. While the catalogue price on flour was said to be $5.85 per barrel in wood when the last catalogue was issued, they were paying $7.60 per barrel for flour in wood delivered to their warehouse. The prices quoted in their catalogue are for single barrels or less to each customer at one time and the customer pays the freight.

One of the flour buyers for the concern stated that they had been in the flour business for ten years and expect to continue buying and selling flour. About two months ago they had flour contracted for $5.65 per barrel in wood. On the basis of prices last week, they would be able to offer flour at $7.75 per barrel in wood. They buy from different mills, according to price, quality and grade, and the best offer secures the business.

All of the mail order flour is, of course, packed in their own brands, and the mills which manufacture it are not known to the customers. The extent of the business can be indicated by the statement that a branch house had sold 14,000 barrels of flour since Jan. 1. The sales were made on a market which was advancing, and the amount of flour they would sell on a declining market is another question.

What is not yet explained about mail order methods is the policy of protection adopted against the decline and advances in prices. At the beginning of any two-month period, when the selling price is determined, they could cover sales for the period if there was any way of knowing how much flour would be sold. But should they buy any stated amount arrived at by taking the average of sales they would not have enough flour on hand to fill sales if the market advanced higher than their catalogue price, and would have too much if the market declined when millers, grocers and other competitors would undersell them. We don't believe that customers of mail order houses are so loyal that they bother to pay cash in advance and go to the railroad station for their flour at higher prices than the grocer will deliver to them.

There must be some mystery about the mail order business which millers and flour dealers have not yet fathomed, and any solution of the mystery may have sufficient space to tell about "How can they do it?"

Commercial Freedom.

If our government shall succeed in obtaining an agreement among other belligerent nations to permit the shipment of foodstuffs to the noncombatant populations of all belligerents, under satisfactory regulations, it will score a great gain for humanity and for freer commerce on the seas, not only in this war but for the future. An agreement making food for civilians noncontraband would abate the present crisis and settle a perpetually vexing war question.

There would be credit in world opinion for belligerent nations which conceded advantage in this proposal. The advantage would rest with Germany, whose lack of sufficient sea power cuts off her open trade with neutrals. England's control of the sea assures an open pathway for necessaries, however great her losses in shipping may be. For this reason, without serious offense in England's practices, the United States cannot insist upon, but can only suggest and urge agreement for the sake of humanity and peace.

But, regardless of the food shipment proposals, the government must stand firm upon our neutral rights, and upon international law. We must insist upon clear rights of trade and upon the safety of Americans and American ships against attack on the sea. We cannot submit to the sinking of American ships and the drowning of American citizens outside of waters not under actual blockade. We must oppose to the last consequence the mining of shipping routes on the high seas and the torpedoing by submarines of neutral ships.

Much as we are willing to do for peace and humanity, we must defend the right and protect American lives and American property from wanton destruction.

Wheat Surplus of Russia.

Russia's wheat surplus, which has been tied up since the beginning of the European war, was recently estimated at 152,000,000 bus. The Russian wheat crop in 1914 was 808,000,000 bus., including 688,000,000 bus. in 63 European provinces and 120,000,000 bus. in 10 provinces of Asiatic Russia. The rye crop of Russia was placed at 1,035,000,000 bus. in 1914. Not only the Russian crop, but that of Roumania will be loosened by the opening of the Dardanelles. A statement issued from Washington last week indicated that the prices in this country were altogether dependent on the possibility that the Dardanelles would be opened to the passage of the surplus Russian and Roumanian wheat. Grain prices in Russia are exceedingly cheap, due to that country's inability to export.

Legislative Matters

Feed Laws in Kansas and Missouri—Other Proposed Laws.

Wicbita, Kan., March 1, 1915.

Kansas millers are wondering whether Kansas will have a feed law or not for the next two years. There have been several bills introduced regarding feedingstuffs. One was to have small feed mills and the country elevators that grind chop exempted from paying a registration fee, but this bill was defeated by a vote of 59 to 54. Another bill was in the House to change the registration fee, but in the course of the discussion Representative Martin of Reno County stated that he did not think that the manufacturer should pay a tax to catch the dishonest adulterator and that it was up to the state to do this, and he put an amendment to House Bill 802, striking out everything after the enacting clause, and inserted an amendment repealing the 1913 feedstuffs law. This bill was carried by the House and it is now up to the Senate. If the Senate concurs in this action Kansas will be without a feedingstuffs law for the next two years.

Another law is now in the Senate, to which an amendment is to be added which will practically cut the present registration fee in two. So, as the situation now stands, if tbe Senate passes House Bill 802 Kansas will be without a feed law; if they do not concur in this and bring up the other bill and the registration fee is cut in two it will be a help to the millers and small feed mills. So as far as we can see the miller will not be hurt either way.

In talking to different Kansas millers, also feed men, they do not think it will hurt Kansas to be without a feed law for the next two years. It is now too late to introduce new bills in the Legislature, but in 1917 the time should be ripe to pass the National Uniform Feed Law and have the state look after and pay for the inspection. If the registration fee is cut in two it will relieve the small feed mills and will make a difference of about $75 a year to the larger mills. So millers will not be hurt in any case.

* * *

It is still the principal aim of the Kansas Grain Grading Department to eliminate the private inspection department of the Kansas City Board of Trade. At least, this is the aim of a new state inspection bill introduced in the Kansas Legislature last week which is said to be fathered by Chief Grain Inspector George B. Ross. The measure completely rewrites the present inspection law, which has been declared unconstitutional, and provides that anyone may decide not to have his grain inspected, but when he does want inspection only state officials may do it on Kansas soil. The present grain grading commission is abolished. The fees fixed by the bill may be reduced whenever the chief inspector finds that the fees paid in exceed the actual cost of inspection.

Maximum fees allowed by the measure are: For inspecting or sampling each carload, 65c; for inspecting or reinspecting each carload or wagon, 10c; fees for weighing in and out of elevators or warehouses, per car, 50c; duplicate certificates, ordered after service is performed, 10c; moisture tests, 25c; extra samples, 25c.

The section providing for inspection in Kansas only by Kansas inspectors, which is the plan of Chief Grain Inspector Ross to do away with Kansas City Board of Trade inspection and yet dodge the compulsory feature of the old law, also has a proviso stating: "Any other person who shall attempt to inspect or sample grain shall be fined $100 to $500."

* * *

No action has as yet been taken in the Missouri Legislature on the feedingstuffs bills. Millers are decidedly in favor of the Phelps bill, which has been reported favorably to the Senate by the committee having the measure in charge. Something will probably be done with the three feedingstuffs bills before this session of the Legislature closes.

* * *

The workmen's compensation measures before the Oklahoma and Missouri legislatures have not yet come up for a vote. In both states millers are seeking to amend the bills and other interests are devoting time to having changes made in the measures.

* * *

House Bill 468 in the Nebraska Legislature, which provides for an appropriation to equip an experimental mill in the state agricultural college, will be given a hearing on March 3 by the committee having the bill in charge. Tbe Legislative Committee of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association and that of the South Platte Millers' Club will attend the hearing and boost strongly for the bill. Other Nebraska millers are strongly urged to attend the hearing by Secretaries Don McKay and J. E. Burgner, who are using their efforts to have the committee report favorably on the bill, which would make certain its passage in the Legislature.

Bakers Ask Embargo.

New Orleans, La., March 1, 1915.

At the annual convention of the National Association of Master Bakers of America held here last week resolutions were adopted in which the bakers went on record as strongly urging the regulation of exports of wheat, rye and flour and insisted that a federal embargo be placed on this exportation before it was too late.

It was also determined to draft a circular to be placed in every loaf of bread sold by a member of the association. President George M. Haffner, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Jay Burns, the vice-president, from Omaha, led the fight on the floor for the resolutions. Paul J. Stern, of Milwaukee, a former president of the association, opposed it. President Haffner declared that the resolutions were the sentiments of fully 10,000 bakers of many cities of the United States.

Experiments at Pennsylvania State College.

Experiments along the line of explosibility of grain dusts will be conducted at State College, Pa., the Pennsylvania State College co-operating with the United States government, under the direction of Dr. G. A. Hulett, chief chemist United States Bureau of Mines.

The college will erect a temporary building and furnish the machinery for carrying out the work. B. W. Dedrick, instructor of milling and mill engineering, will have supervision. Mr. David J. Price, who is connected with the bureau, visited State College on two occasions, and, finding the college authorities favoring the project and the college being better prepared, having practically all the means or material at hand, together with the fact that this experiment could be conducted by an expert miller, Mr. Price recommended that State College be chosen as the place to carry out the experiment. Tbere were a number of institutions competing for the honor.

A cable report last week stated that Russia has accumulated about 80,000,000 bus. of wheat at Black Sea ports, ready for export as soon as the Dardanelles open.

Thomas A. Forgrave has purchased the entire interest of the firm of Forgrave & Crawford, operating the Soo Flour and Feed Store, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Mixed Flour Law Stands

Efforts to Remove Tax Features Failed in House.

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives in Washington proposed to remove the tax on mixed wheat and corn flour as provided in the Mixed Flour Law passed in 1898. Following a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, it was announced last Wednesday that it was decided that the proposed bill would be abandoned because there was not time in the remaining days of the Sixty-third Congress to enact it into law.

Many protests have been made by different organizations of millers throughout the United States against the proposed repeal of the tax. Among the protests made to representatives at Washington were those of Minnesota millers, the Southeastern Millers' Association, the Southern Illinois Millers' Association and others.

At a meeting of St. Louis millers held at the Merchants' Exchange on Thursday, Feb. 25, the following telegram was formulated and sent to Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives:

"The Mixed Flour Law is absolutely necessary to preserve the reputation of high standard and integrity of America's principal food products in the markets of the world.

"The Mixed Flour Law always has worked satisfactorily to protect the consumer. Consumers desiring a cheaper food product can buy the corn and wheat flours separately and do their own mixing at a cost less than that of a mixed flour product.

"We wish to approve and thank your committee for its reported action in the matter, as we think the Mixed Flour Law insures the purity of American wheat flour."

Bakers Using Corn Flour.

Attention has been called to the continued and increased use of corn flour by bakers since wheat flour prices advanced. Bakers do not need to have a license, pay any special tax or label the bread made of blends. Flour millers, while approving the law as it stands, believe it should also be applied to bakers who use anything but pure wheat flour in bread.

Contract for H. C. Cole Milling Co. Plant.

The H. C. Cole Milling Co., of Chester, Ill., has awarded the contract for the construction of its new mill building to the Gilsonite Construction Co., of St. Louis. The building will be of concrete throughout, modern in all respects, and will include engine room, warehouses and offices.

It is announced by the H. C. Cole Milling Co. that the purchase of the machinery for equipping the flour mill will be made without delay. The specification for the machinery can be secured from the A. E. Baxter Engineering and Appraisal Co., of Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y. All bids will be opened and all purchases made through Mr. Baxter's ofice. All builders of mill machinery and equipment are invited to make bids.

The company expects to have the new mill ready for operation at the beginning of the new crop season.

The flour mill of the Great Northern Flour Mills Co., of St. Cloud, Minn., burned with a total loss of between $125,000 to $150,000. Until recently these mills were operated by the George Tileston Milling Co. They were built 26 years ago and were the largest mills west of Minneapolis and east of the Rocky Mountains, having a capacity of 1,200 bbls. It is not known whether the mills are to be rebuilt, but the flour contracts will be shipped from other mills.

WAR NEWS AFFECTING FLOUR.

Austria Seizes Foodstuffs—German Grain Supply Short—Other Items.

The Austrian government officially announced last week that all private stocks of wheat, rye, barley and corn will be confiscated immediately. The owners will be paid and the accumulated stocks will then be distributed equitably among the various provinces. In following tbe example set by Germany the government issued a statement declaring its action to be only precautionary.

The edict of the Austrian government was the outcome of dissatisfaction on the part of several provinces who were short of grain and who declared that those provinces having a surplus were refusing to sell. Pressure was brought to bear by those having a shortage, with the result that government confiscation was announced.

* * *

Officials of our government are somewhat alarmed over the turn of events in the shipping situation. Two American liners were sunk last week, the Carib and the Evelyn, and it is declared from Washington that no satisfaction has developed from the interchange of notes between this country and England and Germany. Informal inquiries were sent out by this country to England last week, seeking freedom for United States ships through foreign waters. The government is making special effort to obtain an understanding on the foodstuffs shipments to Germany's civilian population.

Considerable interest is still attached to the fate of the Wilhelmina, the cargo of which consisted principally of foodstuffs. Tbis cargo is now before the English prize court, and it is believed that the decision on its cargo will permanently establish the English position on shipments of foodstuffs to Germany. Should it be decided that the Wilhelmina cargo of conditional contraband should be confiscated it will mean that the English government will seize all future boats containing foodstuffs or other conditional contraband intended for private parties in Germany.

* * *

Wheat acreage in France is short, according to a Broomhall cable last week. The agricultural outlook is only fair. The government has released territorials to assist in sowing and threshing. Native supplies of wheat are increasing, but yields of fields where threshing is now going on are light.

The Austrian government is taking steps to plant a large crop in breadstuffs grains. Official announcement has been made to farmers making it almost compulsory that they plant every available acre to wheat or some other breadstuff grain. A full acreage to wheat is expected in Germany. Crop accounts are good.

An official announcement of the British government states that wheat in general promises good, and with dry weather seeding has been resumed. On bottom lands the outlook is only fair, but acreage is disappointing. Weather is unfavorable in Australia. Import requirements are placed at 1,750,000 bus.

The Tipton Elevator Co., Tipton, O., incorporated with capital of $15,000. Incorporators are Arthur Harris, Hugh E. Griffis, Harvey Little, Stephen E. Lee and Frank Griffis.

The Okolona Grain and Stock Co. has purchased the elevator of J. W. Long, of Napoleon, Neb. Frank Long will remain as manager of the elevator.

A. E. Stephenson will build an elevator on the Rock Island Railroad at Enid, Okla., of which F. W. Smith will be the local manager.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 1, 1915.

"Business has not been duller in ten years than the trade of the past fortnight," which is said not to be an exaggeration of present conditions. Mills did practically nothing during the past week in Southwestern or Central states, while Eastern territory is "pocketed" by spring wheat mills of the Northwest. The sharp declines in flour prices did not have any stimulating effect—in fact, directly the opposite was the case. Jobbers will not take hold on declining markets, but with still lower prices prospects for the future are better. Stocks in local territory of mills and throughout the consuming sections depending on Southwestern mills for flour wants are at an exceptionally low point, but this appears to be no inducement for the trade to enter the market for flour.

A net decline of 25c was recorded in Kansas flour prices for the week. Southwestern mills offered 95 per cent in jute, prompt shipment, at a range of $6.35 to $6.60, basis Kansas City. A few carlots of 80 per cent patent were taken by bakers who were in immediate need of flour at $6.60 per bbl., but sales at this or any other figure were infrequent. Kansas mills quoted high patent to regular trade at $6.80 to $7.40 per bbl., delivered southwestern Missouri and Kansas points in sacks.

The probable opening of the Dardanelles is the one factor in the minds of bakers and jobbers that is making them hold off. Those bakers needing flour are buying minimum carloads for current needs, and only when their supply makes it absolutely necessary.

Minneapolis mills still have an advantage in Eastern markets, a milling mixture of wheat costing less in the spring wheat center than at Kansas City. However, this artificial difference is slowly disappearing. Minneapolis and interior Northwestern mills are in complete control of Eastern business, underselling Kansas from 10c to 30c per bbl. However, markets are such that Eastern jobbers are in no mood to make purchases in any quantity, with result that the big advantage of the Northwest is not resulting in much new business in Atlantic Coast states. A few lots were worked for export before Saturday's reaction.

Shipping directions were slower on the sharp declines. Some mills are having difficulty in obtaining instructions on old contracts, because of the much lower prices prevailing on flour now. Average running time of Southwestern mills showed a decrease amounting to about eight per cent. However, the larger mills in Kansas continue to run full time, and there are a number of mills still operating seven days and seven nights weekly.

* * *

Soft wheat mills are experiencing more difficulty than hard winter wheat mills in obtaining directions. Southern trade, especially, is slow in ordering out. New business was exceptionally light the past week. A few carlots were sold to local trade and some flour was bought by the South at $7.10 per bbl. for short patent.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for March-April shipment, $6.35@6.60 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@30c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.90@5.30.

Mill Feed Takes a Tumble.

General overstocking of bran and other mill feeds by jobbers and small dealers was felt seriously in the mill feed market in the Southwest during the past week, when bran tumbled about 12c to 14c per 100 lbs., the biggest decline in a single week for more than a year. A week ago Saturday mills were asking $1.10 for bran and not much was being offered at that figure. At the close of the past week bran was offered freely by mills at 96c to 98c. Demand for feed is about as dull as flour trade.

Shorts were as weak as bran, and prices at the close were $1.05 to $1.15 for gray shorts and up to $1.18 for fancy white shorts. Trade in shorts is limited to local territory of mills in a great many instances. Quite a few Kansas mills have shorts on track and are anxious to move this supply, but the narrow demand cannot even absorb track offerings.

Middlings were in exceedingly light supply and prices were fairly well maintained. Prices were reduced only about 10c per 100 lbs., sales at the close being made at a range of $1.38 to $1.40 per 100 lbs. A few mills offered straight cars of middlings. However, most of the output of mills was sold in mixed cars.

A large amount of bran is stored in warehouses of mills, and more was put in store the past week. Not a few millers in Kansas believe that prices of bran will be much higher as the new crop season approaches. But the declines last week changed the minds of some millers who are storing bran in large quantities.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 96@98c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.05@1.15; white shorts, $1.18@1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.38; red dog, $2.50.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 57,600 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 41,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 54,560 bbls. two weeks ago and 39,600 bbls. corresponding week in 1914. Two small mills resumed operations last week.

Kansas Prepared or Hearing.

Almost a minimum 30,000-lb. carload of information has been gathered by C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, to combat the stand of railroads in Western Classification territory who are attempting to raise the minimum from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. Mr. Topping has information from a majority of the millers in the Southwest showing what proportion of their shipments in the past have been in 30,000-lb. cars. Testimony will be introduced showing that the low intrastate minimum in many states will seriously interfere with Kansas business should the minimum be raised. It is pointed out that even with the present interstate minimum of 30,000 lbs. business is almost impossible in many states where intrastate minimums of 20,000 to 24,000 lbs. are in effect.

The hearing on the advanced minimum will be held in Chicago March 9 to 12. Many merchants now handling a carload of flour will be compelled to handle less than carload lots, because of insufficient warehouse room and the larger capital needed.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Impassable roads delayed the wheat movement in many parts of the Southwest, but millers write that farmers showed a marked tendency to sell part of their reserves on last week's declines. Many elevator points in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma reported slightly heavier marketings by farmers, but the bad condition of roads, as a result of the almost daily snows and rains in the Southwest, kept the movement down. Receipts in Kansas decreased, amounting to 306 cars, compared with 400 cars in the preceding week, 205 cars last year and 312 cars in 1913.

Elevator stocks in Kansas City continue to show a steady decrease. Large amounts are moving out on old export contracts, and demand from millers for elevator wheat is reported to be in larger volume. Southern Illinois and Missouri millers are liberal buyers of hard wheat from elevator men, while Texas is also taking large lots. Elevator stocks here now aggregate 3,21,424 bus., a net decrease for the week of 336,231 bus. Elevator holdings a year ago amounted to 7,048,662 bus.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.70@7.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.30; first clears, $6.10@6.25; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.90@7.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.40; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10 @3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05 @3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.10; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.90 @7.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.70@7.30; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100; mill-run, $1.15; gray shorts, $1.20; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.50 @7.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.30@7.80; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.20@1.30; standard shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.50@7.90 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.40@7.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.90@8.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.90@8.10 per bbl.; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Chess Cassler, head miller of the Stafford (Kan.) mill of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has been transferred to the Clinton (Mo.) mill of the same company.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas will hold its third annual meeting in Wichita March 2 and 3. Among the speakers will be H. J. Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and D. S. Warwick.

The sales manager of a Kansas City mill made the statement that business of his company the past three weeks has been the lightest for any like period in 13 years. The manager of a western Kansas mill said, regarding this statement: "Business has been duller with us than it has been in years, and we doubt if the Kansas City miller has exaggerated present conditions whatever."

Friday's big drop in wheat caused Hans Peterson, of Lenora, Kan., to faint on the Kansas City Board of Trade. The report of the opening of the Dardanelles resulted in a seven-cent break in the market, and the excitement was too much for Mr. Peterson, who was dabbling a little in May and July. The rumor that he had lost $10,000 was denied by his broker.

"It looks as if Kansas and Oklahoma are in line for another big wheat crop," said C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, last week. "I have reports from all parts of the two states, and wheat is in good condition everywhere. Even in western Kansas moisture has been ample and wheat will enter the spring with a large supply of sub-soil moisture."

S. E. Jackman, of the Jackman Roller Mills, Minneapolis, Kan., estimates that Ottawa County has reserves of about 12½ per cent, or more than 200,000 bus. Mr. Jackman figures that the county harvested 1,700,000 bus. of wheat in 1914. Wheat movement is of fair volume, but many farmers are holding for higher prices. The highest price ever paid by the Jackman Roller Mills previous to this crop was $1.37 for wheat in May, 1912. Reserves of old wheat were so light in that month that wheat brought a premium over Kansas City.

The Cheney Mill and Power Co.'s property, Cheney, Kan., was sold at public auction on Feb. 23 to J. J. Entz, of Hillsboro, Kan., for $8,000. It cost $27,500 to build the mill and light plant. Mr. Entz, the new owner, was one of the incorporators of the company when it started, 10 years ago, but bad wheat crops for several years caused the mill to be shut down. It is now planned to raise the capacity of the plant to 300 bbls. by June 1, when operations will start. With J. J. Entz will be associated Dr. J. G. Entz, of Hope, Kan., and P. G. Kroeger, of Cheney. A new company will be incorporated soon. It is probable that the light plant will be sold at an early date.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

Bran and Alfalfa Meal Storage—

1½c per 100 lbs. per month. Not only lower rates, but better service. The largest modern warehouse west of Chicago. Absolutely fireproof, with capacity of over sixty carloads a day.

All orders for re-shipment handled the same day received.

You will make no mistake doing business with—

Southwest Warehouse Co.

Nineteenth & Campbell Sts.

Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1915.

Stagnation ruled in the flour market last week and final prices were 15 to 25 cents lower. New business was reduced to a minimum and confidence in prices was shattered by a wide break in cash and future wheat, which was partially recovered on Saturday. Trade sentiment is badly mixed over the outlook, however, and until the grain market develops more stability, buyers of flour will take supplies only for immediate needs. With the allied fleets of England and France smashing their way through the Dardanelles, with the intention of making a market for a large surplus of wheat held in Russia, there is not much inducement to stock up with high-priced flour, especially as so far since war started in Europe, Russia has made no wheat shipments, whereas last year her total, mostly through the Dardanelles, was over 176,000,000 bus. It is these figures which throw a spasm into the wheat market every time the possibility of shipments from Russia seem imminent.

Flour output was reduced considerably last week, although several mills were fortunate to have contracts to justify full time runs. Further curtailment in output is indicated. Mills asked prices based on current wheat prices, but sales were few and in small lots, and some cancellations of former purchases, even made at lower than current values, were heard of. Low grade and clears were pressed for sale and met little demand. Export sales were small, with one lot hard 95 per cent to South America netting $6.70 jute, and a few lots of hard flour to Europe. Final sales were 350 sacks of extra fancy at $6.25 jute; 500 bbls. soft straight at $6.40 jute; 150 bbls. soft patent, $7.25 wood; 500 bbls. spring patent at $6.50 jute.

Output of flour at the following mills was 71,700 bbls. last week, against 86,900 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,500; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.60@6.75; straight, $6.40@6.50; extra fancy, $6.20@6.25; fancy, $5.50@5.75; low grades, $5@5.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.70@6.80; straight, $6.40@6.55; first clear, $5.80@6; low grades and second clear, $5@5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.50@6.75; clear, $6@6.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $6.60 and dark $6.40; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote soft bran nominally at $1.09; hard, $1.06; middlings, $1.16@1.28; oat feed, $16 per ton; white hominy feed, $26; No. 2 alfalfa meal, $16.50; No. 1, $18@18.50; choice, $20. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.15 and brown middlings, $1.25.

Mill Feed Is Weaker.

There was a break of five to seven cents in bran prices last week, owing to unsettlement in grain markets. Trade was almost entirely for immediate needs, and many dealers look for continued price recessions until the grain market seeks a level where quotations become less violent. Smaller operations at the mills apparently had no influence on prices, but might readily have if the output should be cut down to any material extent. Stocks are fairly large at some points, as mills have shown a tendency to store considerable bran recently, in expectation of higher prices. This supply may be placed on the market if conditions change. Most sales recorded were in split carlots, and there was practically no demand for future shipments. Shorts were about as weak as bran, but middlings were fairly steady, owing to a scarcity of supplies, especially of white grades. Late sales were one split carlot 100-lb. soft bran at $1.09 and $1.28 for middlings; one car choice alfalfa meal sold at $20.

Cash Wheat Is Lower.

Cash wheat had a stormy passage last week, and after dropping six to eight cents a bushel, made a violent recovery of four to five cents on Saturday, and lost four to five cents on Monday. The market was unsatisfactory from the standpoint of both buyers and sellers, as the bombardment of the Dardanelles and the dangerous shipping conditions in European waters caused much uncertainty as to the future course of prices. Receipts of wheat in this market were 30,000 bus. under the preceding week, and shipments were over 200,000 bus. more, and there is every indication that farm reserves in this territory are unusually light. Millers and elevator interests were good buyers on the break, and several good sales were reported for export houses. A report was current on the Merchants' Exchange that a discretionary order for 1,000,000 bus. of wheat had been received by a local firm for shipment to Italy. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.50@1.51½; No. 3 red wheat, $1.47@1.48; No. 4 red, $1.45; No. 2 hard, $1.52@1.56; No. 3 hard, $1.50@1.56.

St. Louis Notes.

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. have purchased ground adjoining its elevators at Alton, Ill.

P. P. Williams, formerly in the grain business in St. Louis, but now located at Nashville, Tenn., was a visitor on 'Change last week.

J. H. Wimberle, a miller from Steelville, Ill., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Wimberle is well known to the local milling trade.

Chief Flour Inspector Rump reports 17,270 bbls. of flour inspected at St. Louis in February. Flour stocks were: March 1, 1915, 68,300 bbls.; Feb. 1, 1915, 89,600 bbls.; March 1, 1914, 81,374 bbls.

It is rather a peculiar coincident that H. Paule, Edward Paule, Edward Deffa, W. A. Miller, Fred Deibel and Charles Meuser, all feed men on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, are candidates for the Board of Aldermen.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 71,230 bbls., against 59,330 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 625,410 bbls., against 527,050 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 92,870 bbls., against 121,660 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 875,610 bbls., against 637,050 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 436,800 bus., against 465,600 bus. the week before. Shipments, 429,010 bus., against 643,940 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last week were 1,233,118 bus., against 1,303,774 bus. last year. Of the present stock 16,204 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 979,784 bus. No. 2 red, 1,000 bus. No. 1 hard winter wheat and 24,482 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Marshall Hall, president of the W. L. Green Commission Co., returned to St. Louis from Washington, D. C., last week, where he was in consultation with administration officials relative to the seizure of the steamer Wilhelmina by the British government. Mr. Hall has been exceedingly confident that the Wilhelmina's cargo, destined to the civilian population of Germany, will ultimately reach the destination, regardless of the fact that the ship and cargo now are held subject to ruling of the prize court of Great Britain.

Not one professional trader in 50 has made any money in the wheat market since the war in Europe started, according to well posted grain men on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. In the first place they say, when war started the advance was so rapid that few traders got in. Then prices looked so attractive at the higher level for the "short" seller that they began to fight the advance and lost money. When it looked certain recently that May wheat would sell at $2 they all got "long" the market near the top. Now the attack on the Dardanelles has knocked the bottom out of prices, and it is questionable just where May wheat will sell.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., March 2, 1915.

The flour business for the past week has been about as quiet as we have experienced for several months. Flour buyers in general are looking for a big decline. However, it is possible Saturday's wheat market will encourage buying to some extent, as favorable news in regard to the export business goes a long way to make everybody believe that there will be another advance in the market.

Extra fancy flour has been moving very freely, in comparison with the volume of business that is being done, and a great many mills are refusing to quote this class of goods at all, stating that the demand for the past few months has caused their patent flour stocks to be very heavy. This being the case, they are quoting their fancy patent flour only. A great many mills have reduced their prices from 50c to 60c per bbl., but this is not helping business conditions, as the trade in general is unwilling to buy because of such a high market. Colorado mills are quoting around $7 per bbl. for immediate shipment and asking 10c per bbl. higher for 30 days.

Hard wheat flour continues to move rather slowly, as prices on this class of goods are almost as high as soft wheat flour, the latter being preferred by the merchants and dealers in Arkansas and Louisiana.

Prices are as follows, basis Little Rock rate points: Highest patent soft wheat flour, $7.75@7.90, basis 48-lb. sacks; standard patent, 30@40c per bbl. less; extra fancy, 50@70c less. Highest patent hard wheat flour, $7.25@7.40; standard grade, 20@30c less.

Notes.

E. B. Overton, of the Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City, Mo., has just made a trip throughout the territory, and reports business very quiet, the trade in general being afraid of contracts at this time. Mr. Overton makes his home in Little Rock.

J. D. Journee, of the Hungarian Milling and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., was in Texarkana this week. Mr. Journee covers a large territory in the South, east of the Mississippi River, for his firm, and was on his way to New Orleans, after having completed a trip through Texas. Mr. Journee makes his home in Atlanta, Ga., 904 Fourth National Bank Building.

J. N. Wannamaker, of the Blue Rapids Milling and Elevator Co., Blue Rapids, Kan., who was in Kansas City several days the past week, said flour trade was exceedingly dull. "All of our customers are carrying light stocks," said Mr. Wannamaker, "but they do not care to buy on a wheat market like the one we are now having."

F. O. M. A. Annual Meeting.

The Fraternity of Operative Millers of America will hold its next annual convention at Cincinnati on May 24, 25, 26 and 27. B. W. Dedrick, secretary, of State College, Pa., under date of Feb. 22, called attention to the annual meeting at Cincinnati, and urged the attendance of every miller, calling attention to the necessity for an effort to increase the membership of the F. O. M. A.

Among the entertainment features are announced a band concert on Monday evening, with the reception on Tuesday evening, a vaudeville entertainment; on Wednesday evening, a banquet; on Thursday afternoon, a steamboat ride on the river, with lunch and dancing; on Thursday evening, an outing at Chester Park. Special entertainment will be arranged for the ladies during the time of the convention. George H. Lewis, chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, is making an effort to arrange a series of entertainments to be thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by all who attend.

Aside from a good program of papers, lectures and demonstrations of chemical analyses, etc., a series of topics relating to practical milling will be placed on the program, and as each is taken up there will be time for an informal and general discussion in which all of the members are expected to take part.

Secretary Dedrick says it is the intention to have a competent chemist lecture and demonstrate the methods of testing flour, wheat, etc. For this purpose a laboratory will be installed on or back of the stage. The actual work of chemical analysis and baking will be carried out. The convention hall is superb and its acoustic proportions are perfect. There will be no outside noises to interfere with and distract the speaker and attention of the audience. Ante rooms adjoin the convention hall, in which flour, cereals ,etc., can be placed on exhibition. Millers are asked to bring along samples of wheat and the flour and offals and, in fact, a line of their mill stocks. This will be interesting. Much can be learned by a comparison of the diferent results obtained. Let this be in fact as well as in name an operative millers' meeting and a meeting for all millers.

J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., was in Kansas City several days the past week. He returned to Wichita on Thursday.

The Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., has sold its elevator at Peck, Kan., to Thomas Bell, who is operating it.

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The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 27, 1915.

The sharp break in the wheat market from $1.58 a week ago to $1.43 at close last Saturday, a loss of 15 cents for the week, is reflected in present quotations on flour, which are now 20c to 40c per bbl. lower. If this break in the price of wheat was caused, as alleged, by the forcing of the Dardanelles by the allies, it would seem to be premature. It is a long way from the entrance of the Dardanelles to Constantinople—some 180 miles, 40 miles of which are bristling with forts—and some 68 heavy Krupp guns have to be silenced before the allies have cleared the Dardanelles, when, after passing through the Sea of Marmora, the fortifications guarding the Bosphorus have to be overcome. The advance on Saturday of some four cents would lead one to believe speculators are at the bottom of this, and quotations on flour will likely be back to their old figure before the end of the week.

Quotations on flour range from $7.10 to $7.80 for best patent, while $7.60 is probably a fair average for the state. Millers who are so unfortunately situated as to not have a supply of wheat on hand are hard hit. Farmers who now have wheat can afford to hold unless they get their price, and they and not the market are making it. Roads are all so bad and snow covers practically the entire state.

Mills in Omaha are quoting $7.10 to their trade. Business is reported fair, but collections far from satisfactory. Mill feed is quoted generally at $23 for bran, $27 for shorts, with good local demand.

From six to ten inches of snow fell in the southern and southwestern counties of the state last Friday, and in the northern half of the state from one to four inches. Forecast is for continuation tonight and probably tomorrow.

Nebraska Notes.

Omaha bakers have reduced weight of five-cent loaves, which should weigh 16 ounces, to 11 to 14 ounces.

New sifters and rolls are being installed in the Elgin Mills, Elgin, Neb. The plant will be shut down for two weeks.

The Farmers' Union of Richland, Neb., purchased the Hibbs elevator last week. Consideration was $6,055. Plant has capacity of about 15,000 bus.

Otto Wagner & Co., bakers, 2620 Leavenworth street, Omaha, has filed petition in bankruptcy in the federal court. Debts are listed at $9,788.30, mostly unsecured. Assets, $1,715.

Gearhart & Benson, mill owners on

The Lyons Mill Co., Lyons, Neb., resumed operations last week after a shutdown of more than a fortnight. The mill depends altogether on its water power, and during the last two weeks the mill race was frozen.

Kenneth N. Bailey has succeeded Charles Lewis as representative of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. in Nebraska. He has been in the employ of the Bemis company for several years and has acted as substitute salesman.

Workmen have started rebuilding the elevator of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb. The new plant will be the same size as the old elevator, which was burned to the ground with about 1,500 bus. of wheat about a month ago.

A newspaper report from Loomis, Neb., states that the Loomis Grain and Milling Co. has definitely decided to rebuild its 100-bbl. mill which was burned to the ground several months ago. It is probable that a somewhat larger mill than the old one will be built, and probably of fireproof material.

the Arapahoe River, did not lose their water rights by failure to demand adjudication of the same, according to a decision handed down by the Supreme Court. The Frenchman Valley Irrigation District, holding a water right on the same river, were contestants, claiming the doctrine of "the balance of convenience"—namely, that water for irrigation purposes was more necessary than water for milling purposes.

Nebraska wheat will enter the spring growing period with an exceedingly large supply of sub-soil moisture, from present indications. Rains and snows were almost general in the state during the past week, and January and February combined precipitation has broken all records for the two months. With a large supply of moisture in the ground, winter wheat will make a strong growth early and be able to withstand drouth periods.

Nathan Merriam, one of the prominent grain men of Omaha and a leader in Nebraska politics, sent a message last week to G. W. Perkins, chairman of the New York committee investigating the high cost of flour and bread, urging in place of the suggested embaro on the exportation of wheat the promotion of a more general use of white corn flour in the United States. Mr. Merriam suggested that a mixture of 50 per cent corn flour and 50 per cent wheat flour would make an admirable breadstuff and would reduce considerably the cost of a barrel of flour.

Rains throughout most of Nebraska the past week put roads in bad condition for hauling wheat. Marketing by farmers was on a very small scale, many points in the state reporting practically no movement during the entire week. It is reported by millers and grain men that the rumors of a possible embargo from Washington, which would affect wheat barishly, would have stimulated the movement of wheat from farms but for the condition of the roads. With the declining markets of the past week, a few holders of wheat are beginning to fear that their expectations of $2 wheat will not be realized.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., March 1, 1915.

Flour has followed wheat down in its most recent break and Indiana patents today are quoted at $6.95@7.05 in wood, compared with $7.40@7.50 a week ago. Spring hard wheat and soft winter wheat products are bringing practically the same prices.

Feed is a little hard to sell in most cases. It, too, has dropped, the quotation now being $23.50@24, bulk ,f. o. b. mill.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—$6.95@7.05; straight, $6.70@6.80; clear, $6.40@6.50. Quotations in wood, jute 25c lower.

Mill Feed—$23.50@24 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $24 in 100-lb sacks; middlings, $23.50.

Indiana Notes.

Charles B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association and the Indiana Millers' Association, in behalf of 600 firms, has entered a protest against the proposed Indiana law to limit the length of freight trains to one half mile.

The flour production in Indianapolis mills for the last week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 12,814 bbls., compared with 14,828 bbls. the preceding week, 7,139 bbls. the corresponding week of 1914 and 7,393 bbls. the corresponding week of 1913.

Rockville Equity Grain Co. Rockville, Mo., incorporated with capital of $10,000. . Incorporators are M. J. Rapp, George Gench and G. N. Russell.

Mikado Elevator Co., Mikado, Mich., incorporated with capital of $25,000.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 1, 1915.

Millers all report that the past month was one of the dullest and the past week was about as dull as any. It seems impossible to get buyers to take hold and price does not seem to make any difference. Prices can be found from $7.60 down to $7. Millers are not trying to force sales, as it is simply out of the question to force merchants to buy. Some cases have been reported where mills sold in large quantities early in the fall and merchants are reselling the flour as they have a good profit in it at prices from 75c to $1.00 less than mills' prices. Some millers report that they have had a nice business up to the present month but are now taking their traveling men off the road and will wait until conditions are better. Kansas is out of line for the East and there is no export business and conditions will have to change considerably, before there will be much better outlook.

Exporters have been taking most of the wheat that comes on the market, but elevator men are not inclined to sell, as they have quite a good deal of high priced wheat on hand and do not care to sell for less than it cost them. Country dealers are bidding around $1.25 for wheat. Receipts continue good, but the recent storms and the slump in the market will cause a decrease. Reports indicate that farmers will hold on to their wheat until spring or until they can get $1.50.

Feed continues about the same, although it has a weaker tendency, bran selling around $1.10, and shorts about $1.40.

Notes.

W. R. Watson, formerly of Watson Mill Co., Wichita, Kan., has just returned from a two-months' trip around Chicago and vicinity.

Farmers over the state have been advised that they will be taxed on the full value of their wheat according to market price on March 1. Some of the farmers will be surprised at the amount of their taxes.

J. W. Sauer, of N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., was a visitor in Wichita the middle of the week. He reports the flour market very dull. Regarding the amount of wheat left in farmers' hands, he places it at 12 per cent.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, is leaving the first of the week for an extended trip through the East. Mr. Hunt intends to stop off in Chicago on March 9 to attend the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to the advance in minimum weights.

The Wichita Board of Trade is interested in the Inspection Bill that is now before the state legislature. It takes the weighing department out of the Board of Trade and places it in the hands of the state. The Wichita members state that they have worked this proposition out and have got it on a paying basis and they do not want to have to turn it over to the state. James H. Sherman, secretary of the Board of Trade, is spending a few days in Topeka looking after the matter and trying to get this clause stricken from the bill.

Granville Farmers' Elevator Co., of Granville, Ill., incorporated with capital of $6,000. Incorporators are Charles Hartman, Philip Hoffman and Charles Dysart.

D. D. Lewis and Ben Thomas, Dodgeville, Wis., bought the grain, flour and feed business of James Cutler.

Farmers' Grain and Coal Co., Green Valley, Ill., increased capital from $8,000 to $10,000.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha			7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1915.

Flour trade conditions do not improve. The unsettled wheat market with its tendency to weakness has brought about a feeling among buyers that there is much better prospect for a downward readjustment in flour. While a few mills made moderate bookings, the trade generally was very unsatisfactory. While it is conceded that stocks in all quarters must be low by this time, yet buyers continue to play the waiting game and refuse to make purchases beyond their absolute immediate needs. Locally, the trade with jobbers and the larger bakers was very slow and sales were quite difficult owing to the independent attitude of local and outside manufacturers. Bookings to go abroad were smaller and business with the other side checked owing to the scarcity of ocean tonnage and the high rates prevalent. The city retail and bakery trade was rather quiet. Prices were very irregular all the week, owing to fluctuations in the cash wheat market.

Patents are being offered very freely in this market, in fact, there seems to be a congestion of this grade at the present time.

Clears are becoming easier, and the higher grades of clear are being offered at somewhat lower prices. Second clears continue to be a scarce article, although there is an occasional thousand barrels or two offered, which sell quickly at good values.

Rye products are still on the decline. Patent white rye sold last week at the lowest price which has been quoted for 60 days.

Durum commodities are in good demand, although they have followed the wheat and rye markets in price decline.

In conjunction with the erratic flour conditions, it is noticeable that corn flour is being bought to a greater extent than for many years. This product is being used for two purposes: one is for mixture with wheat flour and the other is for dusting purposes. Many corn mills in this territory are sold ahead for two months. With a certain class of mills, the flour is only obtained in the process of manufacturing of grits, and with the latter product somewhat slow of sale, the output of corn flour is not large.

Mill feed sold to a lower level this week. Many sections of the country that were buyers last week failed to put in an appearance this week, and as offerings were larger, prices declined. Stocks in the East, while only moderate, are said to be ample for some time to come.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood) $7.60; standard patent (basis jute) $7.00@7.25; first clear (basis jute) $6.25@6.75; second clear (basis jute) $5.50@5.75.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.40; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.25@6.75; low grade, $5.20@5.80.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7@7.50; straight, $6.60@7.00; clear, $6.30@6.60; low grade, $5.50@5.90.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24.50@24.75; middlings, $24.50@24.75; red dog, $32.50@33.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.25@6.75; dark, $5.50@6; blended rye, $5.75@6.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7.10@7.30; straight, $6.90@7.10.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

John J. Keller, of Keusch & Schwartz, was elected to membership in the Board of Trade on Tuesday.

W. R. Morris, of Fearing & Morris Co., wholesale flour merchants, St. Paul, Minn., was a Chicago visitor during the week.

L. Knox, formerly a flour salesman at Belvidere, Ill., will open a feed store in that city within the next few days, to be known as the Farmer Feed Store.

James A. Patten and Mrs. Patten left early in the week for Pasadena, Cal. H. J. Patten has gone to Washington and will soon sail on the Finland for Gibraltar.

S. S. Whitehouse, many years an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade, is reported suffering from a paralytic stroke at Sea Breeze, Fla. Mr. Whitehouse was connected with Schwartz, Dupee & Co.

The fact that wheat has suffered marked price recessions of late has failed to influence some of the more conservative men in the trade as there is an army of speculators who now believe that wheat will sell to a much higher level. One of these is Jacob Schreiner, Sr., of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Schreiner was in Chicago for a few days and advanced the opinion that while wheat has already touched $1.67 as a war price that a higher price is among the possibilities for the May future during the life of that option.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 1, 1915.

Local flour quotations changed last week according to the sensational fluctuations of wheat. Local dealers were distinctly bearish in their views, as is always the case with a declining market, and some were heard to say that they thought flour would go down to $6 a bbl. within a month. Business was very light, practically no new orders being booked by mills, and the few sales made were of second-hand flour.

Kansas mills' prices Saturday were $6.80@7 for patent in cotton, with straight 15c less and clear at $6.40@6.50. The demand was off as the trade was claiming the price ought to be $6.50 for patent. Some country orders were booked, where demands were pressing.

Minneapolis mills were asking $7@7.10 for highest patent but getting no business, even though concessions were offered. Offers of $6.60@6.70 were made by bakers but refused by the mills. No clear was offered but there was strong inquiry for straight at $6.40@6.50.

Soft winters fared no better in the bearish mind. Quotations of $7@7.10 were openly derided by the bakers and dealers who wanted to scale the values of patents 30@40c. Straights were 15c under patents and extra fancies were quoted at $6.40@6.50 per bbl. There was some demand for clears but no sales as buyers' views were too widely variant from those of the mills and jobbers.

Mill feed was also down 2@4c per 100 lbs. but the trade thought it would go much lower and kept out of the market. Both hard and soft wheat bran was quoted at $1.28@1.30 with shorts at $1.40 to 1.45. The demand was off, being confined to a few dairies who were short. There is strong inquiry for mill feet, but it is not likely that any local trading will be done as long as conditions are so chaotic.

The Hinshaw Elevator Co., Nora, Ind., has incorporated with capital of $20,000. Incorporators are Francis T. Hinshaw, Asa B. Hinshaw and Emma A. Hinshaw.

Farmers' Grain Co., New Carlisle, Ind., has incorporated with capital of $10,000. Incorporators are Ralph Bennett, Marion Switzer and Charles Bates.

A new flour mill will be built at Palestine, Ill., by James Meisenhelder, of Sullivan.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27, 1915

Business in flour was practically at a standstill until the last few days this week. After the break, there have been a good number of offers made but up to this writing, there has been very little flour booked. The mills have as a rule made a cut of about 60@70c on spring patent and about 15c less on Kansas patent. The offers that have been made are for 30 days shipment, as buyers think there will be a much larger break in wheat.

Feeds have also taken a big drop and feed brokers are trying hard to unload.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.05@7.45; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $6.50@6.75; low grade, in jute, $5.20@5.60.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $6.50@6.75; extra, $6.10@6.20.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $5.40@5.70.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.75@7.05; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.75@7.05.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $32.50@33.50; flour middlings, $29.50@30.25; standard middlings, $26.25@26.50; bran, $26.25@26.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $30.75@31.25; bran, $26.25@26.50; winter middlings, bulk, $29@29.50; bran, $26.50@27.75.

Notes.

C. L. Herold is building a new flour mill of 25 bbls. capacity at Montgomery, Pa.

Philadelphia shipped only 3,000,000 bus. of wheat for export in January.

Aaron Keyser, a flour miller at Obelisk, Pa., was caught in the shafting and badly hurt.

The western Pennsylvania bakers and the Lebigh Valley bakers have formed local associations.

The Pennsylvania Bakers' Association has bought the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Chester Springs, Pa., for a home for retired bakers and their wives.

E. J. Lysle, of Mercersburg, Pa.; Edgar Matthews, of Reading, Pa.; Earle Lisle, of Chambersburg, Pa., and William Berg, of Coplay, Pa., have entered the baking business during the last month.

A new elevator will be built at Clovis, N. M., by Burdick & Stone. A warehouse will also be erected for corn, hay and other crops.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 1, 1915.

Kansas City and Missouri River corn millers continue to do a good business in corn goods in immediate Southwestern states and in the South. Business during the past week was active, and millers reported shipping directions free. Prices were mostly unchanged for the week, although slight fluctuations were recorded from day to day. Cream corn meal sold at a range of $1.60 to $1.65 per 100 lbs. in 24s at the close, while standard corn meal sold at about 25c per bbl. less. Arkansas and Oklahoma were good buyers of mixed cars of corn products, while many points in the South bought principally mixed cars of flour and corn goods.

Quite a few Missouri River millers have large contracts on their books for March movement, and from present indications little trouble will be had in obtaining shipping directions. Early in February mills had some difficulty in obtaining directions, especially on mixed cars of flour and meal, but with work in cotton fields under way March is not expected to experience this condition.

Corn feeds were dull and slow sale. Prices were fairly steady all of the week, but chop is out of line with bran and other feeds, which have been declining in price. No. 2 yellow chop is quoted at $1.38 per 100 lbs., while No. 3 mixed is quoted at $1.33 to $1.35. A few small grinders in Kansas City sold corn chop to retail trade at $1.30 the last half of the week.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.75@1.80 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.33@1.38 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 @1.20 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2, 1915.

There was considerable activity in the corn products market last week, following a wide decline in the cash corn values. Prices favored buyers, and were 10c lower on corn meal and grits, but, compared to other feed, market quotations were relatively firm. Buyers have been carrying small stocks for some time, owing to distrust of the recent high level of corn prices, but the break in the coarse grain market of over 10c a bu. should stimulate demands from dealers to replace these stocks, and a considerable increase in buying is looked for in the next fortnight. The South was in the market more actively than in weeks past, with considerable business booked to Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. Southern Illinois mills reported improved demand from East Southern states, with most shipments in mixed-car lots. Trade will be influenced by the movement of cash corn for some time to come ,as stocks of the coarse grain still are excessive, and it will take a monumental export demand to absorb our surplus corn before the next crop comes in. Chop trade was only fair, with small business in brewers' grits or specialty goods. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b., in wood; hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

Cincinnati, O., March 1, 1915.

Cash corn prices are still declining, and it brought about an easier corn products market this week. Cash corn dropped 1½ cents, and is down to 75 cents a bushel. Corn millers are buying corn on a large scale as a result of the lower market. Corn products declined five cents. The Southern points bought in carlots, as the buyers in that section are finding their supplies about exhausted. The total receipts of corn amounted to 162 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45@1.50; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

New York, Feb. 27, 1915.

Corn goods were very quiet during the week and prices showed an easier tendency.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.15 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.85@1.90; coarse, $1.80@1.85; hominy, $4.05@4.10; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.10; corn flour, $2.40. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; writs, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.10.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1915.

The demand for corn products, like that in other feeds, has fallen off during the past week or two, and trade is now very light. An easing off in prices has occurred and buyers are holding off in the expectation of getting in at still lower figures. Receipts of corn during the past week have been rather light, falling as low as 20 to 25 cars a day during part of the week, though on one day receipts were 89 cars. The decline in prices brought about little business. The amount of corn in store here is 2,165,562 bus., as compared with 682,875 a year ago. There is double as much corn in store here as wheat, which is an unusual situation.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.25 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $32.50; granulated corn meal, $1.90; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $2.10.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1915.

Corn products have a very easy tone in this market, with only routine demand. Corn declined five cents per bu. last week, and is quoted at 77 to 78 cents. Corn meal is quoted $1.80 per bag for the bolted and $1.90 per bag for pearl and grits, 96 lbs. to bag.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 27, 1915.

Corn products were down last week fully 10@15c per bbl., on account of the disturbances in the grain markets caused by European conditions. There was little buying being done, as dealers all looked for lower prices and their views were widely different from that of the mills. Many inquiries were received, but except where needs were pressing no sales were made, except in small quantities. Larger acreage of corn is being planted in Louisiana and Mississippi than was ever known, and the crop will probably go beyond the 100,000,000-bu. mark for this state alone, if the yield keeps up to last year. Ruling quotations for Saturday were as follows, basis carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans, in 100-lb. cotton and jute: Cream meal, $4@4.10 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; pearl meal, $3.90@4; hominy, $4.10@4.15; corn flour, $3.50@3.60; chops, $1.40@1.45 per 100 lbs.; brewers' grits, $1.75 @1.80 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Exports of corn from Argentine during the past week are estimated at 1,700,000 bus. Argentine is not on an exportable basis with this country, the belligerent governments of Europe taking most of the shipments from the South American government.

G. W. Lewis, a large corn producer near Olpe, Kan., and an extensive feeder of live stock, who was in Kansas City last week, declared that he never sold but two wagon loads of corn in his life. 'While I am frank to admit that we are not getting rich feeding highpriced corn to live stock, and that in many instances we could sell our corn direct to better account, yet I claim that those who have a surplus of corn should hold it."

May corn is now selling at only about three cents a bu. over the prices of a year ago and only about two and one-half cents above the lowest point made on this crop, says a statement issued from Chicago. Last year between the beginning of March and May 30 corn advanced seven cents per bu. The export demand, the greater feeding demand and the disposition of farmers to hold to what is left of their surplus certainly puts corn in a stronger position this year than at this time a year ago.

Stock of corn in Kansas City now aggregate more than 5,000,000 bus., compared with holdings of only 1,663,000 bus. a year ago. Although the movement of corn to date on this crop has been lighter than a year ago, the small feeding dmand and the small amounts of corn taken by the cotton states account for the large holdings. The unprofitable prices for live stock continue a bearish factor in the corn market. There is only a very light feeding demand for corn in the Kansas City market. Oats stocks are lighter than last year. Stocks now aggregate 837,214; year ago, 916,269.

New York

New York, March 1, 1915.

Flour sales during the past week were of very moderate dimensions, as, the general tone of the wheat market being weak, there was no encouragement for the trade to purchase at the present high levels. Prices during the week showed some rather abrupt changes, owing to violent fluctuations of wheat, although the general trend was to lower levels. Mills were apparently very anxious for business and willing to make concessions. While here and there certain buyers, who found it necessary to replenish stocks, took advantage of the lower quotations, still the rank and file of the trade assumed a waiting policy and are making purchases only when they find it necessary.

Spring patents showed a wide variation in prices during the week, and on the break on Friday standard brands were sold as low as $6.90 jute for 60-day shipment. Earlier in the week some sales were effected at $7 jute for the same delivery. There were a few bids made during th first few days of the week at around $7 jute, which most mills would not consider at that time, but when the market broke they were rather anxious for this business, but found that buyers had withdrawn all their offers.

Kansas flours continued to be very quiet, as spring patents were still practically underselling Southwestern flour. Here and there an odd car was disposed of, some of it resale stuff at prices under the general run. Straights were held at $7 to $7.25 in jute.

Spring wheat clears were somewhat easier the past week, and mills appeared to be a little more inclined to sell and a fair amount of business was turned over. Fancy brands were quoted at $6.75 to $7 in wood. Kansas clears were rather firmly held, with offerings not very free, and prices were quoted at $6.60 to $6.80 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat flours were rather in a rut and there appeared to be no demand either from domestic or export sources. Straights were held at $7 to $7.25 in bbls.

Mill feed showed somewhat of a weak tendency during the week and all prices showed more or less of a decline. Demand was very slow at the lower range of prices. City bran in bulk was held at $26.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.15 @7.40 in bbls.; straight, $7.10@7.20 in bbls.; clear, $6.75@7 in bbls.; low grade, $6@6.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40 @7.70 in bbls.; straight, $7@7.25 in bbls.; clear, $6.60@6.90 in bbls.; low grade, $6@6.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.75; straight, $7@7.25; clear, $6.60@6.80; low grade or low clear, $6@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.75; standard middlings, $26.25; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $35.50; oil meal, $40.50@41; city bulk bran, $26.50; 100-lb. sacks, $28; middlings, $26.50@35.50; red dog flour, $35.

Notes.

T. F. Blake, of the Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

The Minneapolis Wheat Prices.

Not only in the Southwest, but also in Minneapolis trade circles, it is a mystery how that market still retains its full shipping difference in wheat prices under the Chicago market. This difference is placing Southwestern mills at a big disadvantage in Eastern states. Says the Minneapolis Journal: "Shipments of wheat from Minneapolis, which have reduced stocks in terminal elevators here as they have never before been reduced so early in the year, are causing apprehension regarding milling supplies a little later on. Yet, despite this Minneapolis prices continue at a full shipping difference under Chicago, a fact that has become a trade mystery on the local exchange."

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1915.

Flour trade has certainly been very light in this market and in the Southeastern territory the past week. As a result the mills have curtailed production probably 25 per cent or more. The fluctuations of wheat were unusually violent, a downward movement of seven cents being noted one day on account of the war news. There was some recovery at the end of the week. Millers have not been following the wheat market closely, on account of the rapid changes, and it has been difficult for both buyers and sellers to tell where they stand. The net result of changes in wheat last week was a loss of 10 cents, with the cereal quoted here at $1.46 to $1.48. Flour is due to go some lower if wheat stays down. Commission men handling Western flour report business of very light volume.

Curtailment of production has served to keep mill feed steady, the demand being only moderate.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.60; standard, $7.40; family, $7.30; low grade, $6.85; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.25 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.40@7.60.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Notes.

Bakers at Johnson City, Tenn., have advanced bread from five to six cents per loaf on account of high price of flour.

Stocks of flour at Nashville on Feb. 27 amounted to 49,300 bbls., compared with 52,300 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

E. M. Kelly and R. H. McClelland were in St. Louis last week in St. Louis last week on business pertaining to the Nashville market.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 153 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat, 374,000 bus.; corn, 309,000 bus.; oats, 482,500 bus.

Prior Lillie, of the Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., was in Nashville last week, having made a tour of the South. Mr. Lillie said jobbers are cleaning up old contracts and he does not expect any renewal of large business until the market becomes more settled.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is being urged to allow the reshipping of grain at Nashville under the "fourth section," in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court recently. Chairman Finn, of the Kentucky Railroad Commission, and Chairman B. A. Enloe, of the Tennessee commission, have wired the Interstate Commerce Commission, urging that Nashville be granted exemption under the 'fourth section," and calling attention to the fact that enforcement against reshipping will destroy large property interests. The state commissioners also recite that reshipping is now practiced at Louisville, Cairo, Memphis and many other points in the country, and that a ruling against Nashville will not only be destructive of property interests, but will be a discrimination against this city. This brings a new question into the case, involving the movement of grain in many of the most important markets in the country.

Jack Lacey has opened a flour and feed store at Independence, Kan., for the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan. The new store will be operated as the Independence Flour and Feed Co.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1915.

There is the same dullness in flour as has been the case for two or three weeks. Now that buyers have had their predictions verified by a break in wheat, they are not much inclined to take advantage of it. The breaks have been followed by such quick rallies that opportunities that might have been taken have been lost. The millers all speak of trade as very quiet, and the chief restraining influence is said to be the uncertainty of prices. The market is lower at present than a week ago.

Mill feed has shown weakness during the past week, and a number of influences seem to have been working against the market. Quite a few dealers are said to have enough feed on hand to carry them through until pasturage time. The farmers have been taking less of the dealers' stocks than usual. The country roads have been in bad condition, making it difficult to get to market, although the weather has now become a good deal more seasonable and should have a stimulating effect on the market. At present, however, there seems to be a surplus of most feeds.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8@8.25 in wood; clear, $7; low grade, $6.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.75@8 in wood; pastry, $7.50@7.75; low grade, $5.75.

Rye Flour—$7.50@7.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; standard middlings, $25.50; red dog flour, $33; oil meal, $37.50; gluten feed, $29.

Buffalo Notes.

George Urban, Jr., is one of the members of a committee from different organilations to promote a donation day on March 8 to aid needy families of the unemployed.

F. V. George has leased his milling property at North Java, N. Y., to a new concern which will be known as the North Java Milling Co. Some new machinery has lately been installed.

N. W. Dibble, of the milling firm of Lay & Dibble, Holcomb, N. Y., was a caller here last week. The firm's mill, which was burned about a year ago, has now been rebuilt and is again running.

Harry Parkes, of the bag firm of Arkell & Smith, Canajoharie, and known to his friends as "Carnation Harry," has been laid up for two weeks here with a swollen foot, but is now out again.

The local Master Bakers' Association, which has about 150 members, has decided to write to Secretary Bryan protesting against the exportation of grain and requesting an embargo on wheat, flour and rye until the new crops are harvested.

The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association held a meeting at Jamestown, N. Y., last Friday, at which Buffalo members were in attendance, as well as quite a number from southwestern New York. The cash sales plan of the organization is appealing more and more to retailers and the membership is increasing.

Among feed dealers here last week were E. D. Holdridge, of Randolph, N. Y., and O. G. Laidlow, of the Farmers' Supply Co., Franklinville, N. Y. Late visitors to the Corn Exchange were the following: Charles H. Granger, Cincinnati, O.; Robert Davidson, Evansville, Ind.; George B. Emerson and A. L. Draper, Troy, N. Y.; Claude Colton, Oswegatchie, N. Y.

New machinery to modernize the engine room is being installed in the plant of the Central Kansas Milling Co., Lyons, Kan. Improvements are also being made in the mill.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Feb. 27, 1915.

The decline in wheat the past week is causing considerable nervousness among jobbers with considerable flour in stock, even thought it was bought $1 to $2 per bbl. under the present market price, and as a result they are offering flour to retail trade much lower than mill prices. Even this reduction, though, is not having the desired results, as sales are reported very limited this week.

Jobbers also report very small demand for corn meal, which is unusual at this season. The local supply of corn is still very good, and many small grist mills have been installed the past season and it may be some time yet before there is any demand to speak of.

Mill feeds, ground feeds, corn and oats are very dull. Jobbers report smallest sales in 20 years.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, wood basis, fancy patent, $7.35@7.50; standard patent, $7.10@7.25; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.65; pure wheat bran, 100s, $27.50; shorts, 100s, $29.

J. T. Moore, of Birmingham, Ala., Alabama representative for the Home Mill and Grain Co. and the Sunlight Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., visited the Selma market this week. Mr. Moore reports there was absolutely "nothing doing" when it comes to selling the jobbers flour in his territory during the past few weeks.

The Kansas City Board of Trade will vote March 6 on an amendment to the constitution making the commission charge on future orders $7.50 per 5,000 bus., instead of $6.25 as now charged. The proposed change applies to wheat, corn and oats and conforms to the prevailing Chicago rate, which has been in effect for some time.

J. B. Goodrich and S. A. White became sole owners of the Columbus Milling Co., Columbus, Kan., last week, when they purchased the interests of Hensley & Cox. The new owners are now operating the mill, which has a capacity of 100 bbls.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 1, 1915.

Jobbers and bakers appear to be at the end of their string as far as their flour stocks are concerned, but trade is still exceedingly dull and practically no buying is being done in any part of the state. Here and there mills were successful in placing carlots, but the declining tendency of the market is not at all favorable to immediate resumption of buying. The carlot trade at country points is taking as little flour as they can get, and is buying only when stocks are at the point of exhaustion.

It is the general feeling among the bakers and jobbers in Iowa that prices will continue downward for some time. There is no tendency at all to take hold on the declines. Especially with the possibility of the Dardanelles being opened, which is considered an extremely bearish factor, the trade here believes that contracting on the present basis is bad policy.

Spring wheat mills have a small advantage in price over Kansas throughout Iowa, but they are not doing much more business than Southwestern mills. Prices of winter wheat flour range from $7.25 to $7.70 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Spring wheat mills are asking about 10c per bbl. less for same grades.

Bran was exceptionally weak, and declines of several dollars per ton were recorded. All mill feeds were slow sale the past week. Shorts were about as weak as bran, while nominal declines in middlings were quoted. Bran sold at $21 to $22.50 per ton at the close of the week, with the feed trade holding off, expecting the market to go to $20 for bran, delivered.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.70; straight, $7.05@7.55; fancy clear, $6.50@6.65; low grade clear, $5.90@6.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $7.60@7.90; family patent, $7.25@7.60; clear, $6.50@6.65; red dog, scarce at $3@3.50 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@25.50; flour middlings, $25.50@26.

IOWA NOTES.

H. F. Kester purchased the Bussey Roller Mills, Oskaloosa, Ia., last week from R. W. Ayres. Mr. Kester will repair the plant and place it in operation as soon as possible.

The Mystic Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., will start work on a 200,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator within the next 30 days. The plant will replace the storage house of the Terminal Elevator Co., which burned to the ground more than a year ago. Negotiations whereby the Mystic Milling Co. will be given a clear title to the site occupied by the Terminal elevator will soon be completed.

Movement of corn in Iowa most of the past week was delayed by heavy rains and snows which put the roads in almost impassable condition. Very little wheat is being marketed by farmers, as their reserves are exceptionally light and they can see no reason for selling on a declining market. Quite a number of mills are drawing on Nebraska for their supplies of wheat, their local movement being insufficient for their milling needs.

W. H. Kerr, of the Bureau of Markets of the national Department of Agriculture, who addressed Iowa co-operatives at their recent annual meeting, outlined the work of his office in grain marketing. "Our work involves determination of the relation of cash prices of wheat to future quotations, and especially a study of the benefits of hedging for the country elevator man. It is necessary to make a comparison of the various grading and inspection methods in use to determine their relative efficiency and economical marketing.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., March 1, 1915.

A sharp break in cash wheat started everyone talking lower flour prices. While no reductions were made in flour, millers and agents are about to lower prices 25 cents.

Large flour buyers are out of the market. Winter wheat flour sold in larger lots than other grades. According to a local miller, the farmers in this section are selling their wheat rather than holding it. Millers took the bulk of the wheat received this week. There is only about 100,000 bus. of wheat in elevators here. The smaller mills at country points, which experienced much trouble getting wheat, are again receiving supplies. Many of the larger mills which were operating short time are now running full capacity.

Agents representing Kansas and spring wheat mills say they have not made any reductions in prices. However, should the wheat market continue its downward flight lower prices will prevail.

The cash rye market registered a sharp break. Rye flour prices followed suit and were reduced 10 cents. The city pure grades are selling best. Northwestern blended is next best choice.

The mill feed market, after holding a steady tone for many weeks, finally tumbled. The decline was due to the fine open weather that is prevailing in this section. Buyers are beginning to take hold in larger quantities.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.45; fancy, $6.90@7.15; family, $6.50@6.65; extra, $6.05@6.25; low grade, $5.85@6.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.80@8.10; straight, $6.90@7.40; clear, $6@6.10.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.90@8.30; straight, $7.45@7.70; clear, $6.45@6.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.65@6.90; city pure, $6.75@7; city blended, $6.60@6.70.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25.25@25.75; middlings, coarse, $27.50@28.50; fine, $28@29.

Notes.

Receipts of flour this week were 23,872 bbls., compared with 22,982 last week and 21,872 a year ago. Shipments this week were 20,872 bbls., compared with 20,220 last week and 19,872 a year ago.

The R. H. Baking Co., of Cleveland, received incorporation papers this week at Columbus. They were incorporated for $10,000. The incorporators were T. G. Robinson, J. F. Hogue, M. E. Hogue, William Stutz and Helen M. Robinson.

Much interest was aroused in the hearing of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern's proposed new tariff on grain milled in transit from St. Louis and East St. Louis via Cincinnati to Southeastern territory, being conducted by Special Examiner G. T. Bell, representing the Interstate Commerce Commission. The milling interests of southern Illinois and Indiana filed protests, as a result of which the tariff was suspended. The new tariff was published by the B. & O. S. W. to go into effect on Dec. 23, 1914. Millers contended that the proposed increase would be discrimination against them in favor of competing milling interests at St. Louis and at Cincinnati, in that it would result in almost a complete loss of business they now have. Among the witnesses were W. O. Bartholomew, of St. Louis, representing the Southern Illinois Millers' Association; J. H. Hollman, of the Blish Milling Co., of Seymour, Ind.; G. H. Lewis and Frank Hutchinson, of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Edward Barton and O. S. Leurs, representing the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, of Cincinnati, and Guy M. Freer, representing the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Wheat and flour exports from the United States during January are reported at 31,994,000 bus., or more than 1,000,000 bus. daily. Exports in January a year ago amounted to 9,715,000 bus. Corn exports the past month 4,887,000 bus.; last year 1,148,000 bus.

A foreign government is said to have cabled a Chicago house Feb. 26 for an offer of 15,000,000 bus. of wheat, of which 10,000,000 bus. were No. 2 hard winter and 5,000,000 bus. No. 2 spring, April-May shipment. It was impossible to fill the order.

R. J. Loberg flour and feed mill, Nelsonville, Wis., succeeded by J. S. Loberg, former owner of the mill.

The Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro, Ky., increased capital from $200,000 to $260,000.

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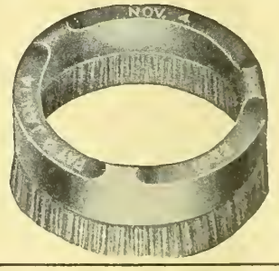

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Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

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CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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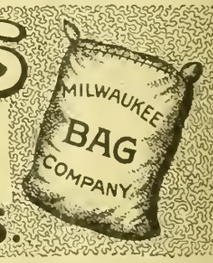
¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.



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BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.

St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated

Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 1, 1915.

A much smaller volume of business was done by Kansas City meal handlers and alfalfa feed mauufacturers during the past week than for some time. Meal buyers appear to have overbought in January and the early part of last month, and with milder weather throughout the Southwest and in the consuming sections stocks in their warehouses are moving out at a slower rate. Prices also reflected the smaller volume of business, alfalfa meal declining about 50c per ton on all grades.

There appears to be no over-supply of meal in this market. Colorado mills are not offering alfalfa meal in any large amount, most of the mills moving their entire output on old contracts. Few mills grinding now have any surplus meal on hand, in fact the opposite is just the case. Resellers are not showing any anxiety over the trend of the market, and there is no tendency on the part of holders to sell.

The cotton states form the best outlet at this time, but the general dullness in the South is limiting business. Eastern states are taking very little meal, while the Southwestern and Central states' demand is light. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $18 to $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, while No. 1 brought a range of $16 to $17.50, No. 2 $14.50 to $15.50. Choice meal continues exceptionally scarce, with No. 2 predominating in the supply.

The general let-up in mixed feed trade was felt to an appreciable extent in alfalfa products. Alfalfa mixed feeds sold in much lighter volume than in the preceding week, and prices were quoted somewhat lower. Grain mixed feeds were mostly 50c to $1 lower for the week. The big declines in bran and other concentrates affected alfalfa mixed feeds bearishly. It is generally reported by the carlot dealers handling alfalfa feeds that the consuming demand is considerably lighter than early in February.

Demand for feeds in the South is beginning to open up, especially in Southeastern states, where the active cotton planting season is starting. Georgia. Florida and Alabama dealers are contracting at this time and many have large supplies bought to move in March.

Grain mixed feeds sold at a top of $27.50, or $1 lower than a week ago. Molasses grain mixed feeds are quoted at $23.50 to $26.50 per ton, according to grade. Alfalfa molasses feeds did not reflect the bearishness in the meal market. Top on this feed was $20 for a green No. 1, while No. 3 alfalfa molasses feed sold at $17.50 to $18.50 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16@17.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $1920; No. 2, $17.50@18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@26.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14.50@16; No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $10@11.50; No. 3, $8.50@10; standard, $11.50@13.

New Orleans, La., March 1, 1915.

Alfalfa and products were stationary in price last week and the demand was dull, with the exception of orders to supply ships loaded with horses and mules for France and Great Britain. Country demand for alfalfa meal was fairly good and the call for chicken feed from city and country was exceptional. Quotations were the same as the week previous, ranging from $17 to $20 per ton for alfalfa hay, $23@24 per ton for meal and $25@32 per ton for mixed feeds, molasses and dry grain mixed.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2, 1915.

Alfalfa products followed the grain market last week and prices were 50c to $1 per ton lower. The trade was uncertain over the general market outlook, and until the foreign situation adjusts itself so as to assure some stability to our export markets continued price irregularity in all grain and feed products may be looked for. There was a fair amount of buying of meal in the early week. The open weather continues to operate against values, especially as mixers are running close to full time and promise to continue for the next two weeks. Stocks in warehouses are light, and any decline in prices should force first-hand buyers into the market. There is a very light supply of choice meal in this market, and it is readily taken by the regular trade on any shading in price. Unsatisfactory live stock conditions are a detriment to the market, as prices are such that heavy feeding only adds to the loss of the farmer in selling his stock. Southern trade was fairly active, and indicates that the recent foreign movement of cotton is gradually adjusting business conditions in that territory. Mixed feeds were in moderate request. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16.50 No. 1 at $18@18.50; choice, $20; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24.50@28.50; without grain, $20@22.50.

Cincinnati, O., March 1, 1915.

Spring-like weather is prevailing in this locality, and tended to reduce prices of alfalfa products. The stocks in warehouses here are rather large, and indications are that prices will be still lower. Buyers are taking hold in small lots, as they have plenty on hand. Southern points were the principal factor here. The hay market was lowered 50c, owing to heavy arrivals. The quarantine has been lifted at the stock yards here and heavy consignments of stock are arriving. Big buyers say they have plenty of alfalfa products on hand, and will not enter the market for some weeks. Total receipts of hay aggregated 192 cars. Alfalfa meal was the best seller and is bringing good prices. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $27@27.50; alfalfa meal, $27.50@27.75; molasses feed, $27.25@27.75.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Meal was made in the plant of the Wheatland Alfalfa Meal Mill Co., Wheatland, Wyo., for the first time on Feb. 18. After a few minor changes in the machinery, the mill started regular operations and is now running full time.

Quick work by the fire department of Salina, Kan., prevented a serious fire in the plant of the Salina Alfalfa Mill Co. The fire was started from the sparks from a freight engine. The blaze was discovered soon after it started and a loss of only $10 was entailed. The mill was running full time when the fire was discovered.

The Hobart Alfalfa Mills, Hobart, Okla., were incorporated last week with capital stock of $4,000, to build a small alfalfa mill. Work will start soon on the building of the plant. Capacity will be about 20 tons daily. Incorporators are I. A. Dunlap and E. F. Dunlap of Hobart and C. B. Button of Rocky, Okla.

The Wilson-Wetterhold Co. was incorporated in Wichita, Kan., last week to manufacture the Wetterhold grinder, which is now in use in many alfalfa mills. The company is incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 and will erect a plant at Wichita to manufacture the mills. Royalties of 10 per cent will be paid Mr. Wetterhold, the inventor, for every machine sold.

"Alfalfa biscuit for food was the chief article on the bill of fare at the Carhart demonstration, and the editor was invited to this feed," says the Wayne (Neb.) Democrat. 'We found the biscuit quite palatable and easily digested. We at first supposed it would be necessary to chew a cud as do the cows after eating hay, but found that the hay product had previously been pulverized and that this after-mastication was wholly unnecessary. When alfalfa becomes a food for the human race living should be less expensive in this part of Nebraska, where it grows so plentifully. Every reader should raise a bit of this food in his garden and harvest it. After curing it should be ground in the coffee mill for home use. And really the alfalfa biscuit is a real delicacy."

Alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers throughout the Southwest are displaying considerable interest in the legislative situation in Missouri. Quite a number of alfalfa millers attended the hearings on the various feed bills before the Missouri Legislature. The opinion was general among them that the Phelps bill should receive the endorsement of the trade. The National Alfalfa Millers' Association has sent letters to the committee having the feed measures in charge asking for their approval of the Phelps bill. This measure provides that a statement of the minimum protein, minimum fat, maximum ash and maximum moisture shall be shown on the label of the sack. Probably that feature of the bill which provides for an appropriation from the state funds and not a tonnage tax is the part of the bill which appeals most to manufacturers. The Shanno and Goodson measures provide for a 10c-per-ton tax on all feeds sold in the state, in order to pay the cost of operating the feed inspection department. It is felt generally in the feed trade that an appropriation bill will make the state inspection department as efficient as possible, while a tonnage tax would just yield revenues for job-seekers.

Big Declines in Bran.

Kansas City, Mo., March 1, 1915.

The biggest decline in bran prices of the past year was recorded in the Kansas City market during the past week, when prices tumbled more than $2 per ton, or 10c to 14c per 100 lbs. On Saturday, Feb. 20, mills were selling bran at $1.08 to $1.10, with a fairly steady tone in the market and the supply only fair. A week later, Saturday, Feb. 27, bran was worth only 96c to 98c. Most offers of jobbers were at 96c, and some sales were made at this figure. Considerable surprise was apparent in the market, as feed is generally steady at this time of the year and does not decline much until the new crop season is at hand. From the high point of February, bran prices are now 20@22c off.

"Unprofitable live stock prices, heavy operations of mills in the Southwest since last July and a large supply of other feedstuffs combined to bear the market down," said A. W. Witt, of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, who handles mill feeds extensively. "The buying trade is generally overstocked, while many of the larger mills have been holding their supplies back for several months, in the hope that prices would go higher. Many mill warehouses are loaded with bran, and considerable is in store in Kansas City warehouses. Kansas mills are now running much heavier than a year ago, and this same condition applies to the Northwest. Any material decrease in the output of mills, which will automatically decrease the output of bran and other mill feeds, will be partly offset by the offerings from warehouses. Consumption of bran is not as heavy as a year ago in the Southwest. The cotton states of the South have been taking practically no feed this year, while during normal periods the South is a good buyer.

"The market will probably react from the sharp decline of last week, but I don't believe that bran quotations will go higher than $1.15 per 100 lbs. on this crop. The exceptionally high prices of a year ago will not be witnessed this spring."

D. H. Mastellar, Arlington, Kan., has engaged in the flour and feed business.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.

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WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

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G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

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WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady, can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come April 1, 1915, or sooner. Address A. E. Minard, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED—By a man of experience and ability, a position as manager, or would consider miller-manager of a medium-sized mill. Thoroughly understand the business and can make a success of it. If your mill is not successful, and it is the man you lack, write to Box 260, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By an allround miller, a position with a good mill. Can get the best results and guarantee satisfaction. I have had 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat. Best of references on request. Can come on 15 days' notice. Address Frank Spealman, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Head miller's position wanted by first-class head miller with wide experience in hard and soft wheat mills; want position in 300 to 1,000 bbls. mill. Guarantee results second to none. At present assistant head miller in large mill. Go anywhere if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Address Head Miller, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE at a great bargain, a 50-bbl. flour and feed mill. G. Paslak, Eagleville, Mo.

FOR SALE—75-bbl. flour mill, sifter system, Barnard & Leas machinery, four sets corn stones; in town of 2,500 population. Located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, sidetrack at mill door. Best of freight rates from West. Good school. Fine opportunity for the right man. For further particulars address R. O. Cotter, Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A 50-bbl. steam roller mill with three double stands 6x20 rolls; one 20-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill; one 24-inch French Burr Monarch Feed Mill. Mill is fully equipped with all the latest and best machinery, with storage capacity for 10,000 bushels grain and three cars of feed, also a large implement building, all located on L. & T. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with private siding on north side of mill and wagon driveway on south side. Also coal yard attached, with 146 feet of new elevator track with 600 tons capacity, all under cover and concrete floors. Reason for selling, am broken down in health. For particulars, write J. H. Weber, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—Southeastern Nebraska mill for sale. Seventy-five bbl. mill and electric light plant. Six double stands, rolls on wheat, separate roller plant for rye and feed. Power for mill costs nothing. Nearest mills 14, 20 and 25 miles. Good wheat country. Owner must get out, account old age and ill health. Price very low and terms easy. Address Box 261, care Milling and Grain News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO TRADE—A good 160-acre stock farm near Spokane, Wash. Good new buildings, fine spring water near house, about 90 acres cultivated, balance will make good pasture, running water over part, 4½ miles from town. Will trade $7,400 equity for elevator property or other property of equal value. Address Box 406, Velva, N. D.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Nebraska elevator; 40,000 bus. capacity, stone and cement foundation; 10 h. p. Lauson gasoline engine; Barnard & Leas separator, Richardson automatic scale and Howe wagon scale; 3 acres ground. Machinery in first-class condition. On main line Union Pacific Railroad. Heart of Nebraska's wheat belt. Have other business matters to attend to. Write F. A. Kimbrough, Shelton, Neb., for particulars.

FOR SALE—One No. 10 Knickerbocker Model Cyclone, good condition, price $40; 1 No. 6 old style Knickerbocker Cyclone, price $10; 1 Beall double scourer, two high No. 6, can be used as two single scourers; run only short time; in perfect condition; price $150 f. o. b. cars Hannibal. Write Carter Shepherd & Co., Hannibal, Mo.

FOR SALE.—One boiler 54 inches in diameter, 14 foot long, 54 3½ inch flues. This boiler is as good as new. Schuyler County Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo.

FOR SALE—One complete 30,000 bushel capacity elevator with two warehouse additions for sale at a sacrifice. Please address Coleman State Bank, Coleman, Wis.

WANTED—To lease a 50 to 100 bbl. Nebraska mill or elevator in good grain county. Please state full particulars in regard to condition of mill and line of machinery. If idle, please state how long. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address Box 262, care of Milling and Grain News.

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WANTED—Second miller with nine years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills, wants position; 27 years old; good habits; can furnish references. If necessary will come at once. Address Box 264, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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THE process for aging and whitening flour and the basic patents covering same have withstood more litigation than any other invention pertaining to milling or any other manufacturing business.

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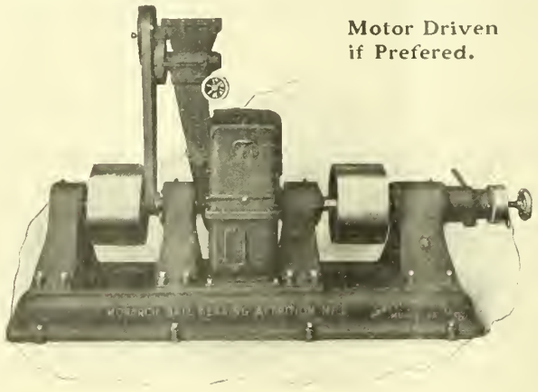
The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



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Ask Any Monarch Owner

It takes less than five minutes to open up this mill for changing the plates. This is a one-man job and the only tool necessary is an ordinary wrench.

It can well be realized what a saving in time and labor is accomplished by this feature alone.

The Monarch also saves lubricant and power, costs little to maintain and the ground product is always uniform. All these points of superiority, and many more, mean profits to you. Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

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The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher

Beall

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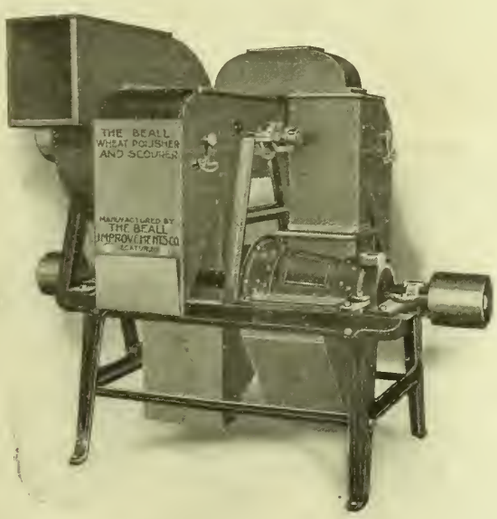

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A machine that can be instantly adjusted to scour as hard or as light as you desire.

A machine that will wear for years without repairs.

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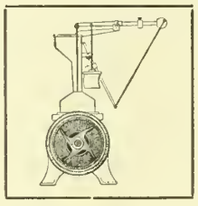
Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

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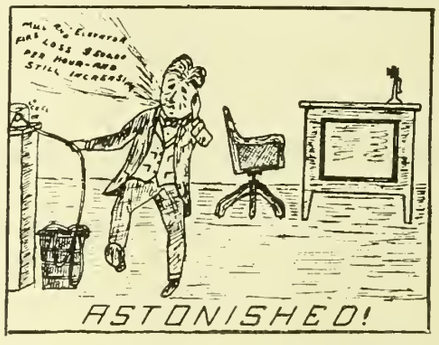

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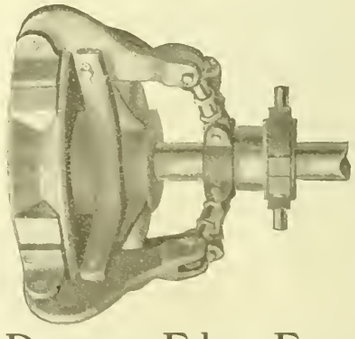

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HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

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THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

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WE GRIND ONLY

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Western Star

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Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

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Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

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for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

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Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

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"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

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Just what the name implies, "REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

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THE LYONS MILLING CO.

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Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

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Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

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A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

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A HIGH PATENT

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Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

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So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
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Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
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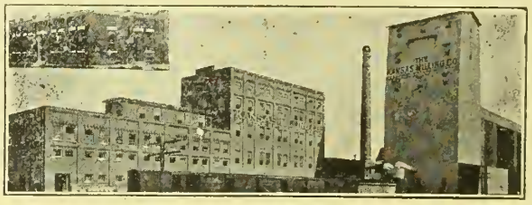

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Hard Wheat Flour
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Refined Corn Products
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A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

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3,000 Barrels Daily
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Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

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The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
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HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

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Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
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CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
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HARD WHEAT PATENTS — **Reliable—American Beauty**

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

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of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

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THE QUALITY FLOUR

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Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

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is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

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Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

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Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
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WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

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FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
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Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
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This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

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FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
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STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
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EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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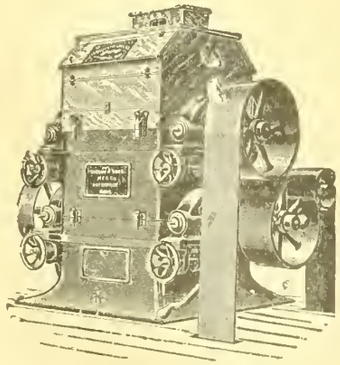
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



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The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron---and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the **EHRSAM.** Write

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"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

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RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
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Victor Phosphate
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Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
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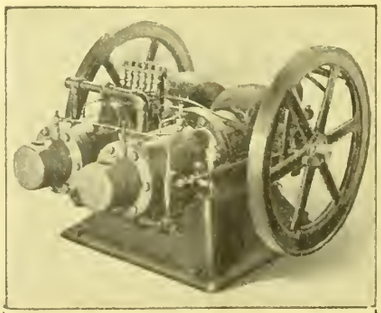

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for all kinds of work where small and medium powers are required
JACOBSON GAS ENGINE CO.
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KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS— CLEARS— LOW GRADES— FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
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PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal
As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.
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For New Orleans and Southern Trade in
FLOUR
Write to the live wire Commission Merchants
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WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed **WANTED** CORN Bran Meal Chop
For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway
Send Samples and Prices to
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In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

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Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.
Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.
It will please your customer. Ask
A. W. ESTABROOK
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"The Best for Self-Rising Flour Since 1884"
HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.
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Milling and Grain News

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St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915. | Number Fifteen

Rate Hearing at Chicago

Important Questions for Millers Involved in the Advance Rate Case.

Chicago, March 8, 1915.

The Western railroads are asking for an advance in freight rates and a prolonged hearing is being held at Chicago by the Interstate Commerce Commission during which the carriers are endeavoring to justify the advance. In asking for higher rates, they propose to increase the minimum carload from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs., increase certain rates through junction points and change the application of milling-in-transit to certain rates. These are features millers are contending against rather than in opposing the higher rates.

The Western advance case is now being heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago. The last three days of the past week were consumed by railroad officials in presenting the reasons why the railroads west of the Mississippi River need more revenue.

The case is being heard by Commissioner Daniels and sitting with him is Attorney-Examiner Edgar Watkins. The commission is also represented by its expert statistician, Dr. M. O. Lorenze.

There are numerous notables in railroad circles attending the investigation. Those who have testified are President Schaff, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway; President Felton of the Chicago Great Western; President Bush, of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain & Southern; Festus J. Wade, a St. Louis banker and financial expert; Receiver J. W. Lusk, of the 'Frisco, who have all testified in the order named.

The testimony is elaborate and the inquiry from the shipper's side of the controversy is extensive, so much so that the fear has been expressed that the schedule of proceedings formerly outlined by the commission will become disarranged.

C. C. Wright, general solicitor of the Northern Pacific, is leading the railroad's side of the investigation. Clifford B. Thorne, of Iowa; A. E. Helm, of Kansas, and Luther M. Walter, of Chicago, are leading the inquiry for the state commission, who are representing the shippers of the several states.

The testimony so far has been altogether financial, technical and general. The question of the rates and other transportation charges as are proposed have not been reached, but it is expected these questions will be the sole issue by Tuesday, March 9.

According to the schedule laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the subjects concerning the rates which have been proposed; the increased minimum; the change in the milling-in-transit application will be reached on Tuesday the 9th, and until those questions are reached, millers and grain interests are not particularly interested. When these subjects come to the front, they will be met by Senator Chester I. Long and C. V. Topping for the Southwestern Millers' League; W. H. Marshall, for the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club; W. I. Sterling, for Kansas City interests, and a number of other grain and milling representatives.

The state commissions of the several states are representing no particular interest, but are confining themselves to the controversy as a whole, while the effect of such questions as the advanced rate, increased minimum weight, changed transit rights, etc., are left for the handling of representatives of the particular industry that will be affected.

LITTLE SALE FOR MIXED FLOUR.

Report That Buyers Were Not Interested in Blends at 75-Cent Reduction.

That blended wheat and corn flour will not become very popular in the Southeast is indicated by the experience of a Southeastern miller who now has reached the conclusion that there is no future to the mixed-flour business.

Corn millers making white corn flour are nevertheless reporting that they are well booked ahead. Some of this business is to bakers who are reported as using corn flour in their mixtures to cheapen the cost of their raw material.

The letter of the miller referred to is as follows:

"We have your favor of the 5th, and are glad to give you our experience with mixed flour. We were one of the first, if not the very first, to put mixed flour on the market in the Southeast. We have been endeavoring to sell it for about 30 days. We sent out a great number of samples and had six salesmen to do nothing for three weeks but call on the trade in the interest of mixed flour and do everything they could to secure some business. We were willing to sell as small a trial order as five bbls. We were at an expense of probably $1,000 in this direction. Much to our surprise, we found that the proposition did not take in the slightest and no one was interested in the matter at all, unless we would guarantee the sale of the flour. We were willing to guarantee that the flour would give eminent satisfaction, but, of course, we could not guarantee the sale of it. We were able to reduce the price only 75 cents per bbl., and this reduction was no incentive to the jobber, retailer or consumer, and the consequence is that we have practically given up the whole scheme. In the last 30 days there has been a decline of $1 in wheat flour and practically no decline in corn flour. As we see it, therefore, there is absolutely no future to the mixed-flour business."

Harry Arnold has let a contract for the erection of a new flour mill at Albert, in Barton County, Kan.

Government Crop Report

Only 17.2 Per Cent of Last Year's Record Crop in Hands of Farmers.

Washington, D. C., March 8, 1915.

Owing to the heavy export and high prices of wheat, great interest centered in today's Department of Agriculture monthly report announcing the amount of wheat of last year's record crop remaining on farms March 1. The department's crop reporting board, from reports of its correspondents and agents throughout the country, estimates the amount of wheat, corn, oats and barley on farms, with comparisons of preceding years, the proportion of each crop which will be shipped out of the counties where grown and the percentage of the 1914 corn crop which was of merchantable quality, as follows:

Wheat—About 152,903,000 bus., or 17.2 per cent of the 1914 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1915, compared with 151,809,000 bus., or 19.9 per cent of the 1913 crop remaining in 1914; 156,483,000 bus., or 21.4 per cent of the 1912 crop remaining in 1913, and 122,025,000 bus., or 19.6 per cent of the 1911 crop in 1912.

About 50.7 per cent of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 53.9 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped and 61.6 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped.

Corn—About 910,894,000 bus., or 34.1 per cent of the 1914 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1915, compared with 866,392,000 bus., or 35.4 per cent of the 1913 crop, in 1914, and 1,289,655,000 bus., or 41.3 per cent of the 1912 crop, in 1913.

About 18.6 per cent of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 17.2 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped and 21.8 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped.

The proportion of the 1914 crop of merchantable quality is about 84.5 per cent, compared with 80.1 per cent of the 1913 crop and 80 per cent of the 1912 crop.

Oats—About 397,369,000 bus., or 33.2 per cent of the 1914 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1915, compared with 419,476,000 bus., or 37.4 per cent of the 1913 crop, in 1914 and 604,216,000 bus., or 42.6 per cent of the 1912 crop, in 1913.

About 29.4 per cent of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 26.5 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped and 30.9 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped.

NEW MODERN ILLINOIS MILL.

Work has been commenced preparing foundations for the new mill which the H. C. Cole Milling Co., of Chester, Ill., will build this season. The contract for the building was awarded to the Gilsonite Construction Co., of St. Louis.

The illustration shows a modern fireproof building of reinforced concrete. A large proportion of the outside walls of the building will be of glass, which will provide for the maximum amount of light. All of the windows will be of the type of rolled steel sash and glass with quarter-inch ribbed wire glass. Some idea of the amount of material to be used in the construction of these buildings may be obtained from the fact that it will require about five carloads of crushed rock, two cars of sand and one and one-half cars of cement each day that the full working force is employed.

The main portion of the building will be six stories in height. The warehouse and packing rooms at the rear, on the W., C. W. railway track, extend the entire length of the building and will be 203 feet in length and two stories above the track. The dimensions of the buildings over all are approximately as follows:

Main building, 96 feet long and 44 feet wide.

Wheat-cleaning department, 25 feet long and 44 feet wide.

Engine room, 32 feet long and 69 feet wide.

Boiler room, 41 feet long and 44 feet wide.

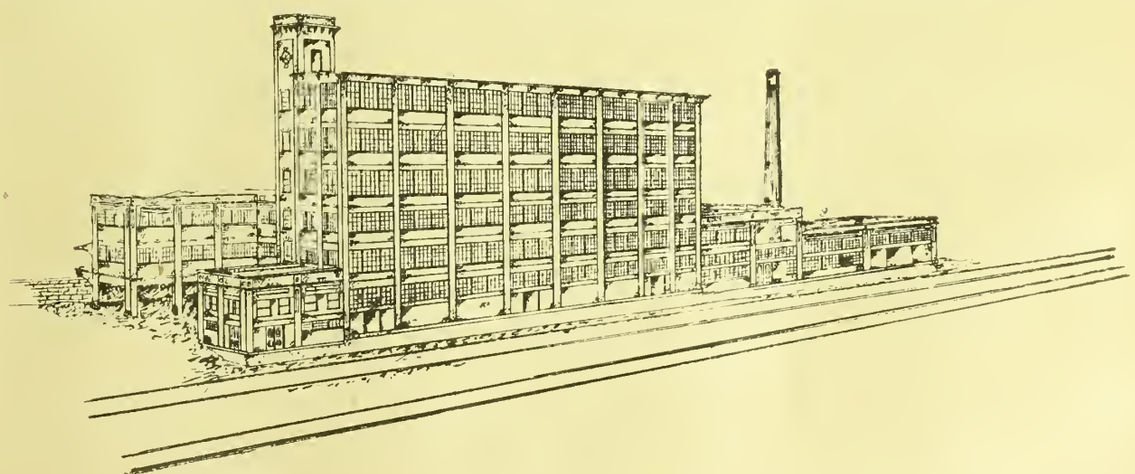
Office, 45 feet long and 44 feet wide.

The building will have a total length over all of 242 feet.

Contracts for the boilers and engine, which is to be a tandem compound condensing of 400 horsepower, and for the mill and wheat-cleaning machinery will be closed in a few days, also for the electrical machinery, which will require two engines of smaller dimensions to run the generators and motors.

While it was the intention of the company to make the new mill of about the same capacity as the old one, which was nominally 800 bbls. for 24 hours, its output at times ran as high as 930 bbls., and the machinery planned for the new mill will be capable of turning out 1,000 bbls. per day.

A building is being erected in Albert, Barton county, Kan., to house a 25-bbl. mill. Harry Arnold will operate the plant, which will be completed in 90 days.



The New Mill Building of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill. (Courtesy of Chester Tribune.)

REGARDING ADVERTISERS—As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Franciso, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

The Wheat Bears at Bat.

The course of the wheat market this crop season has been the most remarkable which has ever been recorded in the annals of wheat or grain history. The changes from low points to high points and back again have reached a total which is nearly as much as the highest figure of $1.67 at Chicago for the May option. Unlike other years, the low point came at the beginning of the crop season, rather than a little later as ordinarily, when the movement of wheat was at its height from both the winter wheat and spring wheat districts in the United States. In July the September option was 85 cents at Chicago, before the outbreak of the European war. After Russia and Germany declared war, joined later by Great Britain and France as belligerents, the active option advanced rapidly to $1.32 in September. During this time the German army had succeeded in its campaign in Belgium, and that country was practically under German military control. The Kaiser had also gained a foothold in northern France and was marching his consolidated army toward Paris.

A decline in the wheat market occurred in late September and early October, bringing it down to $1.11 at the time the Germans met the allied army and were repulsed before Paris was reached. The low point of wheat last fall was about $1.11, early in October.

The real cause of the big advance of about 65 cents per bushel from September until Feb. 5, when May wheat sold at $1.67 at Chicago, cannot be more than a matter of conjecture. The requirements of Europe caused a large export of wheat and flour from the United States during the fall and early winter. This fact is most important, but about this time there was a sentimental influence caused by speculation, both professional and of the type which are always in the market when there is a full movement. Profits were taken by some of these speculators and they pyramided their trades. There was a buying fever on, and it may be quite possible that the high point on this crop has already been reached. That, of course, no one can even more than guess at.

The slump of 32 cents is recorded from Feb. 5 to March 5, when the May option sold at $1.35 at Chicago. While this is very unusual and a record, it must be considered that wheat advanced about 85 cents a bushel from July to February, or practically doubled its price in these months. Then in a month's time it had a reaction of about 32 cents, or less than half of the advance. It could still remain at about the present figures and yet have a very unusual advance since harvest to another crop season.

Now that this reaction has taken place, wheat is considered by the trade to be on a more legitimate basis than before the slump of the last month. The speculative element is still strong, but the public has been largely "shaken out" by the decline.

This decline of the last month has been caused, without a doubt, by the operation of the allies' fleet in the Dardanelles. There has not been much satisfaction to the long side of wheat in these operations, for the Turks have evacuated Constantinople as their capital, and, while the Turkish fleet is in the Sea of Marmora, between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, the allies, with the French and English vessels from the west and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, will easily subdue the Turks and probably capture Constantinople and take control of Turkey. German submarines may interfere, but from the latest reports they will hinder but not prevent the opening of the Dardanelles by the allies.

The actual conditions in Russia are always difficult to secure, but the known facts do not lend much encouragement to the holders of wheat. While Russian exported about 175,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, there has been practically none exported this season. Russia has a big surplus, which the Russian government, as well as the peasants, is very anxious to sell in order that they may secure the cash for the payment of war obligations. There is no doubt that there is a large quantity of this wheat at Odessa and Kherson, the principal ports of southern Russia, awaiting shipment to the other nations of Europe as soon as the route is open through the Dardanelles and Mediterranean Sea.

There is another important factor which must be considered, as it involves the commerce of all Europe, as well as that destined for Germany. Great Britain is determined to keep all food supplies out of Germany, and in doing so has interfered with the shipments to all other importing countries. Then there is Germany's retaliative warfare by submarines and floating mines which so endanger shipping that a change must occur before there can be another large export movement of wheat or flour.

While the bears are having their inning, due to the changed conditions in southern Europe, heavy snows have fallen over the winter wheat belt and have a depressing influence on the market. But, regardless of moisture, there is a period of crop-killing which comes regularly at the beginning of the growing season. Crop-killers can always find damage if they are looking for it, whether by Hessian fly, green bug or winter-killed wheat. There has never been a May option which has not been affected by the reports which are current, either real or imaginary, as soon as the growing season commences.

Those who were willing to predict $1.50 wheat raised their figures to $2 before the end of the crop season, but now they are not very sure of the premises on which they based this last prediction. There are well-informed members of the trade who continually disregard fundamental conditions and believe that wheat can go back to $1 a bushel before May. Others are just as sure that the $2 point will be reached. There is nothing at all definite, either in statistics or the European situation, to justify either of these beliefs, but at present there is no doubt that the bears are in control, at least temporarily.

Federal or State Railroad Control?

Would it not be better for the railroads and also for the country if complete authority was given to the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate both rates and railroads?

The question is an important one at all times, but is of particular interest now because of the hearing being held at Chicago by the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether Western railroads are entitled to an advance in rates.

At this hearing Western states are represented by their State Railway or Public Utilities Commissions and they are opposing the advance in rates. It is natural that public commissions, elected by a popular vote, should be in opposition to any move which would, without much consideration, be opposed by general public policy.

There seems to be inevitable and recurring contoversies regarding the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the different state commissions. It was stated by a well-informed traffic man that about $1,000,000 is spent every year in maintaining public utility or railway commissions in different states. He based these figures on the minimum amount of $50,000 for one board and multiplying that amount by the number of states which have such commissions.

At the hearing at Chicago last Friday a very prominent banker testified that, owing to their poor earnings, Western railroads were unable to obtain money except on high rates of interest, out of proportion to that asked from industrial corporations.

"To what do you attribute the financial depression from which the railroads are suffering?" asked the counsel for the packing interests who are opposing the increases.

"I attribute it," said the banker, "largely to the attacks of state railway commissions in reducing the railroads' revenues; to onerous acts by state legislatures, and to wild and extravagant charges against the railroads."

"If business conditions throughout the country are poor now, do you think it would hasten prosperity to tax the shippers "

"It would help hasten prosperity to restore the credit of railroads. Many shippers who are now suffering from business depression would be glad to pay higher rates to improve business."

In this connection there is considerable importance and significance placed upon the statement made by Hon. C. A. Prouty, in a Chicago speech which was made shortly after he had passed from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Valuation Board. In effect he said it was a pity state commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission could not get together on the vexing questions arising because of state lines and settle the questions which are to arise in a way that would inure to the benefit of the public. He did not say this could be done. He might just as well have said it was a pity state legislatures did not confer with the Interstate Commerce Commission when laws were to be enacted affecting railroads, or that the state commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission did not confer with one another when orders affecting rates were to be made. He said no more than did the Supreme Court in the Minnesota case, when it pointed out that many conflicts over state lines are to be expected until our laws are amended in such a manner as to bring the question of railroad regulation under one authority.

India to Limit Wheat Exports.

The Indian government will regulate shipments from the new crop, according to an official announcement, and exports will be governed entirely by the price. To safeguard the country against shortage, exports will be prohibited if the price rises above $1.30 per bu., f. o. b. Indian ports. This is not at all likely to interfere with the first movement of wheat. India is expected to contribute about 3,000,000 bus. weekly to the world shipments soon after the crop starts moving.

Foreign Sales Are Good.

Sensational reports of canceled wheat sales by foreign governments could not be confirmed last week. Leading grain exporters expressed the opinion that they can see no developments which would point to cancellation of wheat sales. The statement that peace negotiations had started and were the cause of the cancellations was without foundation.

Flour by Panama Canal

If Railroads Increase Rates to Coast Water Route May Offset.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8, 1915.

That the Panama Canal will be an important factor in rate-making to the Pacific Coast was the assertion of S. A. Thompson, secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Thompson was in Kansas City last week, and in the course of an interview stated that the Panama Canal will prove a disaster to the entire Mississippi Valley, unless shippers take advantage of it. As far as Eastern rates from the Missouri River are concerned, the canal will have practically no effect, but on the westward movement it will be the principal factor in determining equitable rates.

The recent advance of 10c per 100 lbs. in the flour rate to California terminals, making the charge 75c per 100 from Kansas and Nebraska, is an indication that railroads have disregarded the effect of the canal on the flour movement, while in other commodities railroads have obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce rates in order to meet canal competition. It is the general opinion of Kansas millers doing a Pacific Coast business in flour that the advance will have an adverse effect on their Pacific Coast business. Even at the old rate of 65c, Northwestern mills recently were able to make shipments to Los Angeles and other California terminals at 20c per bbl. less than Kansas. This saving was made possible by using lake and rail from Minneapolis to New York and the all-water route to Los Angeles via the canal.

In making the statement that the Panama Canal might prove disastrous, Mr. Thompson cited the following example: A carload of flour shipped by rail from western Kansas points to a California terminal will now cost 75c per 100, while this same carload of flour can be moved from Kansas City to New York for 29½c and from New York to California points for 30c, via the canal, or a total saving of 15½c per 100 lbs. But a bigger saving than this can be made by moving flour all-rail to New Orleans on the 20c rate and then by boat from New Orleans to the Pacific Coast at a saving of about 50c per bbl. However, service between New Orleans and California is irregular, especially with the high ocean rates now prevailing between this country and Europe. There is every indication that several steamship lines will soon start making regular sailings between New Orleans and California via the canal. When these regular sailings begin Kansas millers will have an opportunity to ship their Pacific Coast flour to New Orleans by rail and then to destination by a water route. It is generally recognized that railroads will heed water competition, and it is not at all improbable that a rate reduction may follow the loss of California tonnage by transcontinental carriers.

Use of the River Route.

It is pointed out by the officials of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. that a still bigger saving can be made in the freight charge on Pacific Coast flour than either of the two mentioned above. The traffic officials of this company are perfecting an arrangement with a St. Louis navigation company whereby the two lines will make a through rate on flour just 20 per cent less than the rail rate from Kansas City to New Orleans, on both export and domestic. The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. plys its boats between Kansas City and St. Louis, while the St. Louis company operates between St. Louis and New Orleans on the Mississippi River. It is planned to make sailings that will reach New Orleans in time to have flour loaded on board vessels bound for California via the canal. Whether such a schedule will be perfected this year is doubtful, but it is only a matter of a few years before the all-water route from Kansas City to California terminals will be a fact. Such a route would save more than 50c per bbl. from the present rail charge of 75c per 100.

Views of Southwestern Millers.

Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.: "We feel sure that the advance of 10 cents in railroad rates on flour to the Pacific Coast will work a great hardship on Southwestern millers, and unless a satisfactory service can be arranged via the Panama Canal we will be out of the running and without doubt the business will go to the Northwestern mills.—F. D. Larabee, President."

The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City: "I am at a loss to understand the reason for the decision as made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in giving permission to the railroads to increase their tariffs on flour and wheat to California terminals, without permitting the millers of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma to present their facts and ideas as to the injustice this decision will render our industry."

"This whole decision is based upon whether we have a correct idea of the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the general public of the United States, and we certainly should have a right to request of them the protection of our industry and its trade development.

"The Western milling industry has been of recent and remarkable growth, owing to the rapid agricultural development of the West. We, as investors, have our life's work tied up in the plants and business as now operated. The natural business of our industry in purchasing raw material from the producer and converting it into a principal food necessity that is of extreme importance to the people of the United States should be taken into consideration in disturbing the relationship of the manufacturer to the dealer, which so largely depends on railroad rates.

"I believe, therefore, that we have a right that should be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in all such cases, and they should give as much consideration to our investment as they do to those who are interested in railroad stocks and bonds. It is possible that this is an erroneous impression, but I believe it is a universal one held by all business men—that the Interstate Commerce Commission is a court of arbitration, as well as a court of initiative decision. To render a decision on the idea of arbitration, both parties should be given ample opportunity to be heard. In my estimation, if the railroads take advantage of this decision and increase the rates from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma to California terminals, as permitted by this decision, it will result in greatly diminishing the Pacific Coast market for Southwestern flour and grain.—L. E. Moses, President."

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan.: "We do not believe that this advance will entirely cut off business of Kansas mills on the coast, although it will no doubt diminish the volume of it considerably. We believe the superior quality of Kansas hard wheat flour is appreciated by the people of California to such an extent that they will pay the additional 20c per bbl. rather than do without it. It will increase the high cost of living in California to that extent, however. The transcontinental railroads will, in our opinion, be compelled to reduce their rates to Pacific Coast terminals as soon as satisfactory arrangements are made to ship via the Panama Canal. We are anxious to see flour begin to move via that route. It certainly appears to be an inopportune time for the railroads to put into effect an advance of this kind, and it is a fortunate thing for the mills of the Southwest that the canal route will soon be available.—C. M. Todd, Secretary."

The Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan.: "We understand that our rate to the Pacific Coast will be advanced on both flour and wheat 10c per 100 lbs., and, as Northwestern rates have been reduced, our business in California is going to be pretty slim. In fact, we have never had much of a hold on the Pacific Coast trade, on account of the long-time contracts that some of the Southwestern mills and a great number of the Northwestern mills are willing to make during July and August. They sell flour in July of each year for 12 months' delivery. The 75c rate, in our estimation, will considerably reduce the consumption of our hard wheat flour on the coast, as Western flour will be substituted largely.

"As to the standing differential of eight cents between wheat and flour, we have always considered this to be absolutely unjust. There should be no difference at all.—J. F. Enns, Secretary."

The Pratt Mills, Pratt, Kan.: "The change which will go into effect shortly, of 20c per bbl. from the Southwest to the Pacific Coast, will, of course, injure our California business quite materially, especially as the rate from the Northwest has been reduced.

"We have enjoyed a very nice business to the Pacific Coast in the past, but at the present time we find prices from the Northwest below our ideas. We are still working on the old rate of 65c per 100.—George H. Ricker, Manager."

The Barton County Flour Mills Co., Great Bend, Kan.: "We fully believe that this Pacific Coast advance, in view of the reduction of 10c per 100 in the rate from the Northwest, will demoralize the flour business from the hard winter wheat belt. We do not believe there is any doubt that flour from the Northwest will give almost equal satisfaction with the flour made from Kansas hard wheat, and the saving of 40c per bbl. to the bakers of the Pacific Coast will undoubtedly be taken advantage of. We are also of the opinion that the difference in freight between flour and wheat from Kansas to California points of eight cents per 100 lbs. is a discrimination and entirely unwarranted.—C. L. Gunn."

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.: "It would certainly seem that an advance in the flour rate from Kansas and Nebraska without an advance from Minnesota and the Dakotas and the wheat fields of Washington and Oregon would place Nebraska and Kansas at a big disadvantage. There can be no doubt that a difference of eight cents between the wheat and flour rate would make it almost impossible for millers in this part of the country to compete successfully with mills on the coast. We do not see how such a handicap can be justified, and it appears like nothing but discrimination in order to secure trade on the coast for coast mills.—Chauncy Abbott, Sr., President."

The Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan.: "With reference to the Pacific Coast: It is very difficult to prophesy at this time just what effect the new rate will have on our business. Of course, the fact that the wheat rate has also been ad-

(Continued on page 13.)

Nebraska Legislature

Bills of Interest to Millers Which Are Proposed for Action.

Frank I. Ringer, commissioner of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, has compiled a summary of pending legislation in Nebraska. Of these bills, some are of direct interest to Nebraska millers. Millers are asking for an appropriation for an experimental mill and flour laboratory at the state experiment station. Other bills affecting employers' liability are opposed by the milling interests.

H. R. No. 468, Soren M. Fries, Howard County—Appropriates $10,000 for the establishment and operation of a grain-testing laboratory at the state farm.

Note: This bill makes it possible to tell a farmer or a miller what is the matter with his wheat. It has the endorsement of the millers.

H. R. 318, Jerry Howard, Douglas County—Gives injured employe the option of claiming under the compensation law or of bringing suit for damages. If the employe brings civil action for damages the employer cannot plead that the injury was the result of an assumed risk or of negligence without having the two defenses submitted to the jury for determination. If it shall be found on the trial of the case that the employer was not liable, the court shall, if the plaintiff so chooses, assess such compensation against the employer, but may deduct therefrom all or part of the costs which may have been caused by the plaintiff bringing action instead of proceeding at the outset for compensation.

Note: This is enough to prove to the satisfaction of anyone that our friends, "the ambulance chasers," are still on earth and are determined, if it is possible ,to wreck the compensation law that they may continue to prey upon the misfortunes of humanity.

H. R. 36, G. W. Meredith, Saunders County—Whenever any person shall employ a physician to perform professional services in connection with an injury and such injured person shall claim damages from the party causing the injury, such physician shall have a lien on the amount due for the reasonable value of services necessarily performed.

Note: This is one of the measures referred to in the special circular sent out under date of Feb. 24. Its provisions inject a new element into the damage situation and make it some object to a physician to stir up and promote damage litigation.

H. R. 961, John I. Negley, Douglas County—This bill provides that all elevators, store houses and other structures where grain or other property is stored for commercial purposes for compensation to be paid by the owner shall be declared to be public warehouses, subject to regulations provided in the bill.

H. R. 748, G. W. Meredith, Saunders County—Amends the compensation law so that the injured employe may, if he desires, select his own physician in addition to the one furnished by the employer of the insurance company, and obligates the employer to pay the cost of such additional physician, provided expense tor such additional physician does not exceed $25, in which event the additional amount is to be paid by the injured employe.

Note: It may be interesting to note that this was the last bill introduced on the 20th day of the session, the last on which bills can be introduced.

J. A. Gerwen has accepted the position as milling engineer for Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa. He will succeed H. W. Gladhill, who was in charge of the flour mill department of Sprout, Waldron & Co. before his death in December, 1914.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 8, 1915.

Flour business was slower the past week than during the last week of February, most mills declare they have sold practically nothing for the last three weeks, but that business cannot be any slower. Running time of mills here and at country points is averaging somewhat better than 50 per cent, but average of sales during the past three weeks would not absorb output from six hour runs of mills. Quite a few mills in the state still have contracts on their books for March shipment, and some have flour booked for April delivery, but all of these orders were placed early in February.

Quotations tumbled, but did not follow futures closely. Cash wheat has not been following May futures, because of the irregularity of the market, with result that mills have not been able to base prices on the big declines. Kansas mills offered 95 per cent flour, bulk, delivered Kansas City, 60 days, at $6.10 to $6.35 at the close of the week. Several bakers in the Southwest who have flour stocks to last them only until April 1 asked for prices on single carlots early in the week, but the steady declines kept them from buying.

Jobbers and bakers are almost unanimous in the opinion that they will be able to purchase their needs up to the new crop year at below $6 per bbl. for 80 per cent patent in jutes. Several large bakers in the central states and in the Southwest have offered mills $6 per bbl. jute for Kansas patent, with the understanding that when this price is reached, the mill is to book the flour.

Central Kansas mills are moving an average of 50 to 100 cars of flour weekly to Eastern states, but this is on old contracts altogether. Quotations of Kansas mills are about 20c too high in New York and other Eastern markets, but even with their prices in line, not much business would result. Eastern trade is buying practically nothing.

A Kansas City mill started moving the first lot of a relief order of 50,000 220s, which is enabling the mill to run seven days and seven nights. Some export inquiry was reported on the declines last week, but generally foreign offers were out of line. A few export sales of clear were made at $5.10 to $5.35, jute, Kansas City, Great Britain being the buyer. Clears are not as scarce as several months ago, but mills are not meeting with much difficulty in disposing of their output.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade is as slow as that of Turkey wheat millers, but mills report shipping directions free, and were able to maintain half time runs. Soft wheat patent is quoted at $6.35 to $6.75 per bbl. for a 35 to 40 per cent grade, while fancy patent is held at $6.25 per bbl., cotton sacks. The South is taking most of the flour moving on old contracts. Southeastern states have little flour contracted and less in warehouses, which would indicate that resumption of buying is at hand.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for March-April shipment, $6.05@6.35 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 25@30c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.90@5.30

Mill Feeds Remain Steady.

Steady prices were maintained in mill feed market the past week, following the big break of a week ago. Mills offered decreased amounts of bran at the prevailing price, many storing their output for higher quotations. Spot sales in Kansas City were made on a basis of 97c to 98c. Large quantities of bran were placed in Kansas City warehouses, and the holders expect to keep it in store for at least 60 days. The surprising feature of last week's bran trade was that there was no rebound from the decline of 15c scored in the previous week. However, the undertone in the market is good, and the price situation seems to point upward.

The most bullish factor in bran is the light operations of mills. With most of the mills in Kansas operating half time, the bran output has been decreased proportionately, while the demand is being maintained. Generally, the spring months witness a broader inquiry for mill feeds, particularly bran and shorts. Millers storing bran for $1.25 per 100 are not despairing of selling at that figure.

Shorts were strong all of the week, but most quotations were unchanged. Brown shorts sold as low at $1.05 per 100, but gray shorts were quoted at a range of $1.10 to $1.21 per 100 lbs. prompt shipment. One Kansas mill made a sale of 10 cars of gray shorts, 30-day shipment, at a premium over the current market.

Fancy white middlings had about same strength as shorts, with quotations generally on same level as a week ago. Output continues to move out in mixed cars. Quotations on middlings are $1.35 per 100 lbs.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 96@98c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.05@1.15; white shorts, $1.18@1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.38; red dog, $2.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.40@6.90 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.20@6.70; first clears, $5.60@5.80; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.45@6.90 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.45@6.90; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10 @3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05 @3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 98c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.22.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.60 @7.20 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.40@7; bran, $1@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.15; gray shorts, $1.15@ 1.20; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.20 @7.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7@7.50; bran, $1.10; mixed feed, $1.15@1.20; standard shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7@7.30 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $.90@7.30; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.40@7.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.60 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Another decrease was recorded in the flour output of Kansas City mills the past week, only two mills maintaining full time runs during the week. Most of the plants have about cleaned up old contracts, with the exception of a few calling for shipment last half March and April. Output was 47,800 bbls., against 57,600 bbls. in the preceding week, 41,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 35,000 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

Southwestern Cash Grain Situation.

Considerable debating in the minds of farmers holding wheat, as a result of the daily breaks in the wheat market, did not result in any general conclusion that it was not safe to hold wheat. Reports from many elevator stations indicate that there are quite a few wheat growers who are holding from 5,000 to 10,000 bus. each, and it is these producers that are displaying the most gloom over the wheat declines. But still they hold to their wheat, and the marketing in the Southwest last week was about the same as the country movement a week ago. Probably heavy snows and muddy roads were factors in the light movement. A majority of the big wheat holders in the state realize that present prices are 20c less than the top of the market set a month ago.

Milling demand for wheat in the Kansas City market fell off, reflecting the exceedingly dull trade in flour. However, elevator stocks continue to fall off, as exporters were good buyers on the decline. Receipts in this market amounted to 270 cars, compared with 306 cars in the preceding week, 325 cars last year and 230 cars two years ago. Elevator stocks now aggregate 3,451,337 bus., a decrease of 230,276 bus. for the week, and compares with holdings of 6,706,416 bus. a year ago at this time.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Amos Richolson has purchased the entire holdings of the Shady Bend Mill Co., Shady Bend, Kan., and has placed the 100-bbl. mill in operation. F. L. Talmage, one of the former owners, will continue as head miller.

The Canton Milling Co., Canton, Kan., whose plant burned down several months ago, has decided to erect a 15,000-bu. elevator on the mill site. Directors of the company have announced that the mill will not be rebuilt this year at least.

A. E. Stephenson and Fred W. Smith have let contract for the erection of a 50,000-bu. elevator at Enid, Ok., which they will operate. New elevator will be ready to receive the first wheat moving on the 1915 crop the latter part of May or early in June.

Workmen have started razing the old sheet metal warehouse and elevator of the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., upon which site the new concrete elevator tanks of the mill will be erected by the Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co., of Kansas City.

The Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., is again using electric power. A 125 horse-power motor has been installed at the mill, and power will be furnished by the street railway company of Manhattan. The mill formerly used electric power, but discontinued it because of irregular voltage.

It is estimated by leading elevator builders in the Southwest that flour mill companies in the state of Kansas alone have already let contracts for more than 2,000,000 bus. of grain storage, and that indications are that the new crop movement will see about 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 bus. of elevator capacity added to the mill grain storage.

A Wichita, Kan., statistician with plenty of time has figured that the seven-cent break in the wheat market on March 1 amounted to a loss of $3,150,000 to the farmers in the state of Kansas, but on the other hand, saved them $63,000 in taxes. This is figured on reserves of 45,000,000 bus. in the state, which is high, and a two per cent tax basis, which is about the average in the state.

March 1 was the assessment date for county taxes throughout Kansas, but there appeared to be no unusual marketing of wheat previous to that day. Farmers holding wheat in the state are assessed on a basis of the curent market price. However, wheat is so profitable and farmers are so confident that prices will go higher that they are more than willing to pay the additional taxes entailed by the higher cost of wheat. In counties where large reserves of wheat are held on farms, the tax treasury will be swelled by the bigger tax returns.

Death of F. E. Lehman.

F. E. Lehman, for many years Southwestern representative of the Prinz & Rau Manufacturing Co., was found dead in a Wichita (Kan.) hotel the morning of March 7. Mr. Lehman had been in ill health for a number of years, and had just returned from a trip to Florida, where he had gone for his health. "Ed" Lehman, as he was known by practically every miller in Kansas and Oklahoma, was 55 years old and had sold milling machinery in the Southwest for more than 20 years. He is survived by a son, who lives in Kansas City.

Grinders to Meet March 13.

A special run of The Grinders will be held March 13. A large attendance is expected, as the present has been the first let-up in operations of Kansas mills since the new crop.

The grist mill of Evans Bros. burned at Ontario, Wis.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.

214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

An Acre of Fulfillment

Is Worth More Than a World of Promises---

We believe in service—that serves. More than two hundred national distributors are availing themselves of our facilities to cover Kansas City local trade and the Southwest. Among them are several flour mills and feed dealers. Let us solve your distribution problems.

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Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1915.

Stagnation, with prices 20 to 25 cents lower, marked trade in the flour market last week. Heavy declines in cash and future wheat caused general unsettlement, and only the smallest possible business was done with established domestic trade. Export sales were inconsiderable. At the moment all other factors in the flour market are overshadowed by the probable movement of wheat quotations.

The concerted attack of the Allied fleets on the Dardanelles makes it apparent that every effort will be made to open this important outlet for Russian wheat. Whether this development has been fully discounted by the recent 30-cent break in future wheat is a question, but it is evident that Russian holders are not going to sacrifice their wheat, considering it is the best asset Russia has, especially as the war may be prolonged, in which case it would be the height of folly for Russia not to retain a large surplus of wheat until the next crop is assured. It will probably be found that the opening of the Dardanelles has been more than discounted as a factor when it occurs, if it does occur, as since the passage through these straits became a possibility Russian wheat has been advancing rapidly, and ultimately should sell at a level proportionately high, compared with all the important wheat-holding countries.

Last week's flour output showed a reduction, and a still further cutting down is possible, as some mills are operating toward the end of old contracts and new flour orders are not coming in. Export sales were 500 sacks soft flour to Europe and a couple of sales to West Indies at $6.50 bulk for extra fancy and $6.80 bulk hard patent; also 500 bbls. hard Kansas 95 per cent at $6.75 for export. Saturday's domestic sales were 350 sacks extra fancy at $6.15 jute; 500 bbls. hard 95 per cent at $6 bulk; 729 sacks soft on p. t.

Output of flour at the following mills was 67,900 bbls. last week, against 71,700 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 15,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,500; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,200; Bernet, Craft Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.35@6.50; straight, $6.25@6.30; extra fancy, $6@6.15; fancy, $5.25@5.60; low grade, $4.75@5.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.45@6.55; straight, $6.10@6.25; first clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade and second clear, $4.50@5.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.25@6.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $6@6.10; dark, $5.80@5.90. Jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote bran at $1.06@1.09; mixed feed, $1.07@1.10; middlings, $1.15@1.25 (fancy white worth more); oat feed, $16; white feed (nominal), at $26.25; alfalfa meal, $16.50@17 for No. 2, $18@18.50 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12; brown middlings at $1.25 and white fancy at $1.45.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat advanced six cents a bu. Monday, following a break of eight to ten cents last week, when the market collapsed on fear that the Dardanelles would be opened and keen competition develop with Russian wheat. Monday there was a complete change of sentiment, because domestic receipts are falling off rapidly, and preparations by Italy and Greece to enter the war made it apparent that no early peace is in sight and that Europe and this country will no doubt need every bushel of wheat available at fancy prices before the new crop comes in. Millers and elevators were good buyers on yesterday's advance and one of the best cash grain men on the Merchants' Exchange said cash wheat would sell at new high records on the crop before the end of the May delivery. Quote No. 2 red wheat $1.47, No. 3 red $1.45½@1.47; No. 4 red $1.45@1.46, No. 2 hard, $1.50@1.52.

Mill Feed Firmly Held.

Bran prices were fairly steady last week, despite the decline in the wheat market. A fear that output would show a falling off unless a better demand develops in the flour market, especially as old contracts are about filled up, made many mills hold bran at firm quotations. Although considerable stock has been stored recently in anticipation of higher prices, little of it is liable to come onto the market until quotations regain some of their recent loss, particularly as important interests in the trade believe that materially higher prices for wheat and wheat products must prevail at the end of the old crop year. The movement of feed is light, but there was a better inquiry at many mills from Southern and Southeastern buyers. Shorts were firmer with bran, and middlings were in light supply. A few mills offered middlings in straight cars, but most business was in mixed shipments.

Late sales were two cars soft bran to arrive, at $1.06; one car soft mixed feed, $1.07; one car part shorts at $1.10 and part white screenings at $1.05.

Barge Line Favored by Grain Interests.

President J. O. Ballard, of the St. Louis Grain Club, has appointed a special committee to act for the grain and milling interests in promoting a steel barge line from St. Louis to New Orleans. This action was taken after a meeting of the club last Thursday, at which river navigation was favorably considered. The committee is C. A. Morton, chairman; R. J. Pendleton, George F. Powell, E. F. Catlin and E. C. Andrews.

Grain dealers and millers of St. Louis have been interested in the possibilities in utilizing the Mississippi River for through business to New Orleans with an improved type of self propelling steel barges. Efforts are being made to secure a guarantee of tonnage for the Barnhart Company, which has made a start with lower river navigation. The committee will investigate and report the best plan to the Grain Club at the next meeting.

St. Louis Notes.

James N. Russell, of the Russell Grain Co., Kansas City, was in St. Louis Monday looking over the grain and hay situation.

William Meek, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Meek expressed the opinion that only 10 per cent of wheat reserves from last year's crop are in the hands of farmers in his section.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 78,820 bbls., against 71,230 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 704,230 bbls., against 593,200 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 99,020 bbls., against 92,870 bbls. the previous week. Since Jan. 1, 974,630 bbls., against 726,840 bbls. last year.

According to reports to commission houses on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange the winter wheat crop is in excellent position in St. Louis territory. Good snow fell in this section last week, and the plant should start the actual growing season with plenty of subsoil moisture.

Charles Rippin, traffic manager of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, went to Chicago Monday night to attend the advance rate hearing. While the Merchants' Exchange is not protesting against the proposed advances, certain rate changes are of interest to the membership.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 328,365 bus., against 436,800 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 420,260 bus., against 2,429,010 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators Saturday were 1,025,034 bus., against 1,028,924 bus. last year. Of the present stocks 16,266 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 817,766 bus. No. 2 red; 1,000 bus. No. 1 hard winter and No. 2, 19,699 buss. No. 2 hard winter.

That the government wheat report should be construed as bullish was the opinion of J. F. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., St. Louis. Mr. Imbs is a close student of statistics and pointed out that despite the fact that the 1914 crop totaled 891,017,000 bus., against only 763,380,000 bus. in 1913, that reserves are only 1,094,000 bus. more than a year ago, bringing the percentage held to the low figure of 17.2 on this year's big crop, against 19.9 per cent on the smaller crop a year ago. Mr. Imbs declared that with our exports running 8,000,000 bus. to 10,000,000 bus. a week, or 33 per cent over last year, and the present domestic visible wheat supply some 10,000,000 bus. under last year, that unless something develops to relieve the demand for American wheat, supplies will be close to exhausted at the end of the old crop year.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION GOVERNS.

Estimated Weights on Flour in Barrels to Be Increased From 200 Pounds to 214 Pounds.

Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has received information from the Southern Railway Co. that, effective April 15, the estimated weights on flour to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories from Minneapolis and other stations in Northwestern territory will be withdrawn. The provisions of the Official Classification will govern thereafter.

Railroads operating east of St. Louis recently filed amendment to Official Classification which increased the estimated weights on flour in bbls. from 200 lbs. to 214 lbs., on half-bbls., from 100 lbs. to 110 lbs., but no increase was made in the estimated weights from Minneapolis and other Minnesota points. A protest was made to the railroads by the Kehlor Flour Mills Co. and the Valier & Spies Milling Co., of St. Louis, asking that the same estimated weights be used from both St Louis and Northwestern territory.

That this protest was successful is indicated by the advice given Mr. Rippin by the Southern Railway Co.

H. S. Grimes, a prominent Ohio grain dealer, of Portsmouth, O., died at his home on March 7. He was 63 years old and a director and former president of the National Grain Dealers' Association

W. W. Young, of Plainville, Kan., has bought the elevator of C. E. Sheldon, grain dealer of Everest, Kan. He will take possession about March 10.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., March 6, 1915.

The heavy decline in wheat the past week has caused jobbers to cut prices materially to the retail trade on flour bought some time ago on a much lower basis than mills are now offering, and this has caused larger shipments to the country this week than for some time. Jobbers, however, do not seem inclined to even consider renewing their stocks at this time, believing that the market will break still more when the Russian wheat finds an outlet through the Dardanelles.

The demand for corn meal is lighter than ever known on this market. It seems that farmers are grinding local-grown corn quite extensively in the Selma territory. Some merchants predict that the local supply of corn will be largely exhausted during the next 30 days, and then the demand for both meal and feedstuffs will be more normal.

The following prices obtain today: Soft winter wheat flour, wood basis, fancy patent, $6.75 to $7; standard patent, 20c less; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.63.

More Precipitation for Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8, 1915.

Glowing prospects for winter wheat as a result of the heavy snows and rains of the past week are indicated in reports from millers in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Winter wheat will enter the spring growing season with more moisture in the ground than during the past ten years. From five to 15 inches of snow fell in Kansas, while Oklahoma and Nebraska had liberal snows and rains.

President Mennel Re-Elected.

The committee appointed to canvass the ballots for president of the Millers' National Federation has submitted its report to the effect that Mark N. Mennel, of Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O., has been re-elected president of the federation for the coming year.

Secretary A. P. Husband has announced that the annual meeting of directors, delegates and members of the Millers' National Federation will be held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on Friday, April 9, 1915. In addition to the annual reports of officers and committees, directors will be elected to succeed those members of the board whose terms expire.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: V. M. Horacek, Tabor, S. D., traction engine attachment; J. C. Unzelman, Madison, S. D., seed drill.

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Sargent, Nebr.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 8, 1915.

Flour trade this week was slow and sales difficult to effect, owing to the unsettled and violent fluctuations in wheat. The sudden price changes made it difficult for millers to make quotations, and acceptances were in many instances turned down or refused. Buyers were, as a whole, more independent and not disposed to stock up, and purchased only such amounts as actual wants necessitated. The erratic wheat market has not tended to give flour buyers any confidence in prices, even though they may be 25 to 30 cents lower, and it is admitted by the trade that advice is hard to give with factors in the international wheat market apparently leaning toward lower prices. There are two things, nevertheless, that are worthy of notice. Wheat quotations abroad remain high, in fact the decline has been more marked in the domestic markets. The position of old cash wheat in this country is strong and it is not improbable that prices are low enough.

Eastern and Southern buyers were less disposed to take hold this week, and trade with points tributary with the local market was very unsatisfactory. Bakers bought moderately on the decline. The retail and smaller baking trade was very quiet.

Very little patent flour is being sold on this market at the moment, although some large mills who appear avaricious for business are quoting extremely low prices.

Although there has been an easing up in the scarcity of the higher grades of clear, second clears remains very scarce, only occasional round lots being offered in this market, which are quickly taken at attractive prices.

The rye market was easier the past week and prices reached a lower level. While offerings were taken, yet the demand was not so urgent and the volume of trading light. Offerings were absorbed mostly by local interests, of which millers were the principal buyers. Patent white rye declined from 20 to 30 cents per barrel, while offerings increased about 50 per cent.

Durum products have declined very materially. This is especially true of durum patent flour; in fact, there is so little of this grade being sold at the moment that the mills appear to be offering durum patents at cost prices. The market on semolinas is also very quiet and sales slow.

The mill feed market at Chicago is in very unsatisfactory shape. Demand from points east of Chicago is much smaller, and other buying sections of the country failed to put in an appearance as buyers. It is the concensus of opinion in this market, that stocks of all kinds of mill feeds are small, and that buying power must certainly develop in the near future. Some farmers of the winter wheat belt are pasturing their stock, and this has been detrimental to the demand, as well as the price of bran and other feeds.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.40; standard patents (basis jute), $6@6.25; first clear (basis jute), $5.80@6; second clear (basis jute), $5@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; straight, $6@6.25; clear, $5.50@6; low grade, $4.50@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.10@6.40; straight, $5.90@6.10; clear, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.50@5.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22@22.25; middlings, $22@22.25; red dog, $29@29.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.90@6.40; dark, $5.50@6; blended rye, $5.10@5.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.30@6.60; straight, $6.10@6.30.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

C. E. Lathrop, of Kansas City, was a visitor on the Chicago Board of Trade Tuesday.

Truman Brophy, of the B. A. Eckhardt Milling Co., Chicago, has returned from a visit to Berlin.

C. A. Wemli, secretary of the Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Ia., was a Chicago visitor the past week.

The demand for corn flour continues brisk. This commodity is selling at present from $1.90 to $2 per hundred.

A. N. Steinhart, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, has rented rooms in the Durley building, Bloomington, Ill., taking possession March 1.

John S. Gillmore, pioneer flour miller, died at his home in Moline, Ill., recently, after an illness of some duration. Mr. Gillmore was a partner in the milling firm of Baker & Gillmore.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of The New Century Company, Chicago, left early in the week for a trip through the East. His itinerary includes Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New York and Boston. He expects to return in about two weeks.

Harry T. Bickel, who covers Iowa territory for Hitch & Carder, of Chicago, is again laid up, following another operation at Clinton, Ia., on March 1. Mr. Bickel is very well known and well liked among the milling and grain trade in Chicago, as well as in Cedar Rapids, Ia., where he makes his headquarters.

C. H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, returned early in the week from New York, where he appeared as a witness before the state commission in New York, which has tried to throw some light on the advance in wheat prices. President Canby is firmly of the opinion that the high prices were the result of legitimate supply and demand.

Federal authorities seized a good quantity of jute sacks of flour at Chicago on March 2, the product having been made by a Minnesota mill and shipped to Chicago from a point in Ohio. This flour was made about 10 months ago from wheat of last year's crop. It is charged that it contains excessive moisture, is lumpy and unsound, yet the weight had decreased from 141 to 137 per sack.

A Chicago business house received a cable a day or two ago from a foreign government asking for an offer on 15,000,000 bus. of wheat, of which 10,000,000 bus. are No. 2 hard winter, 40 days shipment, and 5,000,000 bus. No. 2 spring, April-May shipment. It will be impossible to fill this order as the wheat cannot be secured. It comes from a country that would be directly benefited by the opening of the Dardanelles.

Definite plans have been decided upon by the Great Northern Flour Mills Co., St. Cloud, Minn., for the rebuilding of its mill burned on Feb. 16. New plant will be ready for operation within 90 days. In the meanwhile the trade of the company will be taken care of with flour from other plants in the Northwest.

Exports of wheat from Philadelphia since Jan. 1 aggregate 5,232,550 bus., against clearances of 2,800,432 bus. in the same period last year. Exports of corn have been 429,608 bus., against 107,141 last year.

The Knorr Flour Mill, Grangeville, Idaho, has been sold to Isaac Zehner, who will either continue its operation there or move the plant to Montana, where wheat production is ample to supply the mill.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., March 8, 1915.

All descriptions of flour were lowered 25 cents a bbl. this week. This is a reduction of 50 cents from the high point. Winter wheat flour millers declare they are again able to operate full capacity, as more wheat is coming to market. Receipts almost doubled, indicating that farmers are willing to unload, owing to the foreign situation. The large cracker and baking concerns are not buying flour on a large scale. They believe the Dardanelles will be opened up ,and that will tend to bring down flour prices.

Most large bakers find their supplies practically exhausted, but they insist that they will make purchases for only immediate requirements. Agents representing Kansas mills say they have received many offers from Southern points, but the bids are exceptionally low. Buyers are waiting for further developments abroad.

The cash rye market is down eight cents. Rye flour mills in this locality are turning out increased amounts, but buyers are a little backward in taking hold.

The mill feed prices recorded a decline of $1 this week. The fine weather conditions have decreased business. Bran seems to be the best seller, while middlings are very dull.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7@7.20; fancy, $6.70@6.90; family, $6.25@6.40; extra, $5.80@6; low grade, $5.60@5.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.45@7.90; straight, $6.65@7.10; clear, $5.90@6.05.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.65@8.05; straight, $7.20@7.45; clear, $6.20@6.60.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.40@6.75; city pure, $6.50@6.75; city blended, $6.40@6.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@24.50; middlings, coarse, $27.50@28.50; fine, $28@29.

Notes.

The Dorset Milling Co., of Dorset, O., increased capital stock from $12,000 to $20,000.

The Tippecanoe Milling Co., of Tippecanoe City, O., increased its capital stock this week from $25,000 to $35,000.

The receipts of flour this week at Cincinnati ggregated 24,872 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 22,101 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,872 bbls., compared with 20,982 bbls. last week and 19,982 bbls. a year ago.

The annual report of the Quaker Oats Co. for the year 1914 shows profits of $2,367,251, compared with $2,287,010 in 1913. After figuring depreciation, allowances and dividends on both common and preferred stock, a net profit of $809,669 is realized, compared with $761,534 in the preceding year. Total surplus at the close of business Dec. 31, 1914, was $3,772,752.

Severe penalties are provided for holders of grain in Austria who secrete supplies. The Austrian government is now confiscating all supplies of grain and foodstuffs in the monarchy, and has also ordered farmers to plant wheat in sugar beet fields.

At the annual meeting of the Watson-Higgins Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., an annual dividend of 15 per cent was declared. The following directors were elected: Frank F. Watson, John A. Higgins, Lee H. Higgins, Norman Odel and A. B. Wilmink.

Edward W. Feeley has succeeded W. C. Roach in the flour and feed business at Mottville, N. Y. Mr. Feeley will handle the same lines as his predecessor.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36,00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

New York

New York, March 8, 1915.

On the violent downward swing in the wheat market during the past week, there was a fair volume of business, but this represented offers which the mills had in hand from the trade and which they found possible to accept on the breaks. Toward the latter end of the week, when the market was still lower, buyers were only willing to make bids which were entirely too far below mill limits to permit of business being done. The trade all along have been waiting for a break to occur, on which to make purchases, as there are very few of them loaded up to any extent, but general conditions surrounding the present setback in prices have rather undermined their faith in values even at the break and buyers therefore are at present rather prone to await further developments. It is quite evident that if the market shows any sign of settling down to a firmer basis that a good business will be done and there is every outlook for a good volume of trade in this market in the very near future.

Prices on spring patents during the week showed the most violent reactions to lower levels and some mills made prices at exceptionally low levels. During the first part of the week when the first break occurred, there was some fair lines bought at $6.75 jute for 60 and 90 days' shipment and toward the latter end of the week business was put through at $6.50 jute for the same shipment, and it was even reported that several mills made prices as low as $6.40 jute. Buyers were scared off at the latter end of the week and would not make offers much above $6.25 jute, but no business was taken at this figure by the mills.

The situation as to Kansas flours was a decidedly mixed one, as some mills maintained a very firm front on prices and held same at prohibitive levels when compared to spring, while other mills were disposed to make decidedly low prices. A small volume of business was booked at the lower range of figures, but spring wheat flour being relatively cheaper than Kansas, again secured the bulk of the business. General range of prices were from $6.40 to $6.75 in jute for 60 or 90 days' shipment, and it is understood that at the low point of the market some straights were offered even as low as $6.30 jute.

Prices on spring wheat clears were also decidedly easier and mills were more disposed to sell than they have been for some time past and the demand was by no means brisk. Fancy brands were held at $6.40 to $6.55 in wood.

Kansas clears were also decidedly easier, but were held higher than spring clears and were quoted at $6.25 in jutes.

Soft winter wheat flour was easy in tone, but only a moderate amount of business turned over and mills were apparently rather anxious to sell. Straights were held at $6.50 to $6.70 in wood.

Mill feed prices were decidedly easy with only a very moderate demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was quoted at $24 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.70@7 in bbls.; straight, $6.65@6.75 in bbls.; clear, $6.40@6.55 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.20 in bbls:; straight, $6.50@6.70 in bbls.; clear, $6.30@6.50 in bbls.; low grade, $6.40@6.75; clear, $6.25@6.70 in bbls.; clear, $6.30@6.50 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.15; straight, $6@6.75; clear, $6.25@6.50; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.25; standard middlings, $25; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $35.50; oil meal, $40.50@41; city bulk bran, $24; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $24@34; red dog flour, $35.

Notes.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: C. C. Blodgett, Waseca, Minn.; C. H. Wright, Berlin, Wis.

George Silver, who until recently was connected with the New Prague Flouring Mills Co., of New Prague, Minn., is now representing the Red Wing Milling Co., Red Wing, Minn., in New York City.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 8, 1915.

Flour trade was even slower the past week, if such a state of business were possible. True, carlots were sold here and there, but the total volume of business throughout Iowa was almost insignificant. Bakers depended altogether on their contracted supplies, and at some points where bakers were altogether out of flour minimum carlots were purchased for quick shipment. Prices are difficult to quote. Because of the highly unsettled markets and slow trade, millers are not by any means following the big declines in wheat. Carlot buyers are quoted as saying that they would rather run out of flour altogether than buy on the present declining markets.

Kansas patents were offered as low as $6.50 per bbl. in sacks last week, but this price did not appeal to the trade. Northwestern mills asked up to $7 per bbl. for fancy patents in sacks, but the few sales made to regular trade were made at 20c to 30c below this figure. Iowa mills did most of the business in the state. Their trade was exclusively local, with carlot demand from nearby points absent. Most mills in the state operated on less than half-time schedules, claiming that even at this rate flour piled up in their warehouses.

Bakers in the state with old contracts are ordering out and jobbers are also sending shipping instructions on old orders. But most of the trade has exhausted all flour bought some time ago, or at least have this flour stored in their warehouses.

Even bran experienced the general demoralization in the flour markets. Prices were sharply lower, sales in carlots being made at $20 to $21 per ton. Mixed cars of bran and other feedstuffs sold up to $21.50 for bran. Standard and flour middlings were about as weak as bran, and met a very poor demand.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50@6.90; straight, $6.30@6.60; fancy clear, $5.90@6; low grade clear, $5.40@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6.70@7.30; family patent, $6.50@7.10; clear, $6.10@6.30; red dog, scarce at $3@3.50 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20.50@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@$23.50; flour middlings, $23.50@24.50.

Iowa Notes.

The City Roller Mills, operated by Gilley & Gustoff, Coon Rapids, Ia., were completely destroyed by fire on Feb. 14. Loss is estimated at between $18,000 and $20,000, with insurance of $4,000 on stock and $2,000 on the building. The mill building was a landmark in that section of Iowa, having been built in 1861. It was first used as a sawmill and was later converted into a flour mill. A stock company will probably be organized in Coon Rapids for the purpose of rebuilding.

FLOUR BY PANAMA CANAL.

(Continued from page 9.)

vanced will have a tendency to offset any benefit which the California mills might have expected. However, the most important phase of the whole situation to us seems to be that the Northwest has secured a reduction from their old rates applying to Washington and Oregon, as well as California, and they will certainly have a great advantage over us.—C. E. Williams."

The Yost Milling Co., Wilson, Kan.: "It is our opinion that any advance would materially lessen our tonnage to the Pacific Coast; in fact, it will almost put us out of that business. We have been suffering for a long time because of the differential of eight cents between wheat and flour. In our estimation, the flour rate should be reduced to the wheat rate, or within two or three cents of the wheat rate. The Pacific Coast mills have a material advantage in handling Northern Pacific and Northwestern states' wheat. Ocean rates are so low that it practically puts us out of business in the Pacific Coast territory.—I. M. Yost, President."

Record Precipitation in Kansas.

Including the heavy snows of the past week, southern Kansas and Oklahoma have had more than seven inches of precipitation since Jan. 1, a record-breaker since the establishment of the weather bureau, 20 years ago. The average fall of rain and snow for January and February is one and one-half inches. A large amount of moisture is stored in the ground and will be a big factor in the spring growth of winter wheat. Reports of the condition of wheat throughout southern Kansas are of the most hopeful character.

A Kansas View of the Market.

The Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan.: The partial opening of the Dardanelles has resulted in a sharp break in wheat, as predicted in our last letter. While it is generally conceded that it is only a question of time until the straits are finally opened, the trade now realizes that it may be many months before any Russian wheat is available. Russia's railway facilities are very primitive and most of their rolling stock is reported engaged in government business.

Concessions are reported in prospect in the European blockade which will again allow American wheat to move freely to European ports. Exporters are buying heavily just now, and the Liverpool market has made but half the decline of American markets. Now that values have been pretty thoroughly "shaken down," we look for some reaction in the price of wheat.

The growing crop is in a very satisfactory condition throughout the United States, but our supply of old wheat will be exhausted long before new wheat is available. Flour at present prices is worth the money.—C. E. Williams, Manager.

Luther L. Massey, formerly the owner of the Massing Milling Co., near Matlock, Ky., has purchased the plant of J. M. Poynter. He has already taken charge.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 8, 1915.

Steady prices were quoted the entire week by Kansas City and Missouri River corn millers. Trade continued in fair volume, with business to the South rather good. Immediate Southwestern states were taking larger amounts of corn meal and other table goods in cars with wheat flour, as the high cost of flour is stimulating the demand for corn meal. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were the largest buyers of corn products from Kansas City mills, taking most of their supplies at $3.20 to $3.30 per bbl. for cream meal in 24s.

Directions on old contracts were good from Southern points, which are using large amounts of corn products. Mills did not have to make new sales for more than 30 days, as most buying the past week was for current needs, due to the weakness in wheat markets, which it is expected will be felt sympathetically in corn.

On mixed cars of corn products mills asked $3 to $3.10 for standard meal, up to $3.30 for cream corn meal, $1.33 to $1.37 for chop, 74c per bu. for No. 2 mixed in 140-lb. sacks and 50c to 59c for No. 2 white oats in 160-lb. sacks. In some instances net prices on meal were 10c lower.

Corn feeds were in slow demand, particularly chop. Only demand was in mixed cars with other corn products, as carlot trade has practically withdrawn from the market. Supplies of chop in Southern markets are sufficient to take care of current demand. Corn bran is quoted nominally up to $1.20.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.70@1.80 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.33@1.38 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 @1.20 per 100.

St. Louis, March 9, 1915.

The corn products market continued fairly active last week, and buyers were in the market for fair-sized lots at steady prices. Shipping directions were rather free, according to millers, and the South and Southwestern states were good buyers for immediate delivery. The continued easy tone in cash corn has stimulated the demand for meal, as recent high prices made buyers hold off for a better price level. Several local mills have contracted on a liberal scale for March delivery, and it is noticeable that the orders are for straight cars rather than mixed cars of flour and meal as recently was the case. Chop prices were irregular, but dull, as quotations are slightly out of line with bran and other feeds, which have declined sharply. Trade will be influenced by cash corn prices for some time to come, and there are many dealers who still are confident that the coarse grain will seek a lower level, owing to the excessive domestic supplies and uncertainty relative to future foreign shipments.

Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b. in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal at $3.85.

Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1915.

There was little change in this market last week in corn and corn products. Millers report a fair demand for corn meal. Bolted meal is quoted at 1.80 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits are quoted at $1.90 per 96-lb. bag. Corn is quoted at 78 to 80 cents.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1915.

A very light business has been done in corn products during the past week, with prices showing a decline. Buyers of all feeds have been looking for lower prices, but the declines have not resulted in any greater willingness to buy. Receipts of corn have run down a good deal. Little No. 2 corn is coming in at present. Corn for inspection has not run above 255 cars daily during this week, which is only a small part of the quantity coming during the winter. The amount of corn in store is 2,179,934 bus., against 2,165,562 the previous week and 677,803 a year ago. More corn is in store here than any other grain and about double the wheat in store.

Quotations as as follows: Hominy, $28.75 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $29.30; cracked corn, $31.80; granulated corn meal, $1.90; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $2.10.

New York, March 6, 1915.

The demand for corn goods was very quiet and while prices did not show much of a change, the general tone was easier.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.85@1.90; coarse, $1.80@1.85; hominy, $4.05@4.10; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.10; corn flour, $2.40. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.10.

Cincinnati, O., March 8, 1915.

Corn products are at the lowest ebb in many months, as a result of the sharp break in the cash corn market this week. Good shelled corn is now arriving, and corn millers bought most of it. The break in the market stimulated business, as many of the local and Southern buyers bought carlots. Cash corn is down to 72½c. The total receipts of corn amounted to 162 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45@1.50; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

New Orleans, March 8, 1915.

Corn goods were almost stagnant last week on account of the uncertainties in the grain market and the lack of confidence in the stability of values by the trade. All buyers were bearish in their views and wanted to hold off until they could see what would be the need of the bombardment at the Dardanelles and what effect the coming out of Russian grain would have on the situation. Prices were about stationary last week compared with the week previous, being, if anything, down five cents per bbl. The following were considered as a basis of quotable values for the week, f. o. b. New Orleans, in 100-lb. cottons and jutes:

Cream meal, $3.95 to $4.05 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.75 to $3.85; pearl meal, $3.85 to $3.95; hominy, $4.10 to $4.15; corn flour, $3.50 to $3.60; chops, $1.40 to $1.45 per 100 lbs.; brewers' grits, $1.75 to $1.85 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, $1.10 to $1.15 per 100 lbs. The demand was confined to small lots for immediate shipment.

An official report places the Argentine corn crop at 335,945,000 bus. and the exportable surplus at 204,000,000 bus. Since April 1, 1914, the beginning of the annual corn export season, shipments from Argentine have amounted to 147,000,000 bus. Last year the crop was officially placed at 324,530,000 bus. The United States was a large buyer of corn in 1914, but with present large supplies at market centers it is not believed that Argentine will be able to sell much of the coarse cereal in this country. The European demand will be larger than a year ago, conservative traders declare, notwithstanding the exports from this country to England and the Continent.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1915.

The flour trade is dull and the uncertainty of the situation perplexes millers and buyers alike. Only immediate requirements are being cared for, and there is a general feeling that prices are likely to go lower and that supplies of wheat are to increase within a short time by way of the Dardanelles. If buyers reach a conclusion to take hold they are often confronted by a decline which causes them to hold off, or else by a sudden rise which frightens them out. Mills are quoting considerably lower figures than a week ago.

A great amount of uncertainty is also present in the feed market. Prices are unsteady and resellers are said to control the situation. Dealers say that so much reselling is being done it is hard to tell what any sort of feed is worth. A variety of prices prevails, though the general tendency of quotations is downward. A surplus of most all feeds is piling up, owing to the lack of any normal demand.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; pastry, $7 @7.25; low grade, $5.

Rye Flour—$7.25@7.50.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; standard middlings, $24.50; red dog flour, $31; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $27.70.

Buffalo Notes.

T. S. Banks, manager of the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co.'s Buffalo agency, is spending several days on a business trip east.

The Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., is now represented in this and adjoining states by Norman M. Blackley, who has had several years' experience in the flour trade. He will locate at Rochester.

A. Nowak & Son, one of the large feed concerns of Buffalo, has lately put in machinery for the manufacture of alfalfa molasses feed, which they will add to an already large list of feedstuffs turned out.

The concrete elevator, of 1,000,000 bus. capacity, which the Monarch Engineering Co. is building for the Eastern Grain, Mill and Elevator Corporation, is expected to be completed this fall. The same builders have lately completed a drying plant for the Husted elevator.

Federal officials have filed information against the Clover Leaf Milling Co., of Buffalo, claiming that the label printed on the sacks of Peerless Dairy Ration, put out by this company, did not give a true analysis of the contents. The particular shipment specified is one of 400 sacks sent on Jan. 8, 1913, to Burdett Bros., Rutland, Vt.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1915.

The drop in the market this week has knocked all business that was pending in the flour line higher than a kite. All offers that were made the first of the week were withdrawn. It will be seen the first of the week whether the advance Saturday will result in sales, and if they are made it will be for only a few cars at a time, as the trade have come to the conclusion that the market has to take a big drop before long, as they cannot see how wheat is going to be shipped out, on account of there being no boats to be had. They expect at any time to hear of the exporters dumping the grain they own here on track and in the elevators, to be resold in this market.

Pennsylvania is covered with snow about three inches deep, and this will do the growing wheat a world of good.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$6.75@7.05; straight, $6.50@ 6.75; clear, $6.75@6.50; low grade, in jute, $5.20@5.60.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.65 @6.90; straight, $6.40@6.65; clear, $6.15@6.40; extra, $6.10@6.20.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$6.50@6.75; straight, $6.30@ 6.50; clear, $5.40@5.70.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.25@ 6.75; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.25@ 6.75.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $32.25@32.50; flour middlings, $29.70@30.25; standard middlings, $25.50@26.50; bran, $25.25@26.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $30.75@31.25; bran, $25.50@26.50; winter middlings, bulk, $29@29.50; bran, $26.50@26.75.

Notes.

Exports of wheat from Philadelphia last month were 2,655,205 bus., and of flour 200,031 bbls.

The following were visitors to 'Change lately: J. H. Genung, Indianapolis; Ralph A. Shuater, William H. Nagles, J. E. Britt, R. G. Laas, Chicago; John H. Spicer, of Toronto; William Hodge, Worcester, Mass.; E. M. White, of Duluth; August Fergos, of Cincinnati; H. H. Langenberg, of St. Louis, and J. E. Berger, of Milwaukee.

David Rombold, Jr., of Philadelphia, died at the age of 49 years. Mr. Rombold was of the old firm of D. Rombold & Sons, flour jobbers and blenders for years, and later the owner of the Eastern Flour Co. that went out of existence a few years ago. Mr. Rombold has been selling flour the last few years locally for one of our large jobbing houses.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 6, 1915.

With snow covering the ground throughout the entire state, blocking roads, and all freight trains being tied up since Thursday, the milling business cannot be said to be very brisk. Quotations, however, are 20 to 40 cents per bbl. lower than a week ago.

Best patent in cotton is quoted from $6.80 to $7.40, while in some parts of the state no change from last week's quotation, around $8, is being made. These differences in value can easily be explained from the state of the roads and the fact that many mills are short of supplies. The lower quotation of $6.80 applies only to Omaha and immediate territory, where supplies can be obtained from elevators.

Mill feed is in fair demand and offerings are in sufficient quantity to supply demand. Jobbers here are offering $19.20 to $20 for bran sacked, f. o. b. Omaha, and for shorts $22 to $24. Interior mills are asking $23 for bran, $27 for shorts.

Over 50 inches of snow is the winter record thus far. Over 16 inches of that amount is credited to this week's fall. Three years ago we had a total winter fall of 67 inches, which is the heaviest on record.

Nebraska Notes.

W. H. Buck, the administrator of the Roy Davis estate, at Gibbon, Neb., is of the opinion that the Gibbon Flour Mills, belonging to the estate, will have to be sold in order to settle the estate.

Sidney Morrison, of the Kearney Flour Mills, Kearney, Neb., who has been at Excelsior Springs for some time, is reported as slowly regaining his health, and his ultimate recovery is anticipated.

Nebraska will be ably represented at the railroad hearing in Chicago on March 9, when the Interstate Commerce Commission will take evidence on the reasonableness of an increased minimum in flour and advanced rates. The Nebraska Railway Commission will have several of its members at the hearing, and the two millers' organizations in the state will present testimony. The hearing on the increased minimum, although interstate, has considerable bearing on the Nebraska situation. Recently the State Railway Commission of Nebraska deferred the hearing on the attempt of Nebraska railroads to raise the minimum in order that the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be determined first. Members of the Nebraska Commission will be governed largely by the decision of the federal commission, and it is the belief of millers in the state that should the Interstate Commerce Commission deny railroads an advanced minimum the carriers in the state will cancel tariffs now suspended asking for a higher minimum.

Business men in Chappell, Neb., are considering the organization of a stock company to build a 25 to 50 bbl. mill before the next crop.

A meeting was held in Tobias, Neb., the latter part of February to organize a stock company for the erection of a mill, but nothing definite was accomplished. The representative of a firm making a specialty of 25 and 50 bbl. mills attended the meeting and told the farmers that a company capitalized at $5,000 could easily operate a 50-bbl. mill. Another meeting of interested business men will be held this month.

Snows and rains were general in Nebraska the past week. The amount of sub-soil moisture in the ground now is much larger than at this time last year, and wheat is almost assured of a strong early growth, which will aid the plant in withstanding drouth periods later in the growing season. Abandonment is expected to be at a minimum this spring, in view of the fact that blankets of snow covered wheat during the cold spells of the winter just closing. The absence of germination in some parts of the state as a result of the dry autumn in 1914 will be a factor in the abandonment this year.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1915.

Flour has been selling at lower prices at local mills the past week, a reduction of 40c per bbl. having been made at the mills. The lower prices do not awaken any interest among buyers in the Southeastern territory, buying continuing of extremely light volume, and mills have been curtailing output. Wheat had a very bad week, fluctuating more than 15 cents and making a loss of ten cents at the end of the week, compared with the preceding week. While flour has been reduced sharply, being about $1 below the high mark, buyers do not think the reduction is as much as ought to be made. The general situation is very much unsettled, and both buyers and millers are very much up in the air.

Mill feed has ruled about steady, with fair demand. The steadiness of price is due to curtailment of production.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.20; standard, $7; family, $6.90; low grade, $6.45; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.75@7 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent,, $7.10@7.35.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville March 6 amounted to 45,800 bbls., compared with 49,300 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 105 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks the same date were as follows: Wheat, 362,500 bus.; corn, 287,000 bus.; oats, 458,800 bus.

"Night riders" have been concerning themselves with the cost of flour at different points in Tennessee and Kentucky. Notice was recently placed on the mill owned by W. T. Holly, at Jones' Mill, Tenn., against selling flour above $6 per bbl., with warning if the notice was not heeded. Similar notices have been given millers at other rural points, though no attention has thus far been paid to the notices.

Nashville grain men are very hopeful of some turn in the reshipping case that has been pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission and Supreme Court for a long time that will be favorable to this market. Advice has been received that "application was granted government to modify mandate in Nashville-Atlanta grain case involving question whether a conceded discrimination in favor of Nashville is 'undue' within meaning of commerce act." The local shippers do not know whether they have any good foundation for hope in this proceeding or not, the wording not being entirely understood. However, they are very hopeful of some favorable turn in the case, which went against Nashville in the highest court.

The three prairie provinces of Canada shipped through Winnipeg to this country bran worth $148,292, against $237,576 in 1913; flour $79,226, against $56,242 a year ago.

The Minnesota Legislature is considering a bill which is designed to prohibit trading in grain futures. It is being opposed by the milling and grain trade.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8, 1915.

Buyers in Indiana are as silent as the sphinx while wheat continues to fall. Mills are paying $1.34 for wagon wheat delivered, and quotations on Indiana patents have dropped from $6.15@6.30 in jute. One sales manager today characterizzed the market as of the five and ten cent store variety, where sales are made on the spot and for immediate delivery. Neither mills nor buyers show any inclination to do business any other way.

Feed also is slow, probably more so than a week ago. It varies from $23.50 to $26 a ton, f. o. b.

Flour production in Indianapolis for the last week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 14,600 bbls., compared with 12,814 bbls. in the preceding week, 11,234 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 7,361 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.40@6.55; straight, $5.90@6.05; clear, $5.60@5.75. Quotations in wood; jute 25c lower.

Mill Feed—$23.50@26 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $24@27.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $24@26.

Indiana Notes.

Burglars obtained $13 and several checks when they blew the safe of the A. C. Lockbridge elevator, at Roachdale, Ind.

The grain elevator at Garfield, Ind., owned by J. B. Price, of Crawfordsville, Ind., was burned with a loss of $5,000, partly covered by insurance.

Fire thought to have been due to spontaneous combustion destroyed the by-product plant of the Piel Bros. Starch Co., Indianapolis, with a loss of approximately $50,000, and required the closing down of the plant for 60 days. The by-product house is separate from the main plant and was entirely covered by insurance.

Lars Larson has purchased the grist mill of W. Bartlett, at Almond, Wis., for $22,500.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., March 8, 1915.

Market conditions for the past week have been such that practically all flour buyers are looking for much lower prices, and none seem to be in a buying mood, but contend that there will be much more of a decline in the price on flour. It appears that a great many mills have a pretty heavy stock on hand and for this reason are not reducing prices as fast as the wheat market would justify. Mome mills have declined from 50c to 75c, others from $1 to $1.10, and in view of the fact that these prices are much lower than were being quoted a few weeks ago, the buyers are still inclined to hold off for a much lower market.

Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado are all in about the same boat, business being very quiet over all sections, and reduced prices seem to have very little effect.

Prices are now as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Missouri highest patent, $7.40@7.60, basis 48s; standard patents, 30@40c less; extra fancy, 60@70c less; pure wheat bran, $1.10@1.15; pure wheat shorts, $1.25@1.30.

Mose H. Land, of the Mose H. Land Milling Co., Marshall, Mo., was in Little Rock this week, calling on some of his old friends and customers. Mr. Land has been doing business in this section for some time and enjoys a very nice business in the state.

E. A. Mowery has purchased the interest of J. N. Hinshaw and E. W. Hinshaw of Hutchinson, Kan., and will continue the business.

D. D. Lewis and Benj. G Thomas have purchased the grain and flour business of Joseph Cutler, at Dodgeville, Wis.

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
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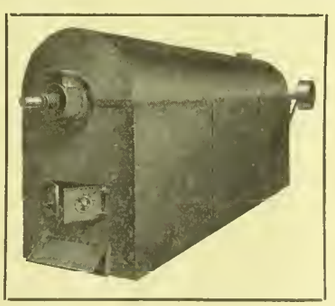


It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

Fitz Water Wheel Company
Hanover, Penn.
Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 8, 1915.

Flour prices were more or less chaoatic here last week on account of the bearish ideas of the trade and the fact that "distress" flour still being offered had a tendency to demoralize the market. To show the range of prices, a car lot of spot Kansas patent was sold here at $6 per bbl. to a broker who re-sold it a few hours later at $6.30 per bbl., being satisfied with the 30c profit on the bbl., whereas the mills were quoting $6.80 for practically the same flour. Spot flours are now believed to be pretty well cleared up, but there are still many who think the bottom will drop out of the market and are refusing to buy because they think prices will go below $6 within the next 15 days.

Local prices, so far as the best obtainable information could be judged, were an average of 20 to 30c per bbl. below the previous week. There was no buying, except for pressing wants and for immediate shipment. Both city and country trade was dull and way below the average for March.

Kansas Flours were quoted by mills as high as $7 per bbl. in cotton, but the average values were $6.50 to $6.70 per bbl. Straights were quoted at $6.40 to $6.55 per bbl. and clears at $5.65 to $5.85.

Spring wheat patent flour was quoted at $6.65 to $6.75 per bbl. in cotton, but some sales were made as high as $7. Straights ranged from $6.45 to $6.55 and no clears were offered.

Soft winter wheat four was in a trifle better demand by the small bakers. Quotations were $6.65 to $6.75 for patent; $6.50 to $6.60 for straights; $6.10 to $6.25 for extra fancies and $5.80 to $5.90 for clears. Some country trade was had in small lots, particularly to the sugar district, where money is now more plentiful.

Mill feed market was dull and prices were down five to ten cents per 100 lbs. from the week previous. Both hard and soft wheat brans were quoted at $1.16 to $1.18 per 100 in cotton and jute and shorts were as low as $1.28 to $1.30. There was but little demand.

New Orleans Notes.

Increases in flour rates from New Orleans to Latin American ports are expected to be issued next month on account of the increase in grain rates.

Service by the United Fruit Company to Mexico ports has been indefinitely postponed on account of the continuous revolution at Vera Cruz, Tampico and elsewhere.

The bakers' war is on again with the slump in flour prices. Barker, the uptown baker, began selling bread two loaves for a nickel and other bakers in his neighborhood had to meet the competition by increasing the size of their loaves.

Twenty-three full cargoes of grain left New Orleans in February for Europe, making a record export movement in full cargoes. In 22 days there were more than 5,500,000 bushels of grain exported from New Orleans, besides 250,000 bushels of corn and 175,000 bushels of oats.

Complaints have been filed by J. T. Gibbons, C. B. Fox and other grain exporters of New Orleans with the Board of Trade against the increase of the rate on grain from New Orleans to Havana and Cuban outports from 10c to 22½c. per 100 lbs. within the last 30 days. All lines have published the tariff, which affects all Atlantic and Gulf ports. Steamship agents say that the last increase of 2½ cents was due to the increased handling charges and port dues at Havana.

Farmers near Maxbassa, N. D., are considering the erection of a flour mill at that point. It is probable that a co-operative stock company will be organized.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 8, 1915.

The past week does not show any improvement in the flour market. Mills report a gradual falling off in output and are down to half time, and some a little less. The sudden downward tendency of the wheat market and the slight reactions have kept the merchants guessing, and they do not care to take hold on a declining market, especially so at the rate of 10c per bbl. a day, and it will take a steady market to get them in the buying humor. One large miller in a joking way, reports he has at last solved the canceling of contracts. He explained he does not look for any more canceling of contracts for some time, as his last customer—in fact, his only two remaining—just canceled their flour contracts.

Kansas mills are still out of line for the East, and no export flour business. Prices show a considerable falling off, good Kansas patent selling around $7, basis Kansas City rate points. The wheat market, especially cash, did not take the slump that the option did, and declined only a slight proportion. Country elevators report that they are paying the farmer from $1.25 to $1.28. Receipts have fallen off considerably, due to the heavy snowstorms and rains over the southern half of the state. Export demand continues to take most of the wheat, but very little is being worked at present, as most of the dealers have high-priced wheat on hand and were not able to get from underneath when the market started down, and are not content to take a loss in it.

The feed market shows considerable weakness. Bran is bringing from $1 to $1.05, shorts around $1.25. The recent storms and the curtailing of the output of feed should cause the feed market to brighten up.

Notes.

The House of Representatives in Topeka voted to recall the feed bill which they had repealed, and have passed an amendment to it reducing the registration fees. This bill is now in the Senate and should be passed without any opposition.

L. McLennan, who has been State Feed Inspector of Oklahoma for the past four years, has handed in his resignation to the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. McLennan, before going to Oklahoma, was connected with the Feed Department of Texas. No action has been taken as yet on his resignation, nor is there any talk of a successor. Mr. McLennan intends to enter business.

No tariffs have been received yet containing the new rates on flour to California authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Millers are selling for shipment according to present rates, and, as railroads have to give 30 days' notice of filing of these tariffs, millers should have no trouble in getting their contracts cleaned up before the advance becomes effective. Some millers do not think the roads will put this high rate in, as the Northwest has recently obtained a reduction and it would practically put the Kansas and Nebraska mills out of that market.

The Southwestern Millers' League will be represented in Chicago at the minimum-weight hearing by L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; Chauncy Abbott, of Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.; A. J. Hunt, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.; C. L. Roos, of Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.; C. V. Topping, secretary of the league, and Senator Chester I. Long, counsel, of Wichita, Kan. A book has been printed containing testimony from various millers and merchants, which covers something like 26 states, showing just how it will hurt and injure the present trade. Northwestern millers are planning to work in conjunction with the Southwestern Millers' League in its effort to retain the present minimum.

It is reported that the Hattiesburg Grocery Co. and Merchants' Grocery Co., at Hattiesburg, Miss., will erect a new grain elevator and grain dryer at Hattiesburg. Recent concessions in freight rates, both inbound and outgoing, by railroads entering Hattiesburg, is given as the reason for the erection of these elevators.

A new flour mill is planned for Davis, Okla., to be built by S. H. Davis, T. H. Slover and R. A. Vaughn. It is proposed to organize a stock company to erect and operate a mill at that point.

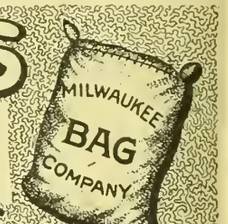
The Walnut Creek Milling Co., of Great Bend, Kan., has rented a storeroom at Scott City, Kan., which will be used as a distributing station, in charge of B. E. Taylor, their agent there.

The Smith-Hamilton Grain Co. was incorporated in Bloomington, Ill., with capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are James H. Hamilton, George A. Smith and Mabel L. Hamilton.

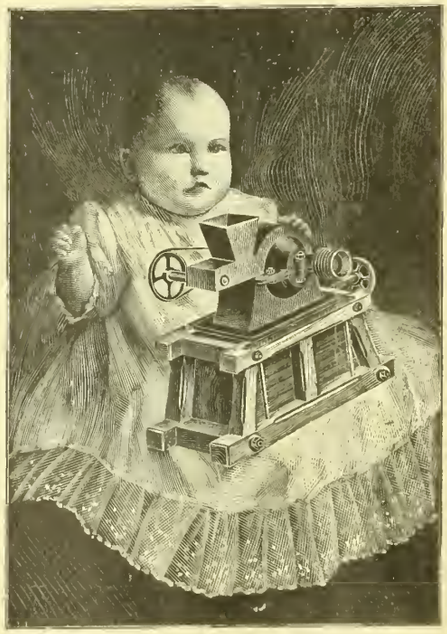
The George Adams Mill, Decatur, Mich., was completely destroyed by fire last week. Estimated loss is $15,000, which is only partly covered by insurance.

MILWAUKEE BAGS

¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.



MILWAUKEE BAG CO.-MILWAUKEE, WIS.



OUR FIRST INFANT.

The Williams Infant Grinder
Will Make You Money

whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine

to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 8, 1915.

Trade in alfalfa mixed feeds and alfalfa meal was very disappointing during the past week, new sales being in light volume and directions on old contracts extremely slow. Prices on meal were irregular, better grades showing an advance, while No. 2 made a net decline of 50c for the week. The heavy snows and rains are expected to stimulate trade for alfalfa feeds in immediate Southwestern states during the next few weeks, but no such stimulant is working on Southern trade, which has been of pretty fair volume.

Alfalfa meal trade was exceptionally slow. The decline of almost $4 per ton in bran, general weakening of all feed markets and the hand-to-mouth purchases of feeders were the principal factors in dull trade. Dealers do not show any tendency to buy alfalfa meal on a generally weak feed market. This accounts for the small purchases of large mixers who have been buying in one to five car lots for several months and have found this method the best one on a "war market," at least.

Moist weather throughout the grinding sections has compelled mills to shut down, which is a favorable factor in the meal market. With light output and an expected better demand for alfalfa mixed feeds, the meal market may take on a better tone. Choice meal advanced to $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City, while No. 1 sold 50c higher to a range of $17 to $17.50. No. 2 was lower and brought a top of only $15, compared with $15.50 to $16 a week ago. Brown meal was quoted at $14.50 per ton, but there were very few offers at this figure, as the supply of this grade is light.

Grain mixed feeds reflected the unsettled grain markets. Directions are slow on old contracts, as a result of the weak tone in the market. There is no tendency at all to replenish supplies, except when stocks are at the point of exhaustion. General demand from feeders, as reported by carlot handlers, is light, because of unsatisfactory live stock markets. Southern trade was duller the past week, because of the weak tone in the market. Very few orders were placed either in the South or Southwest, for mild weather and lower prices were factors enough to limit trade.

Molasses alfalfa mixed feed sold at a low point of $17.50 per ton for brown mixtures, while No. 2 brought a range of $18 to $18.50. Top on No. 1 was $19.50, while choice mixtures of meal and best molasses sold up to $21.50. Grain mixed feeds were somewhat weaker, but reductions were made in few instances. Top on grain dry mixed feeds was $27.50. Molasses grain mixed feeds sold at $23.50 to $25.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21.50; No. 1, $19.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@25.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14.50@16; No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $10@11.50; No. 3, $8.50@10; standard, $11.50@13.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The value of Nebraska's 1914 crop of alfalfa, figured at an average of $7 per ton, was $22,466,385, which ranks the legume fourth in value of all Nebraska's crops. Yield in the state was in excess of 3,200,000 tons.

The Missouri and Kansas legislatures are considering inspection bills which would eliminate the private inspection department of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association. The measure in the Missouri Legislature is being protested by Kansas City hay dealers and shippers, but it has the support of Warehouse Commissioner Bradshaw, who is at the head of the State Grain Inspection Department. Mr. Bradshaw, in fact, is sponsor for the bill, and he claims that much more efficient work could be done by a state inspection department.

The enormous yield of alfalfa in California has made the disposition of the crop in that state a momentous question with many growers. Some California producers are holding their alfalfa over for the next dry year, as the production in 1914 was the largest in the history of the state. An agricultural paper has suggested that, owing to the low prices of alfalfa this year, farmers should feed their cows alfalfa to realize the greatest possible profit in the dairy market, as it is believed that European conditions will require much of our surplus butter. However, a very large part of the surplus alfalfa of California has found its way to the eastern coast of the United States in the form of meal, and remunerative prices have been paid California growers for their hay. California would indeed have looked in vain for an outlet for her large crop of alfalfa meal had not the alfalfa mills of that state found a market for part of their output on the Atlantic Coast.

"Ten years ago most all of us who were growing alfalfa were interested only in getting pure seed of the common stock," says a writer in Hoard's Dairyman. "Probably 99-100ths of the alfalfa that is growing in the United States today is of just the common strain. It shows what a healthy condition the trade is in that today most farmers are a little interested in finding what is the very best variety for them to grow. I have been surprised at this myself, because even in sections of the country where the common alfalfa was doing well growers were inquiring to see if they could not find something that would do still better. Precious little has been done up to date about securing new varieties of alfalfa. Part of what has been done might much better have been left undone, and part is still decidedly in the experimental stage, but there is a little work that is fully established now, and I find a great many farmers deeply interested in what has been accomplished along the line of new alfalfa. For different climates different varieties thrive best. Among the kinds of alfalfa now grown in this country may be included the following: Peruvian, Turkestan, Grimm, Siberian, Cossack, Cherno and Orenberg. The latter-named varieties were first discovered in Siberia by Dr. Hansen, of North Dakota, and will make possible the production of alfalfa in the colder sections of this country. On the other hand, these same varieties would not produce well in the southern part of the United States, and it is the influence of weather more than any other factor that determines the seed best suited for your farm."

Cincinnati, O., March 8, 1915.

Fine springlike weather is prevailing throughout this section, and it tended to bring down prices of alfalfa products. Buying is on a light scale, and country points took hold in small lots for feeding purposes. The trade says the quarantine regulations put a crimp in alfalfa trade. The best demand is coming from Southern points, and occasionally buyers took hold in carlots. The receipts of hay this week aggregated 192 cars. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $27@27.50; grain mixed feed, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $27@27.50.

St. Louis, March 9, 1915.

Uncertain wheat feed markets made for slack trade and irregular quotations on alfalfa products last week. Some fair orders were in the market for choice meal, owing to the relative scarcity of this grade. Taken as a whole, however, buying was for immediate needs, and in a measure was stimulated by rough weather. The cotton states are the best outlet for meal at this time, but even there trade is influenced by unsatisfactory business conditions, especially as it is questionable whether further exports of cotton can be made under England's embargo against Germany and many neutral countries.

Many dealers assert that the recent wild speculative advance in all grain and feed products caused some dealers to overbuy at high prices, and that purchases to average supplies will not be in order until quotations reach a lower level or an advance takes place which will permit working off present stocks. Fortunately, few local mills have any surplus meal on hand, while western mills are not offering meal in any large amount. The decline in prices so far has failed to bring resellers into the market. Alfalfa mixed feeds were in lighter demand than the preceding week, the recent declines in bran and other feeds checking buying. Alfalfa molasses meal was relatively steady. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16.50@17; No. 1 at $18@18.50, and choice, $20.00; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24.50@28.50; without grain, $20@22.50.

New Orleans, La., March 8, 1915.

General Dullness was in demand of the alfalfa hay and stock feed situation here last week. Prices were off about 50c per ton all round, but even at this there was little buying. The demand has slumped with the exception of sales to the French and British governments for mule and horse transports. Considerable activity is looked for, however, in the country districts soon, on account of the commencement of work in drainage projects requiring feed for large numbers of horses and mules. Local sales were curtailed on account of improved pastures and the retrenchment in all lines. Hay prices ranged from $17.50 to $21; meal from $22 to $24, and mixed feeds from $25 to $31.50.

Chicago, March 7, 1915.

Alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds, in sympathy with the general decline in feed markets, suffered a decided price recession during the week. Strong efforts are being made to develop the alfalfa trade in Chicago market and there is much room for more work along this line. Prices are quoted as follows: Choice meal, $17.50@18.75; No. 1 meal, $15.50@17; No. 2 meal, $13.75@15.75; molasses alfalfa meal, $22.75@24.25.

H. H. Ludwig and George Mohr will build a new elevator at Van Wert, O., on the Pennsylvania tracks.

The Imperial Elevator Co., at Kragness, N. D., burned with a large amount of grain in store.

Improvements at Lyons, Kan.

When the contract for two new steel tanks is completed the Lyons Milling Co., of Lyons, Kan., will have a total storage of 250,000 bus. at Lyons and Burton. They will have a group of four steel tanks at Lyons holding 180,000 bus.

They recently closed a contract for the construction of two additional storage tanks, duplicating their present storage, which add 90,000 bus. to their storage at Lyons. The excavating will begin as soon as the weather will permit and the work will follow to complete the entire job in time for the new crop season. The new tanks will be 38 feet in diameter, 45 feet in height, and will have concrete tops and hopper bottoms over a concrete tunnel 55 feet long and five feet wide and six feet high. Wheat will be taken in and out of the tanks with steel helicoid conveyors running at right angles to the present installation.

The Joseph F. Wangler Boiler and Sheet Iron Co., of St. Louis, has the contract for the steel work and McLeod & Crandall, of Hutchinson, Kan., the contract for the concrete work.

John Wademeyer has purchased the mill of Oscar Blackstone, at Plainfield, Ia.

First in the Hearts of Live Stock

Otto Weiss Feeds are better liked by live stock than any other class of feeds.

Ask

THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO

WICHITA, KANSAS

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

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If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Want Ads.

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Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady, can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come April 1, 1915, or sooner. Address A. E. Minard, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED—By a man of experience and ability, a position as manager, or would consider miller-manager of a medium-sized mill. Thoroughly understand the business and can make a success of it. If your mill is not successful, and it is the man you lack, write to Box 260, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By an allround miller, a position with a good mill. Can get the best results and guarantee satisfaction. I have had 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat. Best of references on request. Can come on 15 days' notice. Address Frank Spealman, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Head miller's position wanted by first-class head miller with wide experience in hard and soft wheat mills; want position in 300 to 1,000 bbls. mill. Guarantee results second to none. At present assistant head miller in large mill. Go anywhere if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Address Head Miller, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position in a mill of 200 or 400 bbl. capacity, as assistant miller or night miller or all around man in mill. Several years' experience. Must be steady position. Address Jeff Hull, Beloit, Kan.

WANTED—Position, by a competent miller with 20 years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. Can reflow a mill, make all necessary changes for high-class milling and produce a flour that will bring repeated orders. Am married man. Can furnish best of references. Box 23, Clayton, Ind.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE at a great bargain, a 50-bbl. flour and feed mill. G. Paslak, Eagleville, Mo.

FOR SALE—75-bbl. flour mill, sifter system, Barnard & Leas machinery, four sets corn stones; in town of 2,500 population. Located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, sidetrack at mill door. Best of freight rates from West. Good school. Fine opportunity for the right man. For further particulars address R. O. Cotter, Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Nebraska elevator; 40,000 bus. capacity, stone and cement foundation; 10 h. p. Lauson gasoline engine; Barnard & Leas separator, Richardson automatic scale and Howe wagon scale; 3 acres ground. Machinery in first-class condition. On main line Union Pacific Railroad. Heart of Nebraska's wheat belt. Have other business matters to attend to. Write F. A. Kimbrough, Shelton, Neb., for particulars.

FOR SALE—One No. 10 Knickerbocker Model Cyclone, good condition, price $40; 1 No. 6 old style Knickerbocker Cyclone, price $10; 1 Beall double scourer, two high No. 6, can be used as two single scourers; run only short time; in perfect condition; price $150 f. o. b. cars Hannibal. Write Carter Shepherd & Co., Hannibal, Mo.

FOR SALE—One complete 30,000 bushel capacity elevator with two warehouse additions for sale at a sacrifice. Please address Coleman State Bank, Coleman, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Second miller with nine years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills, wants position; 27 years old; good habits; can furnish references. If necessary will come at once. Address Box 264, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

With the defeat of the repeal of the mixed-flour law, it is not likely that many flour millers will cater to the Southern trade now inquiring for a cheap mixture of corn and wheat flour. Corn millers have a fair outlet for corn flour from manufacturers of pancake and other specialty flour makers, but the output of corn flour is very limited in this country. The United States government is experimenting with mixtures of corn flour and wheat flour, with potato meal and wheat flour and other admixtures which would cheapen the flour cost considerably. But for what purpose these experiments are being conducted has not been announced by the Department of Agriculture, as it would be almost impossible to make such mixtures and sell them under the present law.

Germany is using every possible precaution to prevent a shortage in her breadstuffs supply, yet England is confident that its plan of starving Germany out is one that will end the war more quickly than any other scheme. German experts themselves acknowledge that there is considerable danger of a grain shortage, and according to the New York Times Annalist, precautions are outlined in a book recently published by the government, which represents the views of all the leading German experts on the best methods to conserve the supply in that country and the means for increasing the grain acreage.

H. F. Kester, who purchased the Bussey Roller Mills, Bussey, Ia., will take possession of the plant on March 15. R. W. Ayres, who sold the mill, operated it continuously for the past 24 years. Mr. Ayres plans to remove to Allerton, where he has business interests.

BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

A VALUABLE PROCESS

THE process for aging and whitening flour and the basic patents covering same have withstood more litigation than any other invention pertaining to milling or any other manufacturing business.

Nothwithstanding the vast fortunes expended in suits involving the validity of the patents, infringements, and the legality of the Process itself, in the various milling countries of the world, the business built up on this invention stands today stronger than it was when the Process was first introduced. The Process itself is almost universally used, and has come to be regarded as indispensible in the manufacture of high grade flour.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

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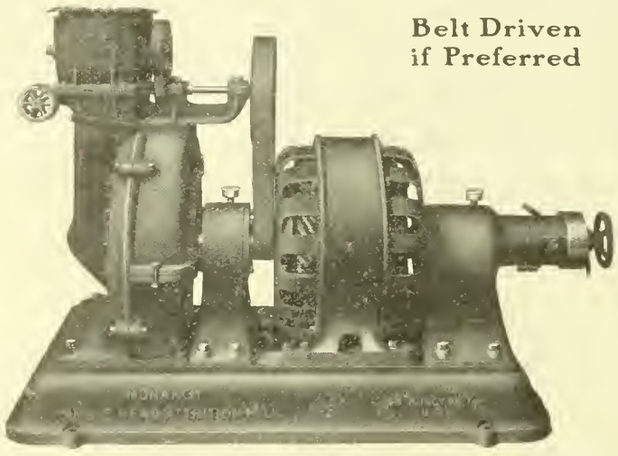
The Value of Expert, Specialized Production

Lies in its ability to meet competition and command the best possible prices.

Designed especially for making cracked corn; there is nothing better on the market for the economical and satisfactory production of that commodity, than

The Monarch
Ball Bearing Single Disc Corn Cracker

Ask Any Monarch Owner.



Belt Driven if Preferred

Those who aim to supply the trade with fancy poultry and chick feed, which means making sh pcracked corn with the production of the smallest possible percentage of meal, will profit by considering the economical advantages of this mill.

A request for Catalog D-No. 115, will bring you full information and not obligate you in any way.

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Milling Engineers

Main Office and Works: Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322
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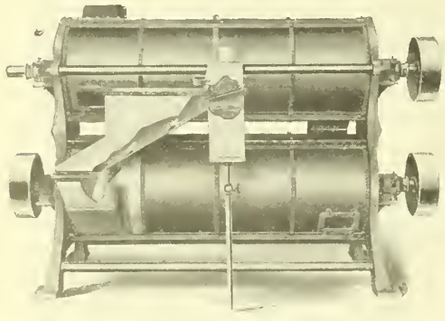

RE-ENFORCE your cleaning department with a Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier. Then watch the needle of your sales indicator climb steadily and surely upward.

The W.-D. Washer and Drier is a master stimulator of sales for the plain and simple reason that it is a master method of improving the quality of flour.

Bulletin No. 93 defines the whole process.

Send for your copy *today.*

Don't Fail to Visit
The Wolf Company's Exhibit
in the PALACE of FOOD PRODUCTS at the
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, Cal.
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WESTERN OFFICE:
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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915 | Number Sixteen

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
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Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

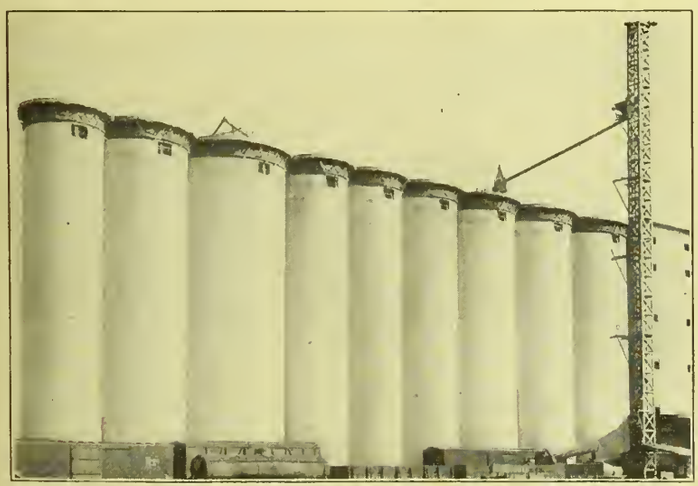
H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

CONCRETE SUPREMACY



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Wichita, Kansas
Elevator Capacity, 500,000 bushels

WE have built more concrete storage in the Southwest than any other mill and elevator builder. Concrete mill buildings designed and built by our company are used as models everywhere.

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Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

READ THIS LETTER
"What I Have Been Looking for"

OGBURN'S FLOURING MILL

Springfield, Tenn., Mar. 5, 1915.

Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

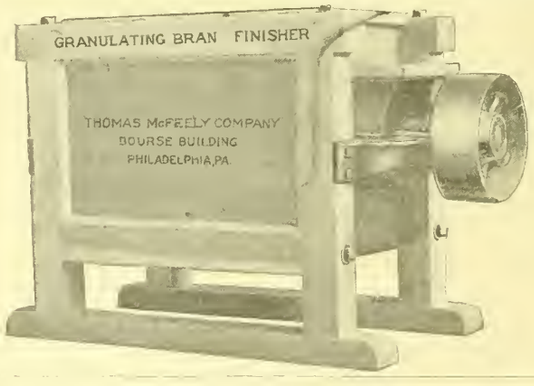
Gentlemen:---Enclosed find check for your invoice 12-10-14, for the GRANULATING BRAN FINISHER.

This looks like "A Long Way to Tipperary," but the delay is the result of pressure of business. I could not find opportunity to place the Machine until recently.

While the BRAN FINISHER has been in use but two weeks, I am satisfied with its work, and think it will prove to be JUST WHAT I HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR, FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS.

Yours truly,

SPRINGFIELD MILL CO., per S. D. Ogburn.



More information from

THOS. McFEELY CO., Philadelphia.

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Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
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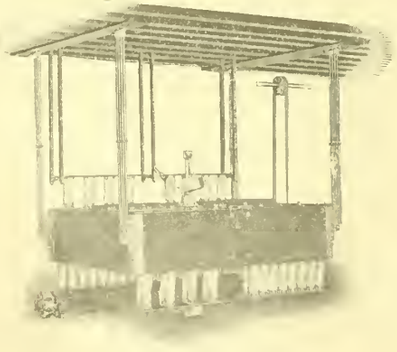

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Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

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Southwestern Agents for
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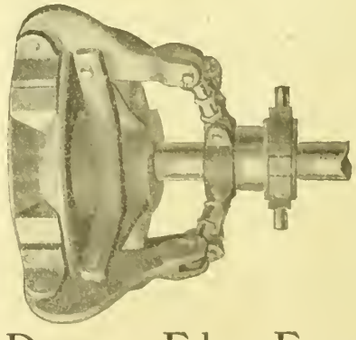
TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR
Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade
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THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
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Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
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WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
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Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
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"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
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The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
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CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
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MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
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"Telegram"
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Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
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TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

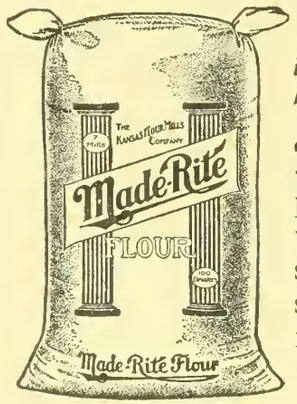
If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

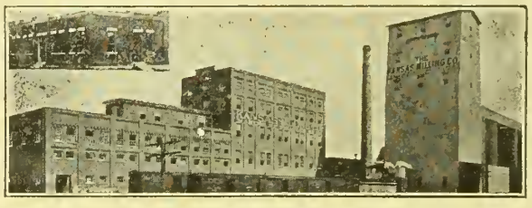
Made-Rite Flour



is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr. Hays City, Kans.

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
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T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
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"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Beno, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

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Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

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Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

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FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

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FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
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FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
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GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
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MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal
As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.
WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.
Pine Bluff, Ark.

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For New Orleans and Southern Trade in
FLOUR
Write to the live wire Commission Merchants
JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.
Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } WANTED { CORN Bran Meal Chop
For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
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In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

CHALLENGED—
Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.
Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.
It will please your customer. Ask
A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
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AA PHOSPHATE
"The Best for Self-Rising Flour Since 1884"
HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds
HINRICHS LABORATORIES
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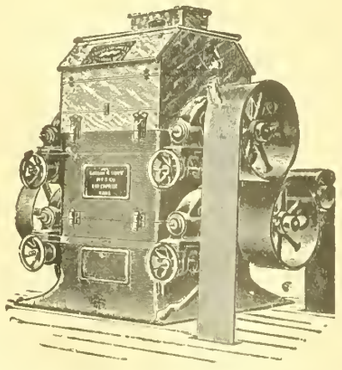
PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR
We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited.
PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS
Main Office, St. Louis, Mo.
Branches:
New York Chicago San Francisco

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron---and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

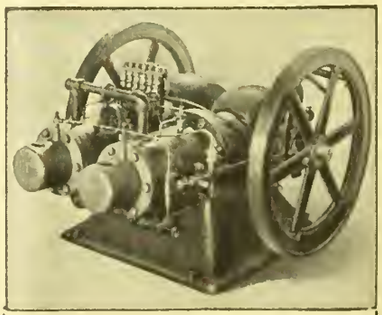
Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."



The
Jacobson Semi-Diesel Oil Engine
for all kinds of work where small and medium powers are required
JACOBSON GAS ENGINE CO.
Established 1903
Saratoga, Springs, N. Y.
U. S. A.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year

Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879

St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915. | Number Sixteen

Coast Advance Unlikely

Because of Water Competition, Railroads May Not Raise Rates.

Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1915.

There is a possibility, and a good one, that transcontinental railroads will not put into effect the advance of 10c per 100 lbs. in flour rates from Southwestern points to the Pacific Coast. Railroads were granted this advance more than a month ago, but have not yet filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. It is considered likely by leading traffic men that Pacific Coast carriers will not take advantage of the commission's order. It is pointed out that railroads asked for permission to reduce rates to California terminals in the intermountain rate case, because of water competition. It is generally recognized by railway officials that most of their flour tonnage would be lost from the Southwest should the new rate go into effect. This is particularly true because of the recent reduction granted Northwestern mills to the Pacific Coast, and it is possible for Southwestern mills to move flour to New York and then by water via the Panama Canal at less than the prevailing rate of 65c per 100 lbs.

In the meanwhile Southwestern mills doing business on the Pacific Coast are limiting all new orders to 30-day shipment. Railroads will be compelled to file tariffs with new rates, should they decide to take advantage of the advance, 30 days before they will become effective.

The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co., operating boats between Kansas City and St. Louis, is working on a plan with the Atlas Transportation Co., plying boats between St. Louis and New Orleans, whereby they will be able to issue through bills of lading on flour destined to the coast. Arrangements will be perfected with a steamship line running between New Orleans and San Francisco via the canal, so that the entire trip may be made by water at 20 per cent of the prevailing rate in less than 25 days. By the present rail route from the Southwest to the Pacific Coast from 10 to 20 days is consumed in moving flour. Perishable products move in about eight or nine days.

When the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. will be able to announce this through rate officials of that company are unable to state, but they are working steadily on the plan.

Protest Kansas Rate Zones.

Hearings were held in Hutchinson last week before Examiner Barclay, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the protest of central and eastern Kansas millers against certain rates on the Santa Fe to the Southwestern markets in Arizona and New Mexico. The state is now divided into three zones—Eastern, Central and Western—with a difference of five cents per 100 lbs. in the rates from the different zones on flour consigned to Arizona and western New Mexico. Great Bend and other points in the Central and Eastern zones claim that this differential is a discrimination in favor of one mill, the Dodge City Milling and Elevator Co., Dodge City, Kan., which is the only mill in the Western zone shipping flour in carlots to the points under consideration.

J. K. Mullen, of Denver, representing the Dodge City mill, was a witness in favor of the present differential in rates. Among the millers from central Kansas who introduced evidence for the removal of the five-cent differential were the following: Robert L. Burns and Charles Greenlee, Hutchinson; John Ens, Inman; J. H. McNair, Halstead; Messrs. Moses and Hackett, Great Bend, and F. D. Stevens, O. W. Lillejstrand and Mr. Baker, Wichita.

Transit to Remain in Force.

As part of the general advance in freight rates in Western territory, the Western carriers purpose to cancel milling-in-transit privileges at various points from which there were proportional rates published to Oklahoma and Texas destinations. Protest having been made by millers in Kansas City, St. Louis and other places, the carriers had a hearing at Chicago on last Friday and announced that they would withdraw the cancellations and permit the privileges to remain in effect at those points.

Charles Rippin, for St. Louis; W. H. Marshall, for Missouri; W. I. Sterling, for Kansas City, and W. O. Bartholomew, for southern Illinois, represented the millers interested in maintaining the transit privileges at the following points which were affected: Alton, Ill.; Armourdale, Kan.; Atchison, Kan.; Ava, Ill.; Belleville, Ill.; Cairo, Ill.; Campbell Hill, Ill.; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Carbondale, Ill.; Chester, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbia, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Dubuque, Ia.; Duquoin, Ill.; East Fort Madison, Ill.; East Hannibal, Ill.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Edwardsville, Ill.; Evansville, Ill.; Freeburg, Ill.; Hannibal, Mo.; Independence, Mo.; Jackson, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Lockport, Ill.; Marissa, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Millstadt Junction, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Murphysboro, Ill.; Nashville, Ill.; Nebraska City, Neb.; New Athens, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Pinckneyville, Ill.; Red Bud, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Sparta, Ill.; Steeleville, Ill.; Waterloo, Ill.

Minnesota Mill Burns.

The plant and elevator of the Red River Milling Co., Fergus Falls, Minn., was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin the night of March 11. Loss on buildings and machinery is estimated at $40,000, with insurance of only $2,300. Loss on grain was $30,000, fully covered by insurance. About 20,000 bus. of wheat and some corn and oats were burned in the elevator. Owners expect to rebuild a concrete mill, work to start immediately. The plant was a frame structure of 200 bbls. capacity. It was owned and operated by Elmer E. Adams, C. G. Kaddatz and F. G. Barrows.

Hunter Milling Co. to Build.

The Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., awarded contract last week to the Burrell Engineering and Construction Co., of Chicago, for the construction of six concrete storage tanks, work to start immediately. Four of the tanks will be 75 feet high, while remaining two will be 65 feet in height. Diameter of all tanks will be 19 feet. Total capacity will be 105,000 bus., making the elevator capacity at Wellington 300,000 bus. Including country stations with 100,000 bus. capacity, the Hunter Milling Co. will have an aggregate wheat storage of 400,000 bus.

War News and Flour Trade

Russia Prohibits Exports Except by Permit—German Submarines Cause Jump in War Risk Rates.

Official announcement was made last week from Petrograd that exportation of any food or forage will be prohibited without special permission from the Russian government. The sale of such articles to foreigners in Russia engaged in the wholesale trade is also prohibited. Under the new ruling, Russia will not issue permits for export except to friendly nations. But with the Dardanelles closed there is no need for this regulation. Russia moves most of her wheat exports from Black Sea ports through the Dardanelles.

A consular report from Moscow indicates that wheat is not as cheap in Russia as is generally believed Prices there are about equal to American quotations. For May delivery holders are asking a range of $1.11 to $1.45 per bu.

The activity of German submarines last week resulted in general advances in war risk rates to Great Britain. The United States bureau suffered a big loss in the sinking of the S. S. Frye, having insured that boat again "hazards of war." It is likely that Germany will be compelled to make good the loss of the Frye, as the United States government insurance bureau will have to repay the owners. The Frye carried a cargo of wheat valued at $600,000, while the steamship alone was worth about $260,000.

Probably of most interest in the foreign news just now is that concerning the possible opening of the Dardanelles. News from the Dardanelles overshadows everything else in the wheat markets, and the slightest report of destruction from the straits is reason enough for a break in the market. At least, this is the opinion held by pit traders.

The actual possibilities for the opening of the Dardanelles are hardly known. Saturday Admiral Carden, of the Dardanelles fleet, made a prediction that grain from Russia would pass through the straits by Easter Sunday, which statement caused the market to break. However, Admiral Carden did not give any basis for his statement, and so far the Turkish forts equipped with German Krupps have ably defended the straits. But it is generally acknowledged that the combined fleets of the Allies in the Dardanelles, which are said to aggregate 40 battleships, are making headway, and it is not altogether improbable that the straits of the Dardanelles will be open by Easter Sunday, which is yet more than two and one-half weeks away.

In considering how the German people may keep up their production of food, says the Berlin correspondent of the Annalist, the authors find that various factors will work against such a result. In the first place, there is a shortage of labor, nearly all the able-bodied young and middle aged men in the farming districts being in the war. There is also a scarcity of horses. The supply of fertilizers has also been cut down by the war. The lack of men can partly be supplied by utilizing for farm work such of the prisoners of war who are farmers. As Germany makes a large surplus of sugar, it has also been suggested that the area planted to beets be reduced and the land thus liberated planted in grains, potatoes and turnips. Other phases of necessary precautions are taken up by the authors, and it is indeed a difficult and intricate process that the Germans will be compelled to follow in order to ward off starvation, as acknowledged by their own people, if the English and French are successful in their blockade.

Since the exportation of wheat and flour was prohibited by an official announcement, small parcels of flour have been sent into Austria by Roumanians in great numbers, but this illicit traffic was soon discovered, and now the sending of flour and wheat by mail into Austria by Roumanians is punishable by a fine, no matter how small the amount sent. Countries favorable to the allies are taking all possible steps to see that Germany or Austria do not get any flour or wheat from them. The sea blockade by Great Britain and France will be the only one necessary to prevent Germany from securing food from the outside.

WALES MILLING CO. BANKRUPT.

A New Concern in Southern Kansas Becomes Involved in Wheat Fluctuations.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by the E. A. Wales Milling Co., of Harper, Kan., in the Federal Court at Wichita. The company lists about $19,000 of debts, secured and unsecured, and estimates the assets at about $16,000.

The milling company is a new one in Kansas, the plant being completed just at the start of the new crop year in 1914. E. A. Wales, the principal owner, at one time operated a mill at Bridgeport, Okla., and has been in the grain business in the Southwest for a number of years. The mill has been shut down four of the nine months since its completion.

The immediate cause of bankruptcy is given as suits for damages because of the non-fulfillment of grain contracts. Judge Pollock, in the Federal Court at Wichita, Kan., last week awarded judgment to the Lonsdale Grain Co., of Kansas City, against the E. A. Wales Milling Co. amounting to $8,262. The suit grew out of the failure of the company to deliver wheat purchased by the Lonsdale Grain Co. last August, before the big advance in the market.

Edward Aldous, of Alton, Ill., was summoned to Bloomington, Ill., recently by the receivers of the Hungarian Roller Mills, to investigate the physical condition of the plant and the probability of operating successfully. There is a rumor that a stock company will be organized to put these mills into operation.

R. M. Shackleford died in Paso Robles, Cal., last week, at the age of 82. Mr. Shackelford had for many years been associated with the grain trade of the Pacific Coast. At the time of his death he was manager of the grain department for the Southern Pacific Milling Co.

The Prairie Grove Milling Co. is successor to the L. C. McCormick Mill and Elevator Co., Prairie Grove, Ark. The mill will be conducted as heretofore.

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South Wishes Pure Wheat Flour.

Milling and Grain News has reached the conclusion, after a thorough investigation of the subject, that the American people wish their flour straight. Even the South, where conditions have been most unfavorable regarding resources to purchase food supplies, there has been very little interest taken in efforts to market a blended wheat and corn flour. The experience of a prominent Southeastern miller was published last week, in which he stated that after considerable selling effort made since the first of the year, they have given up the idea of selling a blended flour under present conditions, and he stated that there was absolutely no future to the mixed flour business.

Letters from other millers and flour buyers corroborate this to a large extent. When wheat was about $1.50 per bushel, and corn about 70 cents per bushel at St. Louis and Chicago, a large number of millers and blenders became interested in the proposition of marketing a blended flour. They figured that difference in price could be made of about 70 to 75 cents per barrel. In some cases, there was not much consideration given to the requirements of the mixed flour law, particularly in regard to the necessity for proper branding and paying of a license fee of $12.00 per year, and a tax of four cents per barrel.

It is evident, from the letters received in answer to an inquiry made last week, that the amount of blended flour being manufactured and sold in the United States is of very limited amount. Until there is a decided increase in the price differential between wheat and corn, the amount will probably not materially increase Should, however, there be a price of about $2.00 for wheat and 50c per bushel for corn, a blended wheat and corn flour could be sold so much cheaper than straight wheat flour, that it would be very attractive to a large number of customers.

It is stated that the failure to amend the Mixed Flour Law by repealing the provision for tax was brought about by lack of time before congress adjourned, and that another effort will be made to take the tax from mixed flour. Millers will not approve such an effort, as it was largely through their work that the Mixed Flour Law was passed in 1898. There will be some pressure, however, from states which are large consumers and not producers of food stuffs, as any measure which tends to decrease the cost of living is considered popular by most Representatives in Congress.

There has been a question raised by some millers as to why bakers are not obliged to state the ingredients used in their bread, so as to meet the same requirement which millers are obliged to follow in blending wheat and corn flours. The fact that they have not been required to do so is very good evidence of the wholesome quality of the blended product. There is no doubt that the continued use and good sale of corn flour recently is due to the purchases by bakers, both large and small. They do not use corn flour in excessive amounts and the bread is stated to be better because of the small amount of white corn flour used.

Wheat Supplies Until Harvest.

More interest than usual has been given to the government report of March 1, which was made public on March 8, showing the percentage of the wheat which still remains in farmers' hands out of the record-breaking crop of 1914. Only 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent remained on the farms on March 1. This was the smallest percentage for a period of five years. The question "Where has the wheat gone?" is usually answered by referring to the large exports of both wheat and flour since August of last year. It appears, however, that the question as to where the wheat has gone is not so important as a determination of how much remains, which is available for the use in the United States before another crop is raised. If exports of wheat and flour continue at anywhere near the scale which has prevailed for the past eight months, how much wheat will be left before the first cutting of new wheat in June?

Attention is called to the figures compiled showing the crop of wheat in the principal wheat producing states for the season of 1914, compared to the crop for 1913. Also the farm reserves on March 1, 1915, as compared to the farm reserves on March 1, 1914. The total is certainly rather surprising, for out of the total production in all these states, of 852,020,000 bushels in 1914, compared to a production of 731,217,000 in 1913, there only remains 139,900,000 bu. on March 1, 1915, compared to 140,200,000 in 1914.

Examination of the visible supplies at 18 principal markets east of the Rock Mountains, gives relative figures as follows:

March 1, 1915 47,661,000
March 1, 1914 56,379,000
March 1, 1913 63,786,000
March 1, 1912 57,080,000

Not only was the largest crop raised in 1914, but there is less of it remaining on farms on March 1, and a smaller amount in the visible supply. While the government figures are often questioned by the grain trade and their accuracy doubted, it is very evident there are no other figures which can be relied upon. So the government statistics must be accepted as the best that can be had.

According to the government report of March 1, Kansas and Oklahoma are the only states which had more wheat in the hands of the farmers on March 1, 1915, than on the same date in 1914. Comparison is, Kansas: 30,100,000 in 1915 compared to 10,400,000 bu. in 1914. All the other states show a decrease, with the exception of Oklahoma which has 4,800,000 compared to 1,400,000 bu.

There is one other factor in the situation regarding supplies which is to be considered. That is the amount of wheat in the hands of the millers and grain dealers not shown in the visible supply. An estimate was made supplemental to the amount in farmers' hands as follows: "Wheat held in country mills and elevators on March 1, amounted to 86,000,000 bushels, the Department of Agriculture estimated, compared with 94,000,000 bushels one year ago, and 118,000,000 in 1913.

"The wheat still in country mills and elevators represents 9.7 per cent of the 1914 crop, compared with 12.3 per cent one year ago. This usually is computed as a part of the supply on farms and is exclusive of what is known as the 'visible supply.' The number of bushels estimated for the important producing states are as follows: Stocks held by country mills and elevators—Pennsylvania, 3,700,000; Ohio, 4,019,000; Indiana, 5,189,000; Illinois, 3,700,000; Michigan, 2,078,000; Minnesota, 4,298,000; Missouri, 5,200,000; North Dakota, 6,527,000; South Dakota, 4,104,000; Nebraska, 4,087,000; Kansas, 8,860,000; Oklahoma, 4,798,000; Washington, 6,694,000."

It has been stated but not proven that the consumption of wheat has been curtailed in the United States because of the high price. We doubt this assertion as applicable to the entire country. It may be true of certain sections of the South where sweet potatoes and corn has been substituted for flour.

In considering the trend of prices and the amount of wheat available for milling purposes during the next three or four months of the crop season, the question which remains unanswered is the amount of exports of wheat and flour from the United States. There is no basis for a determination of this important factor. The answer depends upon the amount of wheat to be shipped from India which is now in the middle of its harvest. The amount from Argentine, which can be exported, is not definitely determined. The largest factor is the probable export from Russia when the Dardanelles forts are finally silenced by the fleet of the Allies.

Every one has a guess as to wheat prices and that there is considerable guessing being done is indicated by the daily fluctuations in wheat, which since January, have varied more than in any period ever known.

STATES.	U. S. Crop of Wheat.		Farm Reserves, March 1.	
	1914	1913	1915	1914
Pennsylvania	23,747	21,862	5,500	6,600
Ohio	36,538	35,100	8,000	9,800
Indiana	43,239	39,775	6,500	8,000
Illinois	46,250	41,888	5,600	7,100
Michigan	17,316	12,776	4,000	3,300
Wisconsin	3,511	3,664	900	1,300
Minnesota	42,975	68,040	10,300	19,700
Iowa	15,066	16,395	3,000	4,300
Missouri	43,333	39,586	6,900	6,700
North Dakota	81,592	78,855	15,500	15,000
South Dakota	31,566	33,975	6,900	9,200
Nebraska	68,116	62,325	10,900	13,700
Kansas	177,200	86,983	30,100	10,400
Kentucky	12,540	9,860	1,300	1,300
Tennessee	11,160	8,400	1,800	1,300
Texas	14,066	13,650	1,500	1,400
Oklahoma	47,975	17,500	4,800	1,400
Montana	18,356	20,673	3,500	4,800
Colorado	11,312	9,680	2,000	2,300
Utah	7,275	6,420	1,700	1,800
Idaho	14,362	14,094	2,400	2,700
Washington	41,840	53,300	5,000	6,400
Oregon	42,684	36,305	1,800	1,700
United States	852,020	731,217	139,900	140,200

Chili is reported to have officially removed its duty on wheat and flour. Free buying is reported in Argentina for immediate delivery, and some dealers in the South American country are communicating with the Pacific Coast mills of the United States. Rather large imports will have to be made in order to offset the local shortage.

Advance Rate Hearing

Proceedings of Important Rate Case at Chicago Last Week.

According to the schedule of proceedings as outlined by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Western rate advance case carriers were given the first four days to show the general reasons why the proposed advance rates, also other changes which affect the total charge should be made, but during these four days no testimony concerning rates on particular commodities was to be submitted. These four days (March 4, 5, 6 and 8) were consumed by elaborate dissertations by presidents of the trunk lines to show the conditions of various carriers; volumes of statistical statements by expert statisticians, financial experts, all of which was directed to the point that the railroads need more revenue.

The next four days (March 9, 10, 11 and 12) were devoted to the testimony of railroads' traffic officials which was directed to the needs of railroads as to rates on grain and grain products, including the increase in the minimum and all other related questions.

The schedule of proceedings as outlined by the commission was indefinite as to the procedure, insofar as the testimony of shippers was concerned. Upon an inquiry as the beginning of the grain side of the case, the commission interpreted its schedule to mean that the four days which were assigned to the subject of grain and grain products is given to carriers for their evidence, and that rebuttal evidence of shippers, which will be limited to the testimony given by the railroads during the first four days will be heard beginning March 30, continuing thereafter until April 2, inclusive, and that rebuttal testimony of shippers as to the testimony concerning the rates on grain and grain products, the increase in the minimum and other related questions, also the direct testimony of shippers concerning those subjects will be assigned immediately following April 2.

In defending the proposed changes E. B. Boyd was the first witness for railroads. For a number of years Mr. Boyd was traffic manager for the Chicago Board of Trade, but is at present agent for the Western Trunk Line Committee for all carriers operating in Western Trunk Line territory.

His testimony was an elaborate resume of rate history, beginning in the early days, passing through the numerous rate wars and finally concluding that grain and grain products do not pay their share of the cost of transportation. It was the general impression that Mr. Boyd was fair to both sides, although by reason of his position could be expected to have a leaning when necessitated.,

Mr. Boyd brought in the rate wars at which time wheat was moved from Kansas City to either Baltimore or the Gulf ports for export at 11c and to Chicago for 4c. Under pressure of cross-examination, he also stated there were rebates and free transportation to an incalculable extent; that since the act to regulate commerce was amended by the Hepburn bill in 1906, so that rebates and free transportation were prohibited, rate wars are unknown; that railroads were immensely benefited by this amendment in that they not only have adjusted their rates to a higher level, but actually get the rate the tariff calls for.

He also agreed that the movement of grain in the grain-producing states is the most important tonnage available, doubly important because the cars that take the immense movement of grain and grain products South are turned back to the North under lumber tonnage, and that without the grain it would be necessary to transport empty cars to the lumber belt. It was admitted that, by reason of the heavy aggregated storage in the terminal markets and at country milling points, railroads are enabled to transport the grain short distances to these storage houses, where they can get quick release for their equipment, return the equipment a few miles for more grain and may continue this operation until the heavy movement of grain which always follows the incoming crop subsides. That these storage houses hold the grain in temporary suspense, later sending the products forward in smaller carloads and that, in this way, the railroads are benefited; further, that, if it was not for the storage provided, the railroads would be prostrated by the lack of equipment and power, that embargoes would have to be declared and that the accumulation of grain at ports or any other market in such quantities that tie up large volumes of equipment, choking business, is an expensive occurrence for railroads, that it is by far better to have short hauls to mills and elevators, suspend the movement temporarily and finally take the products forward even in comparatively small shipments.

Mr. Boyd algo agreed that grain and grain product tonnage in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska is one and a half times greater than is the tonnage of any other commodity and that the empty car movement which is created by the grain tonnage is but slight.

F. P. Eyman, assistant traffic manager for the Chicago Great Western Railway, followed Mr. Boyd. Mr. Eyman readily agreed, in fact volunteered the information, that unless country millers may operate their industries under milling-in-transit privileges as against the privileges of the industries at rate-breaking points, the country miller could not exist.

He also presented the question of loss and damage claims that grew out of the grain and grain product tonnage on the Chicago Great Western in 1914, stating that railroad paid an average of 77.1c per car. When his figures were separated it was shown that against four the claims paid were about 50c per car. Mr. Eyman stated that the Chicago Great Western have less loss due to leaking cars than any other line, which is attributable to the fact that the Chicago Great Western cars are acknowledged to be better cars for the transportation of grain and grain products. He left the impression that the losses in the main occur by reason of indifferent weighing by the weigh-masters at the terminal market upon whose weights settlements are made.

C. E. Perkins, freight traffic manager for the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Southern, as a representative witness for the Southwestern lines, consumed the remainder of the four days allotted to the railroads. His testimony was of the same general character as that of former witnesses presented, however, from a different viewpoint.

Upon the subject of the changed policy concerning milling-in-transit Mr. Perkins stated that his line would not urge the change, in fact expected to cancel the application as now proposed. It was stated for the Rock Island that that line had already made an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the privilege of cancelling their proposed milling-in-transit change, but that the commission stated, since the matter is an issue in this case, the subject should be left for determination in the usual way. It was also stated by the carriers that there are to be some changes proposed in milling-in-transit rules, but the nature of the change was not made known.

Commissioner Daniels reminded carriers that the commission's order of several weeks ago in which railroads were required to present a list of all commodities handled for 1914, showing the volume of traffic on each, the earnings per net ton and gross ton per mile, separated, terminal costs and road haul costs; and he called the carriers' attention to their failure to comply, and reminded them that the commission will expect this information. The information is for us in determining whether grain and grain products are or are not paying more revenue than are other classes of freight, and further whether railroads are correct in selecting grain and grain products for advances instead of selecting other classes of freight.

The Southwestern carriers presented no evidence concerning the minimum weight; the burden being upon them to sustain the increased minimum, which they had not undertaken, the shippers left that subject where they found it.

The next period of interest in this case, so far as the question of grain products are concerned, will come on March 30, when the grain handlers and millers will begin their side of the controversy, and it may require a week or more to conclude.

A suggestion has been made to the commission that either St. Louis or Kansas City would be more central to the grain and milling interests than is Chicago, for which reason St. Louis or Kansas City are advanced as the logical place to conclude that side of the case.

Comparative Values of Wheat and Flour.

A recent publication compiled by William A. McElniney, of the McElniney Co., Ottawa, Kan., and entitled "Standard Comparative Values of Wheat, Mill Feed and Flour," has been received. The book has brief, condensed articles on modern milling methods, flour names, grades and brands, with other articles of interest to millers and flour buyers; also comparative tables showing the approximate values of wheat and mill feed. This will enable millers or buyers to approximate very closely the value of any particular grade of flour. These tables have received favorable commendation from several of the leading bakers in the United States.

Fred N. Rowe, of the Valley City Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., is interested in the promotion of a public elevator at Grand Rapids to hold 500,000 bus. He has issued a prospectus for the establishment of a company capitalized at $100,000 and to issue bonds for an equal amount in property on the elevator when it is built.

Runkle & Peacock, Inc., merchandise brokers and jobbers of El Paso, Tex., have built a new warehouse and office building on the Santa Fe tracks at El Paso, located at 114-116 Durango street. The company has recently increased its business and was obliged to have larger warehouse facilities on a trackage site.

Neely Bros., of Natchez, Miss., will build a new corn and grist mill which will include a 40,000-bu. elevator. Efforts are being made to increase the wheat acreage around Natchez, and, if successful, Neely Bros. intend to build a flour mill.

The Bay State Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., has placed an order for machinery that will double the capacity of its rye mill. The company recently started the construction of 500,000 bus. additional elevator capacity.

The Fruen Cereal Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased 100 feet on Upton avenue, adjoining the plant. They are planning to build an addition of 25,000-bu. grain storage of reinforced concrete.

Increase of Grain Storage

Kansas Mills Will Add More Than 5,000,000 Bus. Storage This Year.

Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1915.

It is estimated that Kansas mills alone will erect more than 5,000,000 bus. of concrete storage this spring and summer. Contracts have already been let for 2,500,000 bus. in Kansas, and indications are that that much more will be erected at least by the beginning of September. The biggest single storage to be erected is that of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., which has awarded contract for a 500,000-bu. elevator.

The past year has shown the necessity of ample grain storage. Some mills have been handicapped to a large extent by the lack of adequate storage space. With the addition of ample storage to the milling capacity of Kansas and other Southwestern states, the industry will be on a much better basis.

Kansas City completed most of its elevator additions last year, total new storage added here amounting to about 4,000,000 bus. However, Kansas mills are just beginning to add to their storage. Among the mills in Kansas which have already awarded contracts for storage, or those which have asked for bids, are included the following:

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, 500,000 bus.

The Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, 250,000 bus.

The Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, 50,000 bus.

The William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., 150,000 bus.

The Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, 105,000 bus.

The Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, 90,000 bus.

The Yost Milling Co., Wilson, 100,000 bus.

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, 50,000 bus.

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, 30,000 bus.

The Western Star Mill Co., Salina, 45,000 bus.

The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, 200,000 bus.

The Wellington Milling and Elevator Co., Wellington, 100,000 bus.

Ebel Bros., Hillsboro, 50,000 bus.

Welsh Bros., Leavenworth, 30,000 bus.

Acme Milling Co., Knobnoster, Mo., 52,000 bus.

Mill Explosion in Utah.

The three-story building and warehouse of the Utah Milling Co., Ogden, Utah, were completely wrecked last week by a terrific explosion. The loss is estimated at $40,000, which is only partly covered by insurance. It is believed that the explosion resulted from the ignition of grain dust, but the exact cause has not yet been determined. There is another theory, that the disaster resulted from ignition of bisulphide of carbon which probably escaped from a fumigating machine in the mill. However, the former theory, that of grain dust, is believed to be the correct one, according to Louis Peery, who operated the mill for the D. H. Peery estate. The mill was not running at the time of the explosion, which accounts for the fact that no one was injured.

The Sprague Roller Mill, of Sprague, Wash., is operating on an order for flour for the Orient which will keep the mill busy for about two months.

The Portland Flouring Mills Co. will build a fireproof warehouse 140 feet long and 90 feet wide, adjoining their 3,000-bbl. mill.

The Faulkton Farmers' Elevator Co. has been formed at Faulkton, S. D., and will build a new grain elevator.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1915.

Another week of exceptionally dull trade was experienced by Kansas City and Southwestern mills. The widely fluctuating markets discouraged most buyers from taking flour except for their actual needs. Some buying was done on Monday at Saturday's close, but the government report was to a large extent overshadowed by the possible opening of the Dardanelles in the minds of bakers, with the result that this bullish statement did not have any stimulating influence on flour business. Of course, there was considerable regret among some bakers that they did not buy 60-day needs at the low point the first week in March, but this regret did not result in any flour sales.

Prices of Kansas City and Southwestern mills showed a net change of 50c to 80c for the week. From the low point early in March, today's quotations are $1 higher. Kansas mills offered 95 per cent flour in jute, 60-day movement, at a range of $6.50 to $6.75 per bbl., while regular trade was paying up to $7.25 per bbl. for best patent. Eastern buyers asked for quotations on small lots early, but Northwestern mills easily underbid prices from Kansas, with result that very little, if any, new business was done with the East.

Exporters also contributed to the stagnant conditions of the flour trade. Some cables were exchanged, but no business was done. Clear flour is slow sale now, although the surplus of this grade is easily salable at 30c to 40c discount under straight for fancy grade and a bigger discount for second clear. However, some mills are holding all clear for a price within 20c of straight, and in some instances are asking within 10c, but nothing is being done on this basis. The middle of the week one Kansas City mill offered the United Kingdom a lot of straight at $6.40, bulk, prompt shipment, but the offer was not accepted.

Current sales do not amount to 40 per cent of full time. Quite a number of mills in Kansas are planning to shut down for a week to a fortnight, while business is dull, in order to do housecleaning. However, the average for Kansas mills is a little better than 13 hours, as some of the central Kansas millers have old export contracts and quite a few bakery orders on their books, which are moving regularly.

Northwestern mills still have the advantage in wheat prices. Minneapolis can easily undersell the Southwest in all Eastern markets, a milling mixture in the spring wheat center costing several cents less than at Kansas City.

* * *

Soft wheat mills are running mostly on old orders, reporting practically the same dullness as hard wheat millers. Quite a little flour is moving into Southern and Southeastern states on old contracts, Southern jobbers sending in directions on contract time. Soft wheat patents are quoted up to $7.35 per bbl. in sacks, f. o. b. Kansas City. A few new sales were made to the South early in the week at $6.90 for extreme short patents. Cracker bakers are taking practically no flour.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for March-April shipment, $6.40@6.75 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 20@30c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.90@5.30.

Upturn in Mill Feed Prices.

Mill feeds showed general small advances during the past week, following a period of unchanged quotations. The net gain in prices for the week was small, but the undertone in the market is bullish and there is indication that continued advances will be scored in the future trend of the market. Possibly the most bullish feature of last week's trade was the decreased operations of mills. Offerings of mill feed are lessening, millers being able to dispose of a larger share of their output in mixed cars. Not a single sack of feed has been taken out of store, as all of this warehouse bran is expected to bring up to $1.25 per 100 lbs. and at least $1.15. With the upward trend to the market, millers storing feed believe they will realize remunerative prices.

Bran advanced two to three cents, closing at a range of $1 to $1.02. Mills offered only for prompt shipment. Because of light running operations, most mills in Kansas, whose trade is now principally in mixed cars, had very little feed to offer. With the exception of a few mills running on old export orders, the number having a surplus of feed was very limited.

Shorts advanced to the same extent as bran. Mills asked a range of $1.07 to $1.18 per 100 for brown to gray shorts, while pure white shorts were quoted at $1.20 to $1.25. Fancy white middlings were exceptionally scarce, selling up to $1.45 per 100 lbs. A few sales in mixed cars were made at $1.38 early in the week.

Demand for mill feed is principally in immediate Southwestern states. Mixed-car trade east of the Mississippi is taking very little feed, while practically no straight cars of bran or shorts are moving east. Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas were best buyers of mill feed. Some bran and shorts in mixed cars is moving into Southern and Southeastern states, but this business is negligible, compared to that moving a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1@1.02 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.07@1.18; white shorts, $1.20@1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.38@1.45; red dog, $2.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.75@7.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.55@6.90; first clears, $6@6.35; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.90@7.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.50@6.90 corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1@1.02; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.85@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.70@7.35; bran, $1.05@1.15 per 100; mill run, $1.20; gray shorts, $1.18@1.30; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.60@7.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.30@7.80; bran, $1.15; mixed feed, $1.20@1.25; standard shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.25@7.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.25@7.50; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c.. bran, $1.25 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.80@8.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.80@8.10 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Not a single mill in Kansas City is running full time steadily. Total output of mills here the past week showed a decrease of 15,500 bbls., being 32,300 bbls., compared with 47,800 bbls. in the preceding week, 57,600 bbls. two weeks ago and 39,100 bbls. last year. More than half the output of all mills was produced by one plant which has a large export contract to fill.

Amend Feedingstuffs Measure.

On March 10 the Kansas Legislature passed an amendment to the feedingstuffs law, reducing the registration fees. It is now awaiting the Governor's signature, and, as there has been no opposition to the measure, it will likely become a law before the next registration date, in June and July.

The attempt to have pure wheat bran, pure shorts and pure chop exempted from the provisions of the feedingstuffs law failed in the legislature. However, linseed oil cake and meal manufacturers and jobbers were successful in having their products exempted. At the preceding legislature cottonseed meal and cake were exempted, which gives these two concentrates preferred treatment, although all of these feeds used in the state is brought in from other states, with the exception of a small amount of linseed meal.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

A few reports of too much moisture are heard in the Southwest, but the general opinion among country millers is that winter wheat states are in a position to harvest another record crop. Millers in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma are optimistic over conditions of the growing grain. Wheat is making a rapid spring start in Oklahoma and southern Kansas and Missouri. In some sections a heavy covering of snow still protects wheat fields. The mild temperatures prevailing throughout the Southwest preclude just now the possibility of freezing and thawing, which have proven injurious to wheat in the past.

Marketing of grain by farmers is light. The bullish trend of the market following the government reports was an adverse factor in the country movement, but probably the muddy roads were still the important factor in the light movement.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City are now less than a year ago, total arrivals last week amounting to only 128 cars, compared with 279 cars in the preceding week, 261 cars last year and 181 in 1913. Stocks of wheat continue to decrease. Local elevators hold only 3,109,699 bus., a decrease for the week of 277,192 bus. Elevator stocks in Kansas City a year ago aggregated 6,707,033 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Claud Freeman is organizing a stock company at Vinita, Okla., for the operation of the 100-bbl. mill at that point, which has been idle for several years. Mr. Freeman now operates the elevator at Vinita.

A slight explosion causing a puff of flame and smoke in the William Kelly Milling Co. plant, Hutchinson, Kan., did no damage, but alarmed the operatives. It is believed that the bran dust was ignited by a spark from the steel rolls.

A record wheat sale for an interior point was made by J. R. Baker, of the Rock Mill and Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan., last week, when he sold 161,000 bus. of wheat for export within a few hours. Total price received for the grain was $241,600.

The Gerty Mill and Elevator Co., Gerty, Okla., has been incorporated with capital stock of $5,000 to operate a 35-bbl. mill. Incorporators include D. M. Rogers, Stuart, Okla.; J. C. Ingram, T. A. Ogee and C. C. Martin, Gerty.

A. Jackson, of the Downs Mill, Downs, Kan., says his plant will continue to draw power from the Solomon River. It has been rumored that Mr. Jackson planned to remove his mill to the railroad right-of-way, but this is denied.

John Kelley, president of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, left Kansas City Saturday for a trip to Douglas, Ariz., and the Pacific Coast. While at Douglas he will attend the annual meeting of stockholders and directors of the Lucky Tiger Mining Co., of which he is one of the largest single stockholders. The Panama-Pacific Exposition will occupy most of Mr. Kelley's time while on the coast.

The Turon Mill and Elevator Co., Turon, Kan., has moved its general offices to the First National Bank Building, Hutchinson, Kan., and will transact all of the business of the company from the new office. W. R. and J. E. Miller, owners of the mill, will make their home in Hutchinson, which is competing strongly with Wichita for first place among Kansas interior milling centers.

The Russell Grain Co., Kansas City, opened a branch office in St. Louis last week, with office at 317 Pierce Building. For the present the branch will be conducted by James N. Russell and R. R. DeArmond. A grain and hay shipping business will be operated similar to that at Kansas City. Membership has been applied for in the Merchants' Exchange.

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

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Ours is the largest modern warehouse west of the Mississippi. We have over a half million square feet of fire-proof storage space—room for over four thousand carloads of merchandise. This is our sixth month in business—but as this is written our building is ninety per cent full; two hundred different distributors are utilizing our facilities to serve their trade. Our business is the largest of its kind in the middle west.

The reason? Service that really serves; speed, efficiency and economy.

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Nineteenth & Campbell Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., March 15, 1915.

Stagnation ruled in the flour market last week, the wide advances in wheat values failing to be reflected in the manufactured article, and demand was not improved. Mills that were operating were working almost entirely on old contracts, as there was little, if any, new business, and a considerable curtailment in output is probable unless business picks up in the near future. Domestic buyers are taking only what their immediate needs require, and all business is in small lots.

No fresh export business was reported to Europe, but a couple of sales of hard wheat 95 per cent were made elsewhere, netting $6.60 wood and $6.70 jute. Quotations pointed upward, especially in the late week, but not in full sympathy with cash and future wheat values. The trade generally is looking for higher prices on the end of the crop, unless peace in Europe should turn conditions upside down. It seems unlikely that the Dardanelles can be forced in time to materially depress prices on the old crop deliveries, as the Allied fleet is making slow progress through the strait. What appears to be more of an uncertain factor than the Dardanelles is the foreign shipping question, for Germany's destruction of English and neutral ships and England's blockade of German ports, as well as asserting the right to seize all shipments of foodstuffs which might ultimately reach Germany, is working an extreme hardship on American exporters.

Late sales of flour were 350 sacks scant extra fancy at $6 jute; 217 sacks extra fancy at $6.15 jute; 1,000 bbls. soft patent on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 49,900 bbls. last week, against 67,900 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 15,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,500; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.50@6.75; straight, $6.30@6.45; extra fancy, $6.15@6.25; fancy, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $5@5.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.65@6.80; straight, $6.30@6.50; first clear, $6@6.25; second clear and low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7@7.15.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $6@6.10; dark, $5.80@5.90. Jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard bran at $1.11@1.12; soft, $1.14; mixed feed, $1.15; middlings, $1.25@1.45 in extremes of quality; white hominy feed (nominal) at $26.25 per ton; alfalfa meal at $17 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.15; brown middlings, $1.35; fancy white, $1.45.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was two cents higher on soft grades in Monday's market, but nominally unchanged on hard. Last week's market was strong and ended the trading at a four to five cent advance. Stocks are running down in the St. Louis market and offers from first hands are light. Most of the wheat here is already sold to go out and there is a good demand for all offerings on the weak spots from millers and exporters. With exports running close to 10,000,000 bus. a week and primary receipts under last year and barely equal to domestic requirements, the trade is looking for high cash wheat prices until the new crop is on the market. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.57@1.57¾; No. 3 red, $1.56@1.57; No. 4 red, $1.55½.

Mill Feed in Better Demand.

Mill feed was stronger last week. Bran was in better demand, and with light offers prices pointed upward. Less activity at the mills made for lighter supplies, while strength in cash wheat and corn sentimentally influenced quotations. Trade with the South improved slightly and regular trade sources took considerably more bran than in the preceding week. Mills again are inclined to store a considerable portion of their output, as higher prices are thought likely before the new winter wheat grinding commences. Mixed feeds and middlings were steady along with bran.

St. Louis Notes.

W. J. Haley, representing L. Christian & Co., of Minneapolis, was in St. Louis last week, calling on the flour trade.

J. E. Davenport, local manager of the Camp Spring Milling Co., of Nashville, Ill., was a St. Louis visitor last Thursday.

W. O. Bartholomew, of St. Louis, attended the rate hearing at Chicago last week in the interests of southern Illinois millers.

E. C. Andrews, vice-president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., of St. Louis, left last Friday for Atlanta, Ga. He will spend about 10 days away.

Henry Greve, president of the John Wahl Commission Co., has purchased for $25,000 the beautiful home known as the Cabot Place, in University City, St. Louis County.

The Russell Grain Co., of Kansas City, has opened St. Louis offices at 317 Pierce Building, under the management of R. R. De Armond. The firm will have membership in the Merchants' Exchange and Hay Exchange.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 57,150 bbls., against 78,820 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 761,380 bbls., against 657,850 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 83,340 bbls., compared with 99,020 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,057,970 bbls., against 815,400 bbls. last year.

A. J. Keiser, of the A. J. Keiser Flour Mills, Mount Olive, Ill.; William E. Hudson, of Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, Ill., and F. A. Allhoff, of Allhoff Bros., St. Louis, were admitted to membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. The memberships of C. E. Kern, William T. Nolan and Herbert E. Rycroft were transferred.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 383,250 bus., against 328,356 bus. the week before. Shipments 655,590 bus., against 420,260 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 651,716 bus., against 843,553 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 15,516 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 517,981 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 2,100 bus. No. 1 hard winter wheat and 14,338 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

In markets like the present one can never tell what the next day may bring forth. Just before the recent advance in wheat started, a customer wrote Edward C. Andrews, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., asking that a large contract be canceled. The wheat market was very weak at the time. Mr. Andrews wrote the man that he could not well grant the request. The customer then wrote and asked how much cash the mill would accept to cancel the order, and when informed that $175 would suffice he sent the mill a check for the amount. The very next day the wheat market started to climb and flour went with it. In a week prices had advanced so that Mr. Andrews got generous and sent the customer one-half of his check back. Now wheat is up 20 cents a bu. and flour has advanced so sharply that had the customer let his contract stand he would have reaped a large profit.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1915.

Flour trade conditions in this market are far from being satisfactory, and, while price changes have been numerous, the general tendency has been toward lower levels, even though cash wheat has been strong—in fact, cash wheat developments in this market are tending to become acute. From all accounts, the inability of cash interests to obtain large lots of wheat is a serious handicap in the commercial trade, and the so-called moderation in the foreign demand for wheat is not reflective of a lessened call, but, rather, the result of the small offerings in the cash market. Price inquiries sent out by one Chicago firm develops the fact that approximately two-thirds of the mills in the Southwest have ceased operating the last few days, and the few who continue to run are selling their output practically at cost. Of course, as far as the old crop situation is concerned, it is hard to see any positive change in the future, save in the direction of higher prices. There may be reactions due to over-night news factors, but from the supply and demand standpoint the come-back seems inevitable. The wind-up of the old crop season has all the marks of being abnormally acute.

Patents are being offered very freely, but, as is usually the case when this condition exists, buyers are apparently awaiting further developments in the hope, of course, that prices will find a lower level.

Clears are again exceedingly scarce, due to the decrease in the number of mills operating, and the small quantities that are being offered are taken at good values. Second clears also are bringing particularly good returns and it would appear that clears are in greater demand than the higher grades of flour.

The rye market ruled rather quiet, there being no urgent calls from any source, and business was light. Local interests were the only buyers, of which millers were the principal ones. Not much shipping demand existed and no export business was reported here. Patent white rye is being offered at sacrifice prices, but buyers are purchasing only for their immediate needs. While the demand for dark rye has been slow, it has been comparatively healthier than for the whiter grades.

Durum products are now on a level with spring wheat grades, and, while the durum market has been somewhat unsettled, more of this commodity has been sold the past week than for some time. Durum semolinas are bringing fancy prices on this market, and, while no round lots are being disposed of, the occasional car that is sold shows a good profit.

Soft wheat flours have enjoyed a good sale the past week. The large cracker interests at Chicago are apparently taking hold of soft wheat flours at present levels, and, while not stocking up heavily, they are covering their present requirements and are paying market values, which at this time are the top prices on this crop. Stocks of flour in the hands of the cracker manufacturers are generally rather low, and soft wheat mills are anticipating a good business in this direction in the near future. Soft wheat patents are offered freely, but clears are scarce and are being sold at 10 to 20 cents per bbl. under soft wheat straights. This is no doubt due to the fact that the mills are operating only about half time and consequently have very little clear to offer.

The retail and small bakery trade here was very slow for the week. Stocks have been permitted to run low, and, as no advantage seems to have been taken of the recent decline to take on supplies, the preset upturn has found some buyers a bit eager to get in at old quotations.

The export demand seems to have fallen flat. There have been rumors of government inquiries in the market for large round lots, but it has always been a most difficult thing to get any line on these dealings, even when it is reasonably certain that such business has been placed. At the present time, however, there is no indication of any new orders booked for shipment abroad, although there is reported to be a French buyer here for the purpose of making large purchases. The unsatisfactory part of foreign business is and has been the difficulty of the domestic miller and purchasing governments agreeing on terms.

The mill feed market has added to the troubles of the miller. The demand has been almost nil and, while there is no great output of feed in the present limited flour trade, there seems to be an accumulation in the distributing markets. A little improvement is noted the last few days and there is a feeling of hope that it may mark the beginning of the usual late winter and early spring demand.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.80;; standard patent (basis jute), $6.90@7.20; first clear (basis jute), $6.20@6.80; second clear (basis jute), $5.60@6.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7@7.40; straight, $6.90@7.30; clear, $6.50@6.70; low grade, $4.90@5.25

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.90@7.20; straight, $6.70@7; clear, $6.50@6.80; low grade, $5@5.25.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22.50@22.75; middlings, $22.50@22.75; red dog, $29.50@30.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6@6.50; dark, $5.60@6; blended rye, $5.30@5.90.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7.20@7.40; straight, $7@7.20.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

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Sargent, Nebr.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 15, 1915.

Flour sales showed a slight increase early this week, but trade again fell into the rut after the opening two days. Practically nothing is being sold throughout the state, except where flour stocks are exhausted. Prices are mostly nominal, although quotations now are about 70c higher than last Saturday. Kansas mills quote fancy patents up to $7.60 per bbl. in cottons, while spring wheat mills are asking up to $7.80 for advertised brands. Local Iowa mills quote carlot trade at a range of $7.20 to $7.60 per bbl. for winter wheat patents, f. o. b. mill. Nebraska mills are on same basis as Iowa, asking a top of $7.50 for best patents in carload lots delivered Iowa points.

Quite a number of mills have withdrawn from Iowa territory because of dull trade. It is practically impossible to send out a salesman with a price good for more than a day. As a rule, most of the salesmen are wired at each point prices good for return wire acceptance.

Flour stocks are low throughout the state, but the buying trade asserts that stocks will not be replenished except for current needs. No heavy buying is anticipated until new crop flour is offered from the Southwest.

Mill feeds had a slightly better demand the past week, but no changes in quotations were made. Bran sold at $21 per ton, while standard middlings brought $22.50 to $23.50 per ton. Flour middlings are scarce, selling in mixed cars at a range of $23.50 to $24.50.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.60; straight, $7.20@7.40; fancy clear, $6@6.30; low grade clear, $5.40@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $7.30@7.80; family patent, $7@7.50; clear, $6.10@6.30; red dog, scarce at $3@3.50 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20.50@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23.50; flour middlings, $23.50@24.50.

IOWA NOTES.

Minor repairs have just been completed in the plant of the Harlan Roller Mills, Harlan, Ia. Flour trade is reported just fair.

General snows and rains over Iowa the past week interfered with the movement of wheat, corn and oats from farms, but the moisture is beneficial to growing winter wheat, which is in excellent condition.

Odebolt, Ia., is planning to make a permanent affair of her annual grain show, which has helped maintain the wheat and corn acreage in its vicinity. An organization was completed last week, of which John Currie is president and C. S. Cathcart is secretary-treasurer.

No definite plans have been announced for the rebuilding of the flour mill at Coon Rapids, Ia., which burned to the ground. Gilley & Gustoff, who operated the plant, recovered about $7,000 insurance, but more money is needed to rebuild. It is probable that they may be able to interest local capital in the plant.

Iowa reserves of corn on March 1, 1915, amounted to 140,200,000 bus., compared with 125,200,000 bus. a year ago same day, according to the report issued by the national Department of Agriculture on March 8. Iowa leads in corn reserves, while Illinois, the second state, has only 99,000,000 bus. on farms, against 101,000,000 bus. last year. Oats reserves in Iowa are lighter than a year ago, farmers holding 61,000,000 bus., compared with 67,400,000 bus. last year.

C. E. Childe, commissioner of the Sioux City Traffic Bureau, has filed petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that grain rates from Sioux City to interior points in northern Oklahoma, southwestern Missouri and Kansas be reduced to an equality with Kansas City and Omaha tariffs. The petition was filed at the request of Sioux City grain men and millers. Reduction, if granted, will enable Sioux City dealers to compete equally with Kansas City and Omaha for the corn business in the Southwest. The petition asks that the lower rates be granted only on corn originating north of Sioux City and billed to the Southwest.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., March 13, 1915.

There is very little to say in regard to flour business in this section, as no one seems to know where any volume of business can be had. All merchants are holding off and selling just as little flour as possible, to avoid buying another car on this market. A great many dealers are of the opinion that flour might be a great deal higher between now and June, but do not believe this strong enough to take on any contracts or stock up, contending that the chances to lose from $1 to $2 per bbl. are just about as great as the chances to make a similar amount.

Business on extra fancy flour is also quiet, but the demand for this grade is much heavier than the patents, and for this reason a great many mills continue long on their patent stocks. Some mills are refusing to sell cheaper grades at all, on account of their inability to rule the higher grades. Quiet conditions in the flour business are partly due to the fact that a great many merchants are trying to get the consumers to reduce their orders for flour and use more meal.

Missouri, Colorado and Kansas are in about the same boat, and report business very quiet at this time.

Prices, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, are as follows: Missouri highest patent, $8@8.20, basis 48s; standard patent, 30@40c less; extra fancy, 40@50c less.

Notes.

A. W. Smith, of the Land Milling Co., Marshall, Mo., was in this section this week.

C. E. Munn, of the Munn Brokerage Co., of Little Rock, spent a few days in Hot Springs the early part of the week.

O. M. Cash, of the Salt Lick Milling Co., Valmeyer, Ill., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Cash works Iron Mountain points in Arkansas and T. & P. points in Texas.

E. B. Overton, of the Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City, Mo., made a short trip in southern Arkansas this week. Mr. Overton makes his home in Little Rock, 2103 Broadway.

Jefferson Allison, of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., made a short trip south of Little Rock this week. Mr. Allison makes his home in Little Rock, at the Ables apartments.

E. B. Terry, of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, was in Little Rock this week, calling on the trade. Mr. Terry makes his home in Pine Bluff and is in the sales department of the Marco Mills.

The 400-bbl. mill of the Lynnville Milling and Elevator Co., at Decatur, Ala., burned on March 6. The building and contents are a total loss. It was one of the largest mills in Alabama.

The Montana Central elevator, at Conrad, Mont., owned by the Cargill Grain Co., of Minneapolis, burned last week with a total loss of $42,000. It contained 28,000 bus. of wheat.

The C. B. Cozart Grain Co., of Panhandle, Tex., will build a new 15,000-bu. elevator and work will be completed in time for the new crop season.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., March 15, 1915.

Winter wheat mills here increased prices 25 cents a barrel this week. The sharp reaction in cash wheat brought about the advance. Cash wheat was boosted nine cents to $1.55 a bu. during the past week. The trade here says that the firmer tone of flour and wheat was brought about by the small wheat holdings on the farms. Talk was general before the government issued its crop report, that the report would show heavy holdings on the farms.

Millers bought wheat on a larger scale, as they believe that prices will go higher. Most mills found their supplies of wheat about exhausted. Buyers took hold of flour on a larger scale, as a result of the firm wheat market.

Agents representing the spring wheat mills added 25 cents to their prices this week. Supplies on hand are light. Many of the smaller buyers are taking hold of the lower grades of flour owing to the high price of the top grades. Several of the large buyers took hold this week in carlots.

Kansas flour advanced 25 cents this week. There was a good demand noted. Local buyers took hold as readily as the Southern points, and the trade looks for still higher prices, owing to light supplies on hand.

Rye flour prices displayed a firmer tone. This was brought about owing to the firmness of cash rye. There is especially a good request noted for the Northwestern blended and city pure grades.

The fine open weather prevailing here tended to bring about a reduction in the mill feed market. Bran prices tumbled 75 cents. Buying is light. Locally the trade is not taking very much. The South, too, is buying more sparingly.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.40; fancy, $6.95@7.15; family, $6.50@6.60; extra, $6@6.20; low grade, $5.80@6.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.60@8.10; straight, $6.70@7.35; clear, $6.10@6.25.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.85@8.25; straight, $7.40@7.65; clear, $6.40@6.80.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.55@6.90; city pure, $6.70@6.90; city blended, $6.50@6.75.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@24.50; middlings, coarse, $27.50@28.50; fine, $28@29.

Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 24,872 bbls., compared with 23,762 bbls. last week and 22,101 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 20,982 bbls., compared with 21,892 bbls. last week and 19,892 bbls. a year ago.

An announcement was made at the meeting of the Grain and Hay Exchange of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, held at the Gibson Hotel, that an effort will be made to prevent Chicago grain dealers obtaining a monopoly on Illinois corn.

Ohio wheat came through the winter in fine shape and the condition now is 97 per cent average, according to the monthly crop report just issued by the Ohio State Department of Agriculture. The condition is particularly good in the northern part of the state, and less favorable in the southern part.

The Smith-Hamilton Grain Co., of Bloomington, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are James H. Hamilton, George A. Smith and Mabel L. Hamilton.

C. E. Brintnall has purchased the grist mill of J. H. Smith, at Glendale, Wis.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.90	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 13, 1915.

Our wheat market advanced 2@3½c today, No. 2 hard closing at $1.57, an advance of 20 cents for the week. Rye also advanced a cent and a half, closing at $1.14. Receipts are light, only eight cars today, which is to be expected with the ground still covered with snow and roads in many places impassable.

Flour quotations have been changing daily. Possibly a nominal figure would be $8 per bbl. for best patent, while rye flour is quoted on the same basis. Trade is dull and there is no improvement over last week. Many mills are closed down and few are running over half time. Supplies are getting low, and with little hope of improvement, as with a thaw conditions would be worse instead of better.

While offerings in mill feed are liberal from the country, dealers and jobbers here say the demand is practically dead, as there is no inquiry. Quotations nominaly, in carlots, $19@19.60 for bran; shorts, $22@23. Interior mills are asking $22 for bran, $25@26 for shorts.

Nebraska Notes.

A feed mill has been erected at Elmcreek, Neb., by J. D. Mitchell.

The Elgin Mills, Elgin, Neb., started operations last week, following a shutdown of about 12 months. H. Vanderheiden is running the mill.

Nebraska has 239 co-operative grain elevators, which have a combined capital stock of more than $2,000,000. Annual average business is said to amount to $38,000,000.

Chauncy Abbott, Sr., president of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., is one of the representatives of the Southwestern Millers' League at the rate hearing in Chicago.

The Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb., shut down its plant at the beginning of March while several broken parts of machines were replaced. Mill will resume operations the middle of the month.

A lull in business for the first time in five months made an opportunity for the Riverton Roller Mills, Riverton, Neb., to shut down the plant for needed repairs. The mill will be started up again soon.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred H. B. No. 468, appropriating $10,000 for the establishment and operation of a grain-testing laboratory, has expressed itself in favor of the bill and will recommend its passage.

Nebraska farmers had on hand March 1 the following stocks of grain, as compared with stocks on hand on the same date last year: Wheat, 10,900,000 bus. this year, 13,700,000 bus. last year; corn, 71,300,000 bus. this year, 27,400,000 bus. last year.

Bakers at Omaha figure that with flour at $7.50 per bbl. the cost of a 16-oz. loaf of bread is 4.852c. As they sell at 4 cents wholesale, they claim they are losing money on every loaf sold and that they should be allowed to charge 6.225c or else be allowed to shrink the weight to 10.8 oz.

Most of Nebraska was again visited by precipitation during the past week. The benefit that wheat will derive from the heavy rains and snows since the year started cannot be estimated, but it is plainly visible in the brilliant reports of crop prospects received from millers anl grain dealers in the state.

Work on the new mill of the Lexington Milling and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., is progressing rapidly. The walls of the plant will be completed by the close of March, when installation of new machinery will start. The plant will be ready for operation about 30 days before the new crop begins to move in the state.

The Bertrand Flour Mills, Bertrand, Neb., were sold last week by the Kuhlman estate to R. H. Duff, who will take possession of the mill at the close of March. Mr. Duff, together with W. M. Bruce, built the mill 11 years ago, and after running it several years sold it to John H. Kuhlman, now deceased. Mr. Duff is again owner of the plant, and will start making flour as soon as he takes charge.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska handed down a decision at Lincoln in which Gearhart & Benson, operating a water mill at Arapahoe, Neb., were given full rights to the use of water power on the Arapahoe River. The milers had been using the water since 1879, but not until 1912 did they attempt to have their rights determined in court. At that time the Frenchman Valley Irrigation District protested their right to the use of the water power, but the millers were upheld.

Nebraska reserves of wheat were placed at 10,900,000, compared with 13,700,000 bus. a year ago March 1. North Dakota and Kansas are the only two other states having larger reserves than Nebraska, while a year ago Minnesota and North Dakota were the only states holding more wheat on farms than the Cornhusker state. Corn reserves in Nebraska on March 1 were just three times as large as the holdings a year ago. This year farmers own 71,300,000 bus. of corn, compared with 27,400,000 bus. last year. Oats reserves this year are placed at 29,200,000 bus., against 22,600,000 bus. last year.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1915.

Flour prices advanced at local mills 20 to 25 cents per bbl. the past week. Further advance is due on present prices of wheat, which are 15 cents higher than the low mark made shortly after the bombardment of the Dardanelles started. Neither advances nor declines seem to disconcert the buyers in this territory, it being said that business is duller than it has been for a number of years at this time. Buyers have only been supplying their bare necessities, doubtless hoping that values will settle down to a more attractive level. However, there is some doubt as to the wisdom of their having waited, as some members of the trade believe it not improbable that the bottom has been reached for this crop year. There is some belief that the outcome of the attack on the Dardanelles will not force the price down on the old crop, whatever the outcome.

Better demand is reported for mill feed, while supplies are lighter on account of the curtailment of production by mills.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.40; standard, $7.20; family, $7.10; low grade, $6.65; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.85@7.15 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.25@7.50.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Notes.

Henry Reynolds, superintendent of the Liberty Mills, has been very ill the past week or two.

Stocks of flour at Nashville on March 13 amounted to 44,800 bbls., compared with 45,800 bbls. at end of preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipt of 117 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks same date were: Wheat, 361,009 bus.; corn, 290,000 bus.; oats, 399,000 bus.

LeRoy McKennon, aged 65, a veteran miller, was fatally injured when caught in the machinery at a plant on Spring Creek, near Smyrna, Tenn., where he was employed, last week.

A. M. Cox, of Little Rock, representing the Crescent Mill and Elevator Co., of Denver, Colo., was in Nashville last week, looking after the interests of his company in the Southeastern territory.

R. T. Bryson has purchased the Mechanicsville Roller Mills, at Short Mountain, 10 miles from Woodbury, Tenn., and will take charge in a short time. The mills were established by N. G. Maddux seven or eight years ago.

The recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture showed 1,790,000 bus. of wheat on farms in Tennessee March 1, compared with 1,344,000 bus. at the same time last year. Stocks of corn amounted to 32,900,000 bus., compared with 28,854,000 bus. last year. The Nashville mills are reported to have larger stocks of wheat at present than they have held at this time of the year for a number of years. The large stocks have been very advantageous this year, with the heavy upward trend of prices. Local wheat sold at 75 cents per bu. before the outbreak of the war in Europe, and it has just doubled in value since that time, selling up to and above $1.50.

Construction has begun on a new flour mill at Moore, Mont., by the Moore Milling Co., and it is expected to have the mill completed in about 60 days.

W. J. Kummrow, of Summit, Wis., has purchased the elevator of Hill & Jones at Fousman, Wis.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., March 13, 1915.

Farmers are taking advantage of the clear, warm weather the past few days and are beginning active work in the fields. This seems to put a better feeling in business generally, and jobbers report a better demand for flour, meal and feedstuffs, and there will no doubt be more interest taken in these lines from this time forward.

Some mills seem inclined to discount the advance the past week for immediate shipments of flour, and this is making it hard for other mills to sell, even though they have long-established brands on this market. The demand is for the cheaper grades of flour.

Corn meal stocks are being depleted and jobbers will have to buy during the next 10 days.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, fancy patent, $7.25@7.50; standard patent, $7@7.10; standard bolted corn meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.65@1.70; prime cottonseed meal, 100-lb. sacks, $27; molasses feeds, 100-lb. sacks, $28@32 per ton.

"Wheat has suffered much deterioration from the prolonged spell of wet weather," said a cable from Argentine last week. "Some estimates of the amount to be exported have been lowered. Exporting is now well under way."

The Manfred Co-Operative Grain Co. incorporated at Manfred, N. D., with capital stock of $8,000. The incorporators are I. O. Roble, Ole S. Hedahl and Peter B. Anderson.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

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FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DEALERS — A.B.C. — ESTABLISHED 1880

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I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

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GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1915.

Unchanged prices were quoted by Kansas City and Missouri River corn millers the past week, with cream corn meal offered at $1.55 to $1.65 per 100 lbs. in 24s. Business was of fair volume, with most of the trade buying for current needs. The South is taking some meal in mixed cars, but a slight let-up in cotton states' trade is apparent. Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana were best buyers from Southwestern millers. Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas bought some meal in mixed cars with flour and feed, but this trade is feeling the stagnant tone in wheat flour business. To some extent, corn products have reflected the demoralization in the flour business.

Chop prices were steady, but sales were exceptionally light. Prices range from $1.34 to $1.39 per 100 lbs. Straight carlot demand was entirely lacking, but mixed car trade bought sparingly. Weakness in bran and other feed markets, although not reflected in chop prices, is felt to a big extent in the demand.

Mixed cars of corn goods and feed were quoted at the following range at the close of the week: Cream corn meal, $3.20; standard meal, $3; No. 2 yellow chop, $1.39; corn bran, $1.10 to $1.20 and No. 2 corn in sacks, 78c. In straight cars of corn goods, mills quote cream corn meal at $3.10 net.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight of mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.33@1.38 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 @1.20 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16, 1915.

Firmness in cash corn last week, following the recent wide decline in prices, made for a steady price range on corn products. Trade was on a fairly good basis. Shipping directions were fairly free at the mills, especially from the South and Southwest. Business, however, is mostly for current needs, only a few bookings being made for future delivery. The recovery in the flour and wheat market in the last 10 days has had a tendency to stimulate trade in corn meal and table goods. Louisiana and Texas are taking fairly heavy supplies here. The movement of cash corn should be the controlling price factor for some time, and it seems to be the belief that the coarse grain has struck bottom. Chop was in slow demand. Only business was in mixed cars with other corn products. The South is buying light, as supplies there are about sufficient for current needs. Prices still are slightly out of line with other feeds. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b. in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

Cincinnati, O., March 15, 1915.

The cash corn market advanced 2½ cents this week, and resulted in a firmer tone to the corn products market. There is a good demand noted for all grades of corn products, owing to the firmer values. The South was the principal factor on this market, and large shipments were made. Locally the buyers are taking hold sparingly. The total receipts of corn amounted to 182 cars. Reports show that there is still plenty corn in the farmers' hands, and the trade looked for an easing up of prices in the near future. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45@1.55; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

New York, March 13, 1915.

Corn goods prices showed somewhat of a declining tendency during the week and prices on all grades reached lower levels.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.70@1.75; hominy, $3.85@3.95; granulated yellow, $3.85@3.95; corn flour, $2.15. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.05.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1915.

Trade in corn products has been light during the past week and buyers of all feeds seem to be taking hold in only a desultory way. Prices have been inclined to hold steady in sympathy with the strength of the corn market. The receipts of corn for inspection have continued rather light and buyers have not appeared anxious for supplies though early in the week, the track receipts were well cleaned up. The amount of corn in store here shows an increase during the week, being 2,251,628 bu., against 2,179,934 the previous week and 759,047 a year ago. There is more corn in store than any other grain.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.25 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $29.25; cracked corn, $31.75; granulated corn meal, $1.80; cream bolted meal, $1.80; white corn flour, $2.05.

Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1915.

Corn products have ruled firmer in this market the past week. Corn has advanced about two cents, being quoted at 80 to 81 cents. Corn meal is in fair demand, with bolted meal quoted at $1.80 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits quoted at $1.90.

New Orleans, March 15, 1915.

Corn products were up five to ten cents per bbl. and the demand was scattered. Purchases were mostly to cover immediate wants and were in small quantities, except in the sugar and plantation districts where farmers have been realizing on their crops of sugar, cane and molasses and are replenishing stocks. Some good-sized sales to jobbers were made but there was no future buying. The following were rulig quotations, basis 100-lb. sacks in cotton and jute, per bbl. f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.75 to $3.85; pearl meal, $3.65 to $3.75 per bbl. Standard meal, $3.50 to $3.60; grits, $3.75 to $3.85; corn flour, $3.30 to $3.40; chops, $1.45 to $1.50 per 100 lbs.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

The report of the national Department of Agriculture on grain reserves brought out expected figures on the amount of corn held by farmers. In view of the fact that the 1914 crop or corn was 228,000,00 bus. larger than the crop in the preceding year, reserves of the grain were expected by some traders to be much larger than a year ago, but the government report indicates that farmers have sold corn about as rapidly as wheat. Reserves on March 1 in all states were placed at 910,894,000 bus., or 44,000,000 bus. larger than a year ago. Iowa farmers hold more corn than those of any other state, with 140,200,000 bus. Illinois is second with reserves of 99,000,000 bus.

A press report from the corn belt of Nebraska says: "Corn will probably be substituted for wheat in making bread and breakfast foods and it may also become a luxury if the war continues as many years as some are predicting. Corn has already reached the price that makes it unprofitable for feeding purposes

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Thomas McFeely Co. have a contract for the remodeling of a 25-bbl. Virginia mill to their granulating system, and will increase the capacity to 40 bbls.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 15, 1915.

Millers report a continuation from last week and the preceding month of light flour business. Practically no new sales were reported last week. Practically every mill in the state is down to half time and from reports unless business begins to pick up within the next ten days, a number of them will shut down. Up to February 1 mills have run practically full time, in a number of cases making a record for full running time. Some mills report sales of flour but only to established on well known brands. There is no doubt but that stoks must be low in the country and dealers that bought heavily before the last big advance will soon be in the market again.

Patents show quite a jump in prices over last week and good Kansas patents are being quoted around $7.80. Mills say offers are still out of line for the East, and no new export business, although several government contracts have been offered but not at a profit.

Demand for cash wheat has been rather good, due to the fact that there is not much being offered, as snow storms and heavy rains have practically shut off receipts. Some of the mills bought a little wheat but the majority of it went for export. Exporters are bidding strong for this wheat and offered on Saturday $1.61 basis Galveston or New Orleans which would figure around Wichita and same rate points $1.45.

Feed demand has been a little stronger and millers report a little brisker sale. Prices have advanced to $1.10, shorts have likewise advanced and the feed market as a whole should show considerable strength for the next few weeks. The majority of the mills have had a considerable supply of mill feed on hand but merchants have been ordering a little flour, just enough to carry them over and making the balance with feed. Nearly all sales reported have large amount of feed.

The weather conditions are ideal for wheat. Most of the wheat in Southern Kansas has been covered for a week by a blanket of snow preceded by a good rain and the ground is thoroughly soaked, and prospects are for another bumper crop for Kansas.

Notes.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, has just returned home from Chicago, where he has been attending the hearing of the advance in grain rates and advance in minimum weight. Mr. Topping states that the commission did not allow enough time for the hearing of this case and that another hearing will have to be made sometime in April to take the evidence of the grain shippers and millers.

The Kansas Senate has passed the Feed Bill, as passed by the House and with the signature of the governor will become a law. It cuts the registration fee as follows: Mills that have been paying $12.50 will pay $10; mills that have been paying $10 will pay $8, and mills that have been paying $5 will pay $3. As to corn chop, the registration fee will be $1 when the annual output of corn chops or corn bran does not exceed 10 tons; $2 when the annual output is more than 10 tons and not over 100 tons; $5 when the annual output is more than 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, and all above 300 tons will be $8. It is also provided that all persons or firms manufacturing corn bran or corn chop who pay less than the maximum fee of $8, must file annually a sworn statement showing just how much corn bran or corn chop they manufactured during the year.

The Southern Pacific has petitioned the Texas State Railway Commission for an increase of 15 per cent in its intrastate rates. Officials assert that more than 70 per cent of their business is within the state of Texas, and that an increase equal to 15 per cent is necessary in order to pay off the indebtedness of the railroad.

In view of the limited freight in sight for the coming season, the Lake Carriers' Association has decided to place no vessels in commission for sailing until June. This action will shorten the season.

Mixed Cars a Specialty

Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
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New York

New York, March 15, 1915.

With flour prices advancing steadily during the week on the higher wheat market, the trade did not show any marked inclination to do much in the way of making purchases. The fact of the matter is that practically all buyers here failed to grasp the opportunity to get in at the comparatively low prices on the break of last week and therefore, on finding that they had made a mistake in not getting aboard, were not desirous of purchasing at the higher levels. With the wheat market from 15c to 20c per bu. higher than the low point of the previous Friday, flour prices were naturally on a basis which appeared high compared to what they were the previous week, and buyers felt, even in face of the strong situation, that another reaction might take place which would enable them to make purchases at somewhat lower figures. The strength in the wheat market during the whole of last week apparently failed to shake their confidence in this respect, even though all conditions surrounding the situation apparently pointed to a much higher range of price.

The trade here all have a little flour bought, but if an active demand should spring up it would not take long to clean this up, and, therefore, it can easily be figured that the situation in this market is on rather a healthy basis. A continuation of the upward swing will no doubt cause some good buying to take place in the near future. There was some business reported in this market during the past week, but practically none of it was worked at mill limits, the sales in practically all instances being made under mill prices and representing flour which had been bought by receivers when prices were at lower levels.

Toward the end of the week, when the wheat market was at its height, spring patents were held at $7.15 to $7.50 in jutes, but no business was transacted at these figures. Sales were consummated during the week at prices ranging from $6.75 to $7 in jutes, which represented resale stuff in most instances. Toward the latter end of the week there were quite a few bids in the market at $6.75 for 60 days' shipment, but, of course, the mills did not consider same.

Kansas straights were held by the mills at $6.80 to $7.10 in jutes, but no business was turned over at these figures, as prices are still too high when compared to spring patents. Some resale stuff was disposed of at $6.50 to $6.60 in jutes.

Soft winter wheat straights were held at $6.75 to $7 in bbls., with business very much restricted.

Spring wheat clears were being offered somewhat freer than for some time past ,and the margin between patents and clears has widened materially. The demand for same was also not as keen as it has been. Fancy brands were held at $6.40 to $6.60 in jutes, and demand on same was only fair, while offerings were somewhat freer.

Mill feed prices were steadily held during the week, and there was a slight improvement in the demand. City bran in bulk was held at $24 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.75 in bbls.; straight, $7.25@7.50 in bbls.; clear, $6.65@6.90 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.50 in bbls.; straight, $6.75@7 in bbls.; clear, $6.40@6.60 in bbls.; clear, $6.40@6.70 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.20@7.50; straight, $6.80@7.10; clear, $6.40@6.70; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.25; standard middlings, $25.25; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $35; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $24; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $24@34; red dog flour, $35.

Notes.

H. T. Van Tassel, of Wade & Van Tassel, sailed on last Saturday for Porto Rico. He will probably be gone for a month.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1915.

This has been another very uncertain week in the flour and feed business in this section. The market has been so uncertain that the trade have simply held off in all lines. They have been willing to buy at big concessions under mill limits, but the mills have held their prices firm to their asking figures. There will have to be some buying soon to maintain stocks, but the trade say they are not selling near their normal amount of flour, as the people do not consume the amount of bread they generally do. Consequently, the trade are in no hurry to buy. The bakers also report small bread and very small cake sales. Nothing near what it was this time last year. They seem to think the papers are saying so much about the high price of bread and wheat that the consumer is not eating his share.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.25@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.30; clear, $6.75@7.05; low grade, in jute, $5.20@5.60.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.10; clear, $6.50@6.75; extra, $6.10@6.20.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $5.60@5.90.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.50@6.95; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.55@6.95.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $32.25@32.50; flour middlings, $29.70@30.25; standard middlings, $25.50@26.50; bran, $26.25@26.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $30.75@31.25; bran, $26.50@26.75; winter middlings, bulk, $28@28.50; bran, $25.70@26.50.

Notes.

Charles A. Krause, of Milwaukee, was on 'Change this week.

I. J. Freed, of Middleburg, Pa., has started a flour and feed business at that place.

Samuel Charles Nutt, a flour and feed dealer, of Lawrence Township, N. J., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with assets of $1,439.26, liabilities $2,210.78.

Howard Knecht, of near Bethlehem, Pa., has sold his water-power flour mill to the Bethlehem Steel Co., who will use the power and ground for manufacturing war materials.

F. T. Mynard, the miller at New Albany, Pa., at one time salesman for the Listman Mills, of La Crosse, Wis., has gone into the newspaper business. He is editor of the Weekly Mirror, of New Albany.

The Easton (Md.) Milling Co. are rebuilding their flour mill, which burned some time ago, and they expect to start about April 1. It will be owned and operated by Col. George L. Bartlett and Royce Spring.

Milton F. Dorne, aged 66 years, of Allentown, Pa.; William A. Personious, of D. V. Personious & Son, of Waverly, N. Y.; Frank B. Ruch, aged 62 years, of Hellertown, Pa.; Ezra Troth, aged 72 years, of Burnt Mills, Md., all flour millers, died recently.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., March 15, 1915.

With flour nearly $1 higher than a week ago, buyers are paying more attention to the news from the Dardanelles than to the prices which mills are quoting for their product. Sales for the most part are limited to immediate needs and to enough to enable the jobber to answer sudden calls. Indiana patents have been advanced from $6.40 to $7.30 in wood, to follow the latest move upward in wheat.

Feed shows only moderate activity and prices are steady.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the past week, as reported by the Board of Trade was 9,679 bbls., compared with 14,607 bbls. in the preceding week, 10,891 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 10,866 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.50; straight, $6.80@6.90; clear, $6.50@6.60. Quotations in wood; jute 25c lower.

Mill Feed—$23.50@26 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $24@27.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $24@26.

Indiana Notes.

I. E. Woodard, secretary of the Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, has been on a week's business trip to West Virginia.

George G. Doran, secretary treasurer of the Blanton Milling Co., Indianapolis, has returned from a business trip to St. Louis.

Thieves forced an entrance to the office of the Abbott Milling Co., Elwood, Ind., opened the safe and obtained $250 in money and $60 in checks, leaving the empty cash box under a culvert a mile from the city.

The following have been elected to membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade: George B. Jack, Henry M. Gentry, Saul Munter, Hugh H. Good, L. S. Hill, G. E. Linder, A. W. Masterson and W. S. McDonald, of Indianapolis, and Frank Kelley, of Frankfort, Ind.

The Osceola Mill and Elevator Co. has opened a feed store at Marine Mills, Minn.

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HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

Schuyler, Nebraska

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1915.

Buyers are taking flour in a hand-to-mouth way, as for some time, and the opinion of some millers, as gained from buyers, is that this style of buying will continue until there are more settled conditions. But it is the general view of the millers that flour will continue to be strong until the new crop comes along, though occasional dips are being predicted.

Trade in all kinds of mill feed is slow and prices are lower. Resellers are getting more business, it is said, than the millers, and the latter find the situation discouraging, because of the dullness of both flour and feed at the same time. Some sellers declare business is almost at a standstill and that their customers report the farmers pretty well supplied for present needs.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.75 to $8 in wood; clear, $6.75; low grade, $5.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.50 to $7.75 in wood; pastry, $7.25 to $7.50; low grade, $5.25.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24; standard middlings, $24; red dog flour, $30; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $28.50.

Buffalo Notes.

George and R. W. Chapin, of Hammond, Ind., called on friends in the feed trade here last week.

Frank F. Henry, managing director of the Washburn-Crosby Co., has returned from a vacation at Belleair, Fla.

J. C. Smith, whose feed mill at Farmersville, N. Y., was burned a short time ago, has completed the rebuilding of the plant and will start up this wek.

George Tomlinson, of the Silver Lake Mills, Perry, N. Y., was here last week on his way to the Alden baths, this county, for a few days' recuperation. E. D. Sherman, a feed miller of Yorkshire, N. Y., was also here.

Ben McCann, representative of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, in the Southern states, was here a few days ago, visiting the company's representatives, the Chippewa Feed and Grain Co., and also taking in Niagara Falls.

Among late visitors to the Corn Exchange were the following: C. S. Young, Bowling Green, Ind.; B. J. and S. G. Bartlett, Jackson, Mich.; E. W. Jackson, Utica; C. Selever, Newark, N. J.; E. Frost, Albany; E. Keiser, Poughkeepsie; F. E. Allen, Altoona, Pa.

The appellate division has granted the motion of the George Urban Milling Co. and other appellants from the court's decision setting aside awards in grade crossings proceedings. The appellate court certified questions to be passed upon by the court of appeals. The case arises out of damages claimed for a change in the grade of the street where the mill is located.

A new company has been formed here to be known as the Grain Clearance Corporation. It is incorporated with capital stock of $40,000, and will inspect, supervise and tally the loading and unloading of grain. The directors, who are men interested in the vessel and grain trades, are as follows: Joseph B. Rodgers, John J. Boland, George E. Pierce, Charles H. Williams and Lawrence E. Coffey, all of this city.

Fred C. Gifford, a millwright of this city, 58 years old, died in a hospital at Rochester, on March 11, from a fractured skull as the result of a blow received at the F. W. Potter flour mill, Churchville, two days before. He had had an argument with Jesse B. Alliger, of Chattanooga, Tenn., superintendent, in regard to adjusting a piece of machinery in the new mill, which had just been completed. Alliger struck the man and knocked him down, though he told the sheriff who took him into custody that he acted in self-defense.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 13, 1915.

Flour quotations last week ranged from 25c to 50c higher on all grades than the week previous. Buying was dull, generally speaking, but some bakers were inclined to take on stocks, as they feared the downward flurry and bearish talk of the previous fortnight were illusionary. Several bakers who had thought themselves overstocked and were trying to resell the week previous changed their minds suddenly and steadily refused offers for their spot flour. One baker who is believed to have upward of 2,500 bbls. of so-called "distress" flour announced that he would buy more if he could get it at the values prevailing during the past 10 days. He got some small quantities.

Kansas mills were asking from $7 to $7.25 for patent and $6.85 to $7 for straight, basis cotton sacks. Mills were not eager to make concessions and Oklahoma mills were asking higher values than Kansas. Some limited amounts of clear were offering at $5.90 to $6.15. City trading was light and there was some country buying in the sugar districts and a fair export business to Mexico.

Spring wheat mills were asking $7.25 to $7.50 for patent on Saturday, and their quotations all through the week progressed upward. Demand was practically nil, as buyers refused to meet the last advance and the mills would make no concessions. Quotations for 95 per cent straight were $7.15 to $7.25 per bbl. in cotton, with no clear offered.

Demand for soft winter wheat flour was off last week, on account of high prices. Patent ranged from $7.25 to $7.50 per bbl. in cottons, with straight at $7 to $7.25, extra fancy at $6.50 to $6.75 and clear at $6.25 to $6.55. Offerings of low grade flour were free from Illinois, Ohio and Indiana mills, which were inclined to make cuts to get business.

Mill feed prices were steady and the demand somewhat improved. Offerings were quite free and quotations were $1.15 to $1.18 for both hard and soft wheat bran. Shorts were offered in large quantities at $1.30 to $1.35, but there was little demand. Much interest is being created in hog-raising and cattle-feeding, particularly in the plantation districts, and the sales of shorts and bran will no doubt be heavier this spring than ever before, as this is a new business for Louisiana.

J. F. Tyler, proprietor of the Jim Crow Mills, Chetopa, Kan., writes that wheat is looking very fine in his vicinity for this time of the year. He reports fairly good business for both flour and feed.

Thomas McFeely Co. have a repeat order for a bran finisher and middlings finisher from a Michigan mill that has been using three of the granulators for several years.

Thomas McFeely Co. have an order for rush shipment for a middlings finisher from a Maryland mill where they have already placed three granulating machines.

Colton Bros., Bellefontaine, O., have awarded contract for machinery to equip a corn mill of 1,000-bu. capacity.

The owners of a Midget Marvel mill in the South had placed the McFeely granulating bran finisher and middlings mill and two second-hand reels after the Midget Marvel, and increased their capacity more than 25 per cent, getting several more pounds of flour per bu. and a better and easier baking flour.

Thomas McFeely Co. has closed a contract with H. O. Kerns, of Sutherlin, Va., to increase the capacity of his mill from 50 bbls. per day to 100 bbls. per day, and will put in their oscillator bolter, Philadelphia dustless purifier and six additional granulating machines.

Thomas McFeely, of Thomas McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on a recent trip to Virginia, visited a fine, nearly new 1,200-bbl. mill, where he saw one of his granulating middling finishers in operation.

Thomas McFeely Co. are in receipt of an order from a large milling concern in Texas for one of their granulating machines, where they already have five machines in use.

The Portland Flouring Mills Co., Portland, Ore., has completed plans for the erection of a warehouse of concrete construction costing $20,000.

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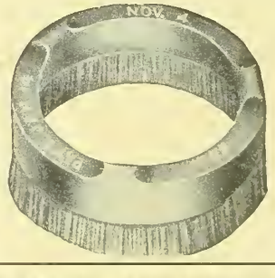

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¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
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Mill Supplies

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1915.

Practically no business was done by alfalfa products handlers in the Kansas City market during the past week. The single bright feature was the shipping directions on old contracts. Probably more than 65 per cent of the alfalfa products moved out on old contracts. The South and Southeast, particularly, ordered out on contract time, but there was no tendency apparent to make any new purchases. Local mixers still have considerable feed yet to move which was contracted in January and February. New orders are for quick shipment, and reflect the uncertainty prevailing among buyers over the course of the market.

The big fluctuations in grain are the principal cause for this uncertainty. Buyers are not showing any willingness to buy mixed feeds in any amount on a "war" market like that prevailing in wheat. Although the trend of wheat prices has little or no effect on afalfa feeds, there is a sentimental effect arising from the impression that all grain and grain products markets generally move in the same line. Alfalfa mixed feeds offer no exception to the general rule of buying only for current needs.

Alfalfa meal quotations were nominally unchanged. Choice meal was quoted up to $18.50, but no sales were made at this figure. The tone in the market is generally considered strong, with local handlers refusing to shade prices. A few owners of meal in store have anticipated much higher prices, and there is no disposition to sell any meal from warehouses. Possibly half of the meal held here is to cover old contracts.

Immediate Southwestern states were slow buyers of mixed feeds. Most dealers are attempting to get along with their small stocks, as feeding demand is light. Stockmen are taking nothing in the way of mixed feeds. Most are using roughage and other feedstuffs produced on their own farms. With cattle prices about $1 per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago, cattlemen and other live stock feeders are trying to depend as much as possible on roughage and local supplies of grain.

Molasses alfalfa feed sold up to $20.50 for No. 1, while the low point of the market was $17.50 for No. 3. No. 2 brought $18.50 to $19. Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas are showing a preference for molasses alfalfa feed. The South is taking some grain mixtures, principally grain mixed molasses alfalfa feed, which is quoted at a range of $22.50 to $24.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21.50; No. 1, $19.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@24.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14.50@16; No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $10@11.50; No. 3, $8.50@10; standard, $11.50@13.

Protests Molasses Rate.

Examiner Barclay, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, conducted a hearing in Wichita, Kan., last week on the protest of the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., of that point, against the rate on blackstrap molasses to Kansas City from New Orleans. Mr. Weiss stated that, due to the fact that railroads have given Kansas City a better rate on blackstrap molasses from New Orleans than they have given Wichita, the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., of which he is president, with working capital of $160,000, may be compelled to look elsewhere for a location or go out of business.

The Wichita Business Association filed the protest with the commission against the molasses rate several months ago on behalf of the Otto Weiss company.

Mr. Weiss testified that he built in Wichita the first alfalfa mill in the world, not more than 10 years ago, and that for a time the business of the company developed on an immense scale. Then Mr. Weiss stated that the demand for alfalfa products turned to a mixture of alfalfa meal and molasses, since which time, because of the better rates enjoyed by competitive points, the business of his company has dwindled. Mr. Weiss cited the following figures to back up his statement: In 1907 his company shipped to Eastern markets 198 cars of mixed alfalfa feeds; in 1908, 356 cars; in 1909, 367 cars; in 1910, 153; in 1911, 108; in 1912, 36; in 1913, 11, and in 1914 only eight carloads were sent to Eastern markets.

A statement by Mr. Weiss as to the relative cost of manufacturing a carload of molasses alfalfa feed at Kansas City and Wichita indicated that Kansas City, as a direct result of the better molasses rate, could produce a car of feed $12.80 cheaper than his Wichita plant, which is a bigger sum than the profit usually realized on a car.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

About 15 cars of alfalfa meal were sent down the Missouri River to St. Louis from Kansas City at the opening of navigation. The meal had been contracted for in part by St. Louis mixers early in the winter for March delivery, and the local jobber took advantage of the saving of 20 per cent in the river rate. Part of the meal will be stored in St. Louis warehouses for shipment to Eastern markets later.

As yet practically no alfalfa hay or alfalfa products have been bought by foreign governments, but Eastern jobbers have been dickering with representatives of foreign governments and there is indication that a possible hay and mixed feed demand might open up soon. One of the largest hay dealers in Kansas City has been figuring with several interests, and negotiations have reached the point where business might result within 30 days.

Impassable roads at country points in alfalfa surplus sections has decreased the movement of alfalfa hay from farms to an appreciable extent. This was reflected in much lighter receipts of the legume at Kansas City and other markets. Because of the light demand for meal and the unfavorable grinding weather, mills in Colorado were not affected to any extent by the smaller movement from farms. The movement of all kinds of hay to the Kansas City market has shown a material drop.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16, 1915.

There was not much change in alfalfa products last week, but sentiment was bearish. At times the market developed some activity, but it failed to hold and orders were mostly for immediate needs from regular trade. The passing of cold weather is a factor in the small buying, and should continue so, with the advent of spring weather. Moist weather interfered with the mills 10 days ago, but this was a passing influence and not sufficient to affect prices. Bran prices were steadier on the week and operated against any material decline in meal prices. Stocks are not excessive except on the Pacific Coast. And even the large crop there has found an unusual outlet for meal in Atlantic Coast territory. Grain mixed feeds were steady on firmer grain markets, but directions are rather slow on old contracts. There is little buying to replenish stocks, except where they are unusually low. Continued unsatisfactory live stock markets are a drag on the trade. Molasses feeds were in moderate request. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16.50@17; No. 1 at $18@18.50; choice, $19.70@20. Alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $24@28; without grain, $21.50@22.50.

New Orleans, La., March 15, 1915.

Sales of hay and mixed feeds were confined almost entirely last week to the demand for the exports of horses and mules to England, France and India. These were particularly heavy last week, as nine shiploads of mules were loaded in the past fortnight, making about 1,000 to the shipload. Quotations of alfalfa hay were stationary, on account of the strong competition, and, if anything, 50 to 75 cents per ton under the prices of the week previous. The city demand was slack, with the exception of the sales of chicken feed, which were considerably larger. Alfalfa hay quotations ranged from $17.50 to $20 per ton; alfalfa meal from $22 to $24 per ton and mixed feeds from $25 to $33 per ton.

Cincinnati, O., March 15, 1915.

The alfalfa products market displayed a firmer tone this week. Cash hay prices were given a boost of 75 cents, owing to light receipts. This added 50 cents to alfalfa products. There is a good demand noted for all descriptions of alfalfa products. Mixed feed and alfalfa meal principally are in good request. There was a good shipping demand. The South was the leading factor, and they took hold in carlots. Locally the trade is taking hold in small lots for immediate requirements. The total receipts of hay amounted to 152 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $26@27; alfalfa meal, $27.50@28; molasses feed, $27.50@28.50.

NEW KANSAS GRAIN INSPECTION.

Both Houses of Legislature Pass Bill Aimed at Kansas City Board of Trade.

The grain inspection bill before the Kansas Legislature was passed by both houses last week, and it is now awaiting the Governor's signature to become a law. The measure eliminates the Kansas City Board of Trade inspection, although not providing for compulsory inspection. The principal difference between the bill just passed and the one declared unconstitutional several years ago is that the new measure provides that inspection on Kansas soil must be done by the state inspection department. However, under the new law a shipper or buyer is not compelled to have his grain tested. Grain will be tested in Kansas, however, unless expressly stated on the bill of lading that no inspection is desired.

Principal opposition to the bill is in the provision providing for a penalty of $100 to $500 for any person inspecting a car of grain who is not an official state grain inspector. If the Missouri Warehouse Commission inspects all grain at Kansas City, on the Missouri side, and with the Kansas inspection department intrenched on the Kansas side, the Kansas City Board of Trade would be compelled to abolish its private inspection department, for it will be without work.

Taking the law as it reads, it does not provide for compulsory inspection, but in effect it is compulsory. The amount of wheat bought altogether by sample is very small in Kansas, and state grain inspection is compulsory when any inspection is desired.

Canada Has Large Wheat Surplus.

An official investigation in Canada, the results of which were made public last week, has revealed the fact that wheat and flour in all positions on Feb. 8 equaled 80,000,000 bus. Wheat held by farmers amounted to 29,554,000 bus. It has also been estimated that home requirements until the next harvest will amount to only 44,250,000 bus., including next six months' food demand and seeding needs, leaving a surplus of 35,750,000 bus. for export and carry-over.

The Italian government is in the wheat and flour business, and wherever any attempt has been made by speculators to corner the supply of wheat or flour, the communal authorities, supported by the populace, have proceeded to commandeer the grain. The national government also sends supplies of wheat to localities where the need is great, and cheap bread is soon available, as the municipal authorities operate the bakeries and sell at cost.

A. B. Archer, of Conewango, N. Y., has been elected assistant secretary of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association. Secretary A. W. Carpenter has resigned, but will give a portion of his time to the organization work for a while.

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If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

The Bulk Department
PENICK & FORD, Ltd.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—By a man of experience and ability, a position as manager, or would consider miller-manager of a medium-sized mill. Thoroughly understand the business and can make a success of it. If your mill is not successful, and it is the man you lack, write to Box 260, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position, by a competent miller with 20 years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. Can reflow a mill, make all necessary changes for high-class milling and produce a flour that will bring repeated orders. Am married man. Can furnish best of references. Box 23, Clayton, Ind.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady; can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come on short notice. Address A. E. Minard, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED—Steady, reliable situation by a reliable, competent miller, in any size mill up to 2,000-bbl. Will guarantee results in yields, percentages and quality of flour. Am 40 years old and married; use neither liquor nor tobacco in any form; can furnish good references. Address 702 Pine street, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Position in a mill of 200 or 400 bbl. capacily, as assistant miller or night miller or all around man in mill. Several years' experience. Must be steady position. Address Jeff Hull, Beloit, Kan.

WANTED—Engineer wants position in mill or elevator; gas or steam; 23 years' experience as engineer; best of references; will go anywhere, East, West or South. Lock Box 47, Sidney, Iowa.

WANTED—By an allround miller, a position with a good mill. Can get the best results and guarantee satisfaction. I have had 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat. Best of references on request. Can come on 15 days' notice. Address Frank Spealman, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Situation as miller in any size mill. Am married, use no liquor nor tobacco. I will guarantee to make your mill pay if given a half chance. Guarantee yields, percentages and quality. Am middle-aged; have lots of tools and know how to use them. Will take second place in large mill and can fill the bill. Can furnish references. Address Box 266, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—125-bbl. steam mill with 20,000-bu. elevator, 40x60 warehouse, located on siding; mill running steady every day, with established trade; located in south central Nebraska county seat town of 2,000 population. Largest exchange of any mill in the state. Will sell cheap if taken at once. Good reasons for selling. Part cash, balance time. Address Box 265, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—75-bbl. flour mill, sifter system, Barnard & Leas machinery, four sets corn stones; in town of 2,500 population. Located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, sidetrack at mill door. Best of freight rates from West. Good school. Fine opportunity for the right man. For further particulars address R. O. Cotter, Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

The report that H. M. Byllesby & Co., of Chicago, Ill., has acquired controlling stock in the Seeberg Steamship Line has been confirmed. Mr. Byllesby arrived here yesterday, and makes the statement that movement from this port will soon be second only to New Orleans—on the Gulf. The islands, Central and South American ports will have complete service from Mobile, according to information given out.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., March 13, 1915.

There is very little buying of flour at this time, on account of rapid fluctuations. Jobbers are still expectng lower prces, but in most instances mills are very firm in their views, with some concessions noted. Stocks continue very light in both jobbers and dealers' hands, so that it is expected that when buying does commence some good business will result. Some improvement is noted throughout the country, especially as to collections, all of which tends to better business.

As a whole, for the past two weeks mill feeds have been showing considerable weakness, with slack demand. It is noted, though, that prices have firmed up materially for the past few days, with jobbers showing much more interest. Mixed alfalfa feeds continue in good demand, with prices firm. Quite a good deal of the latter is moving to the country.

Jobbers' quotations, soft winter wheat, wood basis, are: Highest patent, $8@8.20; standard patent, $7.75@7.95; low patent, $7.50@7.70; pearl meal, per 96 lbs., $1.80@1.85; cream meal 10c less; pure gray wheat shorts, $1.52½@1.55; pure wheat bran, $1.32½@1.37½; pure corn chops, $1.65@1.70; cottonseed meal, price 7¼ per cent ammonia, $32@24; cottonseed hulls, sacked, per 100 lbs., 65@75c; mixed alfalfa feeds, $26.50@33.

Notes.

St. John & Co. has dissolved, dissolution going into effect this week. It is very probable the plant will be taken over by other parties, and thus business will be continued. It is known that efforts have been made to form a stock company, with this end in view.

BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

A VALUABLE PROCESS

THE process for aging and whitening flour and the basic patents covering same have withstood more litigation than any other invention pertaining to milling or any other manufacturing business.

Nothwithstanding the vast fortunes expended in suits involving the validity of the patents, infringements, and the legality of the Process itself, in the various milling countries of the world, the business built up on this invention stands today stronger than it was when the Process was first introduced. The Process itself is almost universally used, and has come to be regarded as indispensible in the manufacture of high grade flour.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

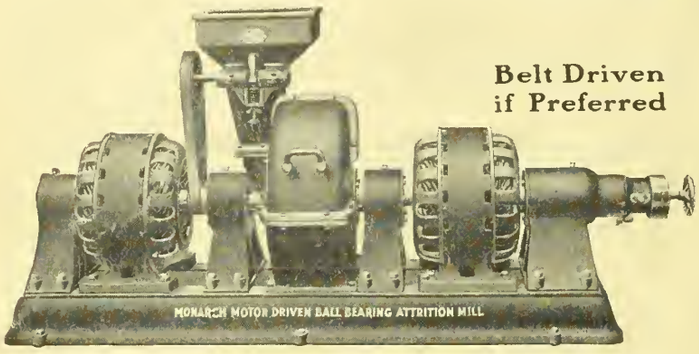
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

No Doctoring, Tinkering or Inferiority of Product

Reliability takes the place of continual promises and eternal alterations, adjustments and stoppages for repairs, just as soon as you begin to use The Satisfactory Feed Grinder,

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Ask Any Monarch Owner



Belt Driven if Preferred

The Monarch is a continuous voucher of value received.

It not only grinds with absolute uniformity and fineness, but saves power, time and lubricant, requires little or no attention from the operator and costs practically nothing for maintenance.

This is the mill that showed the way to trailers; the original, the best, The Monarch.

Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

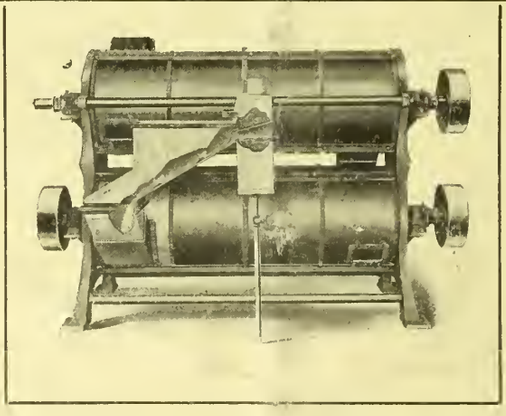
Mill Builders and Milling Engineers

Main Office and Works: Muncy, Pa., **P. O. Box 322**

Chicago Office: No. 9 S. Clinton St.

If *all* the wheat you receive was spick and span, and bright and clean, the argument that "you don't need a Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier" would have a structure to stand upon, but—

All wheat isn't spick and span, and bright and clean.



Four great cleansing powers—water, friction, centrifugal force and pure air—have been pressed into service and forced to solve the baffling problem of "how to secure a higher grade of flour without involving prohibitive additional expense."

The Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier---a peerless boon to the milling industry---a machine of sterling cleansing powers---a long-looked-for, much-needed advance in wheat conditioning systems---a high-valued "engine" of dirt-chasing efficiency.

Send for your copy of Bulletin No. 93.

Don't Fail to Visit
The Wolf Company's Exhibit
in the PALACE of FOOD PRODUCTS at the
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San Francisco, Cal.
February 20 to December 4

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

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KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915 | Number Seventeen

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
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NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

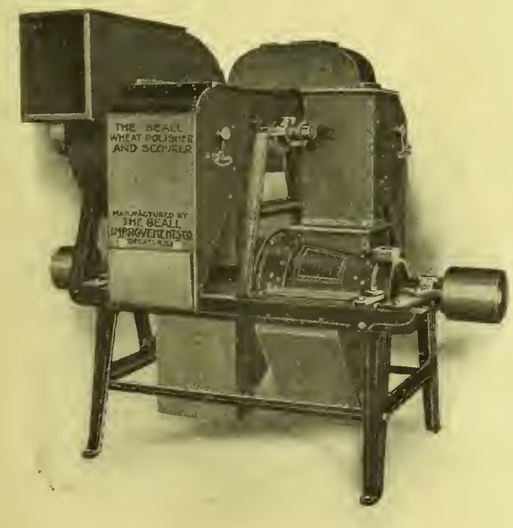
H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.
The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher

Beall
THE MARK OF QUALITY



IF you want a machine to scour and polish your wheat without breaking.

A machine that can be instantly adjusted to scour as hard or as light as you desire.

A machine that will wear for years without repairs.

You will at once send for a Beall wheat polisher on 30 days' trial.

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
DECATUR, ILL.

Send for Our New Catalogue.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Reinforced Concrete

Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
Concordia, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Clyde Mill & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan.
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Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
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750 barrels daily capacity.

Red Star Mill and Elevator Co.,
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15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Mills and Elevators Designed and Constructed by

The Lehrack Construction & Engineering Co.

724-725 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
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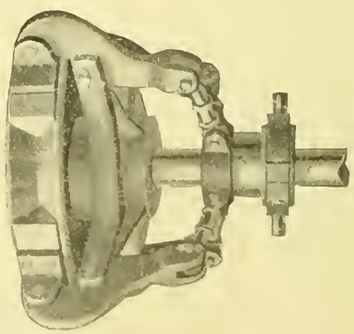
DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why

Peerless Princess Flour

Excells All Others

THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY

ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,

"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"Telegram"

THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

OLATHE, KANSAS

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

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Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

Manufacturers of

Kansas Hard Wheat Flours

Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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If not represented in your market, write us
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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
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BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Enns Milling Co.
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FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

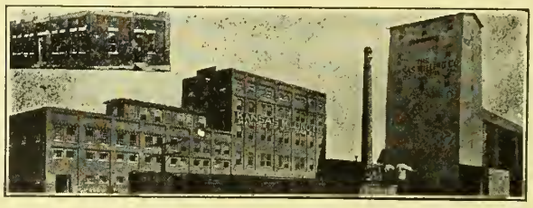
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr. Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollar Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
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MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,
F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay
George Hay & Co.
FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
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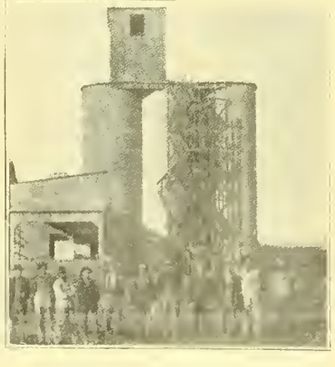
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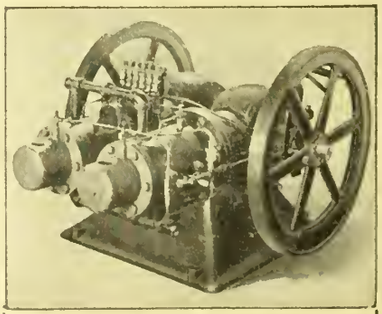
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A Handsome Exhibit of the Milling Industry at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

On Feb. 20 the Great Loadstone of the Golden Gate began flashing its magnetic rays to the four corners of the earth with genuine earnestness. The response was tremendous. All classes, all nationalities, all sects, tribes and clans joined in the rush to Frisco with a display of promptness which clearly indicated that they had been eagerly awaiting the signal to start. The first week's attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition exceeded 679,000 persons.

One of the striking features of this magnificent celebration—and one which holds especial interest for the milling and baking fraternities—is the superb exhibit of the Sperry Flour Co., held in collaboration with the Wolf Co. The Sperry Flour Co. is the largest milling firm on the Pacific Coast, controlling and operating a chain of seven mammoth mills posted at various points from Tacoma, Wash., to Los Angeles, Cal. The Wolf Co. is one of the most extensively known firms of mill builders in the world, having factories and general offices at Chambersburg, Pa.

This handsome exhibit holds a dominant position in the stately Palace of Food Products, and consists of a 100-bbl. mill in actual operation; a model bakery equipped with the very latest facilities; a chemical laboratory in which able scientists make practical analyses of the various grades and species of grain and conduct interesting demonstrations of the comparative baking values of the different grades of flour; and, last but by no means least, 10 commodious and advantageously arranged demonstrating booths, six of which are utilized for the purpose of showing the odd and contrasted methods employed by the different nations in baking and serving their native breads and cakes. This magnificent display occupies floor space covering 6,600 square feet.

The equipment of the flour mill is composed principally of machinery of the Wolf Co.'s make, and consists of six stands of Wolf ball-bearing double roller mills, two Wolf sifters equipped with the new automatic self-controlled drive two ball-bearing middlings mills, one late-type Wolf-Dawson wheat washer and drier, fully equipped with ball bearings, four middlings purifiers and all necessary bran and shorts dusters, flour packers, etc., etc. So far as completeness and efficiency are concerned, this mill is indeed a representative plant.

One of the most quaint and picturesque attractions of this stupendous exhibit is the six booths of all nations, which are adequately presided over by dainty cooks and waitresses—captivating little ladies from all quarters of the globe—attired in the costumes of their native lands. There are little almond-eyed Chinese cooks molding and making their famous moon cakes, noodles and numerous other forms of Oriental "chow;" tiny girlies from Japan baking their dainty sackwashi cakes and wafers, which are served with the everlasting o-cha—the "honorable tea;" girls from snow-bound Russia preparing their ring-shaped kalatsch; dusky Filipino and South Sea Island maidens; turbaned Bedouin Arabs and Indian squaws baking their paper-thin bread on hot stones; German women creating their favorite pfannekuchen and zweiback; Scandinavian cooks concocting Swedish wandrinkle and water pretzels, and knak kebvot made trom rye meal; kitchen queens of Latin-America teaching their fair-skinned sisters the knack of making the hot enchilada, tamale and tortilla of maize; and the natives of India, Alaska and Zanzibar—all demonstrating how American-made flour can be adapted to their own peculiar styles of cookery.

Many special days are scheduled which will be dedicated to countries, events, cities and societies. There will be German Day, Swedish Day, Alaska Day, Virginia Day, B'nai Day, New Thought Day, Mothers' Day and a hundred and one other special days. On these special occasions the bakery and its disparate force of chefs will work overtime making the kind of bread, cake, pone or pretzel that harmonizes with the characteristics of the celebration. The demonstrating booths are provided with able interpreters so that visitors of all nationalities may hear the wonders of cookery lore explained and lectured on in their native tongues.

In addition to the six booths of all nations, there are four booths of especial interest to "we Americans." One is devoted exclusively to demonstrations of practical uses of American-made flour in American homes, such as the baking of breads, cakes, pastries, etc.; a second shows how the far-famed cooks of the Southern states bake hot biscuits, corn pone, Maryland biscuits and hot cakes; a third is busily demonstrating the purity, food values and new and economical uses of various cereals, and the fourth booth, which is in charge of competent scientists, gives practical instruction to the farmer and stock-raiser in the scientific mixing and preparation of feeds for stock and poultry.

The various departments of this colossal exhibit are provided with able men and women trained in the varied branches of the science of food products, and their duties are to give visitors all the aid and advice possible

(Continued on page 14.)

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Standard Grades of Flour.

The Realm of the Unknown, the Twilight Zone and the Unexplored Polar Regions of flour milling are entered by he who attempts to adequately define the various grades of flour. Millers and flour buyers use various expressions or definitions for grades of varying quality. But in determining or defining a fixed standard, as applicable to different mills, the grades, so called, mean little. We have noticed that millers, in referring to various grades of flour, describe one brand as their best grade and another as their second. This is quite as accurate as saying one is their patent and the other their straight.

This subject, which is another form of the old question, "What is a patent flour?" was suggested by a letter received several days ago which asks questions not infrequently put in the puzzle box by subscribers. This particular subscriber writes as follows:

"We note your reports of the St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and New Orleans markets, showing prices on hard wheat patent flour, as well as hard wheat straight flour. As we are buying considerable hard wheat flour and use the information given as an indication of the status of the market, we would appreciate it if you would advise us what is considered patent and what is straight flour in each of the markets mentioned above. Is patent flour supposed to be 80 per cent flour or 95 per cent? Is straight supposed to be 95 per cent or 100 per cent? Or is it what is often called a stuffed straight?"

For a long time Milling and Grain News has been looking for the exact meaning of one of the grades of flour mentioned in the query, commonly called patent. If anyone has exactly defined patent flour we have not found the definition. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the most important flour case tried recently—the so-called Kansas City Bleaching Case, being the United States vs. the Lexington Mill and Elevator Co.—made the following comment: "Patent flour is anything less than the total flour content of the wheat berry." The court evidently reached such a conclusion from the evidence submitted. Millers and flour buyers testified as to what they thought was patent flour. The variations were wide. But the definition is hard to follow and leads nowhere in determining when a flour is a patent and when a straight, as our correspondent wishes to ascertain.

A recent writer on the subject of flour grades divides flour into four general grades known as patent, straight, clear and low grade. Some mills make still further separations. Instead of low grade they produce what are known as red dog and second clears, but they are all very interior grades and are used principally in the arts and for feed. Straight flour is equivalent to a combination of all the patent and clear flour produced, eliminating only the feed and the low grade flour. So it is easier and more satisfactory to define straight flour than patent flour.

Starting over again and running backward, we will hazard a guess at what patent flour is. As generally meant by the grade, the percentage is from 75 to 90 per cent of the flour content, more usually 80 per cent than anything else, although extreme short patents are made of 50 per cent but are very exceptional.

There are so many modifications of flour percentages and qualities made by changing the flow of the mill streams, and the resultant grades are variously termed "cut" straights, "stuffed" straight, etc. And the particular source of all this confusion rests in obvious misbranding by calling these flours "standard patent," "high patent," "best patent," "special patent," "bakers' patent" and other empty and meaningless trade names which really do not indicate the milling grade of the flour contained in the sacks so branded.

While the use of the word "patent" as applied to flour is a misnomer, it would not be more satisfactory to merchandise and brand flour so as to show the exact percentages. The percentages used are not the same in different mills, or even exactly the same in the same mill under different conditions. No two mills would be parallel in quality, even if the percentages were the same. The grades would vary as wheat quality varies and as the methods and the quality of milling varies. Even the same mill and the same miller produce flour in which a decided variation can be found. The percentage of flour content alone would not of itself furnish a basis of standards for flour.

Some of the abuses due to the manipulation of grades of flour are detrimental to the industry as a whole. But if standards were possible—and they are not and probably never will be established—there would be less incentive to excel in either quality or uniformity of product. It is probably true that the further the milling industry gets away from standards for flour the more valuable becomes the "established brands" of the mills which assiduously cultivate and secure a trade which will come back for more of their flour in their mill brands. This applies to the family or household trade more than to the bakers.

As to the bakers and their ideas as to standards. A recent writer on the subject says that "many bakers are clamoring for the standardization of flour, which is probably impractical from the fact that there are different types of the same varieties of wheat and from the further fact that no two wheat crops are exactly alike These bakers should expend some of their surplus energy in advocating the standardization of grade names of flour. For if bakers always knew the exact milling grade of the flour they bought they would have only one thing to guess at, and that would be the type of wheat used in the manufacture of the flour. As it is, they must guess at the milling grade of any certain brand of flour as well as at the type of wheat used in making it."

Eliminate Speculation in Flour.

There are some millers throughout the country who failed to heed the warning against selling flour ahead and then came a 20c or 30c break in the deferred contracts went lame.

Other contracts were made on the break, and, now that the market has about recovered its loss, those millers find themselves sold out at bottom prices.

Transactions of this kind go to show the folly of living too fast—by which I mean selling something that is not wanted. That is a practice which has cost millers more money in past years than has any other feature of the milling game. Sometimes a miller feels he will lose some business unless he accedes to the desires of his customer who wants to buy ahead. Other millers will sell him for deferred shipment and the influence of what others will do becomes more than persuasive. In this way the past practice can be accounted for, but of late millers are thinking of the matter in a different light.

A miller has an interest with his distributing customer as long as the customer has a bag of the miller's flour. If that customer made a bad guess, as a result of which he has a lot of that miller's brands contracted for on a declining market, certainly the customer is in a bad way to meet competition. Unless he does meet competition that particular miller's brands are to suffer and the miller will lose by having his flour displaced. If the customer guessed right the miller will lose again, because the flour will be worth more at the time of shipment.

Speculation in flour should be discouraged. All the flour a dealer should have is enough to amply care for the demand on him. The miller who can hold his customer down to that mark will assist his customer to make a constant profit, to keep the brand moving at the market, and this way of doing things will help the miller also.

More than likely we will have extreme fluctuations until the new crop. At the present level of wheat, and in view of the circumstance that has caused the abnormal price, breaks and advances of 25c or more may easily be expected. Every element of speculation in flour should be eliminated for the good of the miller, the customer and the public.

W. H. MARSHALL.

Flour From Milo Maize and Kaffir.

In Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico, where Milo maize is extensively grown, much interest is manifested in recent experiments in using the grain for the manufacture of flour. To give bread made of this flour a delicious flavor, a mixture with a large proportion of wheat flour is used. It is claimed that milo maize bread can be produced much cheaper than wheat flour bread, but the limited production of milo maize precludes any possibility of great activity in making the flour.

Before the Oklahoma Farmers' Grain Dealers Association, H. M. Cottrell told of some of the uses the Rock Island has for kafir flour. Only one mill in the Middle West makes the flour, a product of kaffir. Kaffir flour is used in all dining cars of the Rock Island, but only for special purposes. The possibility of general use of the flour is not good, even though the cost of wheat flour is high.

However, Mr. Cottrell stated that as foreigners were using potato meal and other admixtures with wheat flour, there might be developed a good demand for kaffir flour from foreign countries. Kafir could be ground alone, and pure kafir flour shipped abroad. Blending and mixing with wheat flour, which would be necessary, could be done in the foreign countries.

It is pointed out in the corn trade that the small reserves of the coarse grain were not wholly unexpected, in view of the big visible supply. Visible stocks of corn are much heavier than a year ago, last week's figures being 39,470,000 bus., compared with 19,126,000 bus. last year. This big difference reflects liberal marketing by farmers and the light feeding demand in this country. Another factor contributing to the large visible is the narrow export trade. The South, too, has affected adversely the demand for corn. Normally the cotton states are large consumers of corn, but on this crop they have taken little. The large supply of roughage and cheaper feeds has decreased corn consumption in the Southwest.

Iowa has been getting her share of the precipitation in the Middle West. Rains and snows fell in the past week, and since the beginning of the year not a week has passed that has not witnessed several rains or snows. The ground has absorbed a large amount of moisture, and wheat particularly will be greatly benefited by the large supply of sub-soil moisture now stored away. Winter wheat will be able to secure a good early start and make a strong growth. The large supply of moisture will facilitate spring work on farms.

Prohibition of Export

World's Condition of Cereal Supplies as Affected by War.

The following list of prohibitions has been collated by the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome):

Germany—By imperial orders dated July 31 the export of wheat, wheat flour, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice and cotton since July 31 and of linseed since Aug. 19 has been prohibited. Exceptions may be granted.

Austria-Hungary—By ministerial order dated Aug. 1 the export of wheat, wheat flour (except fine wheat flour or flour from wheat of type No. 1 or finer), rye, barley weighing less than 65 kg. per hectolitre (fodder barley), oats, maize, rice and raw cotton has been prohibited since the above date. By ministerial order dated Aug. 6 the export of all kinds of wheat flour (including those excepted in the order of Aug. 1) has been prohibited since Aug. 7. By ministerial order dated Sept. 11 the export of all kinds of barley (including that excepted in the order of Aug. 1) has been prohibited since Sept. 12. By ministerial order dated Oct. 2 the export of linseed has been prohibited since Oct. 4.

Belgium—By royal decree dated Aug. 2 the export of cereals and of all kinds of foodstuffs has been prohibited since Aug. 3.

Bulgaria—By royal proclamation dated Aug. 11 the export of cereals, flour and cotton has been prohibited. The order came into force as soon as communicated to the customs houses.

Denmark—By law dated Aug. 6 the export of cereals, flour and fodder has been prohibited since that date. By ministerial order dated Oct. 29 the export of cotton has been prohibited since the latter date. By ministerial order of Dec. 11 the export of linseed has been prohibited from that date.

Spain—By royal decree dated Aug. 3, the export of wheat, rye, barley, maize, rice and other cereals and all kinds of flour has been prohibited. By royal decree dated Oct. 20 the export of rice to the amount of 30,000 tons has been authorized. By royal decree dated Dec. 16 the prohibition on export was maintained only for wheat and wheat-flour.

France—By presidential decree dated July 31 the export of all kinds of food flour has been prohibited since the day when the decree was communicated to the prefects. By presidential decree dated Oct. 18 the export of cotton and cotton waste has been prohibited since Oct. 19. Exceptions to these orders may, however, be granted.

Great Britain and Ireland—By royal proclamation dated Aug. 5, the export of everything that may serve as food for men or for live stock has been prohibited. By proclamation dated Aug. 10, a detailed list of merchandise forbidden to be exported is given, including the following: Corn, grain, rice, all kinds of meal and flour. By royal proclamation dated Aug. 20, the above specification has been substituted by the following: Wheat, wheat-flour, barley and oats. By order in council dated Aug. 28 the export of these products has been permitted if destined for English possessions. Exceptions to these orders may be granted.

Italy—By royal decree dated Aug. 1 the export of wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice and flour has been prohibited since that date. Exceptions may, however, be granted to this order. By royal decree dated Aug. 6, the export of the above-mentioned products to Italian colonies has been permitted since Aug. 8.

Netherlands—The export of cereals and flour has been prohibited since Aug. 3, of cotton since Aug. 7, of rice since Sept. 3, and of linseed since Sept. 24.

Rumania—The export of wheat since Oct. 3, of wheat-flour since Sept. 30, of oats since Aug. 7 and of rice since Aug. 1 has been prohibited.

Russia—The exports of cereals, flour and linseed except to allied countries, has been prohibited since Aug. 8. Exceptions may be authorized for exports to neutral countries.

Sweden—By royal decree dated Aug. 1 the export of cereals, ground and not ground, and of rice has been prohibited since Aug. 2.

Switzerland—By decree of the federal council dated Aug. 2, 1914, the export of foodstuffs has been prohibited since that date, and by decree dated Sept. 18 the export of cotton has been prohibited from the latter date. Exceptions may be granted.

Canada—By order in council dated Oct. 29 the export of foodstuffs and fodder destined to foreign ports in Europe, on the Mediterranean and on the Black Sea, other than those of France, Russia (not including Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, has been prohibited.

Argentina—By law dated Aug. 14 the export of wheat and wheat-flour has been prohibited until the new harvest. Exceptions may be authorized. By a decision of Dec. 24 the prohibition on exportation has been removed.

Egypt—By decision of the president of the council of ministers dated Aug. 2, the export of foodstuffs and products (except for necessary supplies to ships leaving which demand them) has been prohibited since Aug. 3. By similar decision dated Oct. 18 (1) dealers in rice have been authorized to export all their 1913 stock of Baladi rice; (2) every time a quantity of rice is imported into the country, the export from the stock existing in Egypt is authorized in quantity up to 50 per cent. of the amount imported to begin from Sept. 25, 1914. My ministerial decision of Oct. 24 the export of 280,000 quintals of maize has been authorized.

Mauritius—By proclamation of Oct. 30 the export of foodstuffs and fodder destined to foreign ports in Europe, on the Mediterranean and on the Black Sea, other than hose of France, Russia (excluding Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal has been prohibited since the above date.

Tunis—By decree dated Aug. 1 the export of cereals and their products and of all other flour foodstuffs and grain of every kind has been prohibited since Aug. 2. Exceptions may be authorized. By a decree of Nov. 16 the export of cotton and cotton-waste has been prohibited.

Union of South Africa—By proclamation dated Aug. 5 the export of foodstuffs except, by special permit, has been prohibited. In a communication of Aug. 14 it is specified that: (1) The export of cereal foodstuffs to overseas countries (except to ports in Great Britain) is absolutely prohibited; (2) the export of cereals for Great Britain is authorized by special permission; (3) the export of all kinds of foodstuffs for consumption in Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, Mozambique Province and the Congo is permitted.

Australia—By proclamation dated Sept. 7 and 8 the export of wheat and wheat-flour to all countries except the United Kingdom has been prohibited. Exceptions may be authorized. By proclamation of Nov. 12 the export of foodstuffs and fodder destined to foreign ports in Europe, on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than those of France, Russia (excluding Baltics ports), Spain and Portugal, has been prohibited since the above date.

A 100-bbl. mill, with 25,000-bu. grain storage capacity, will be erected at Palestine, Ill., shortly by Miesenhelder Bros., to cost approximately $35,000. The buildings will be of reinforced concrete and the power will be electric.

How Long Will War Last?

Statements on Possible Close of the Fight and Other Items Affecting Flour Trade.

In actual dollars spent, Edgar Crammond, a widely known financial writer of London, estimates the total cost of the war up to the end of July at 3,398,000,000 pounds, or $16,990,000,000. The total economic loss, through damage to property and other direct and indirect losses, is estimated at 9,148,000,000 pounds, or $45,740,000,000. In the opinion of Mr. Crammond, the war must end in July through the exhaustion of some of the belligerents. He estimates that Great Britain alone will have spent 708,000,000 pounds for armaments before the close of the war. Germany's expenditures will exceed that of any other belligerent.

A parcel post package of flour was mailed from Washington last week to Germany to test the British embargo against shipments of foodstuffs to the German empire. The package contains 25 cents worth of flour, about five lbs., and was addressed to Julius Dittner, Cologne, Germany. The sender is Dr. George Barthelme, editor of the Cologne (Germany) Gazette, who is trying this method of breaking the British food embargo against Germany.

The postage on the parcel amounted to 84c, which would make the flour of prohibitive cost to Germany, but Dr. Barthelme said he thought the experiment would be worth the money just to see whether or not the United States mail will carry flour to Germany without seizure by England.

The possible opening of the Dardanelles has been the principal factor in the wheat markets of the world for several months, but as a bearish influence the Liverpool Corn Trade News, of which G. J. Broomhall is editor, believes it is overestimated. In the issue of Feb. 23 it said: "No doubt the opening of the Dardanelles would have a strong sentimental effect on the minds of growers throughout the world, but the material effect would not be very great, for the difficulties of exporters, owing to the scarcity of tonnage and high freights, to say nothing of the relatively high price in Russia for good wheat, would deter all but a few of the boldest and most influential shippers from attempting business while the war lasts. At present only about 20 steamers are available in the Black Sea and many weeks would elapse before other boats would be attracted. Millers in Russia are paying as high as $1.43 per bu. for good wheat, which is a scarce article at many points.

Three months to ten years—this is the wide variation in predictions by prominent statesmen as to the length of the war. When will the war end? Lord Kitchener of England, says the war will really begin in April, while Jacob Schiff, the New York financier, says the European war cannot continue much longer than next fall, because of physical and financial conditions. On the other hand, Lord Haldane of England is quoted as saying that the war cannot be brought to a close in a week, a month, a year or possibly two years, but how much longer than that it will take he does not state. Leroy Beaulieu, noted French economist, says June will witness the close of the war, while Edgar Crammond, a financial writer of London, believes the belligerents will be able to hold out until the end of July.

Prime Minister Asquith of Great Britain only says that "We will fight to the bitter end until German militarism is crushed," which may mean a couple of months or ten years. Premier Viviani of France takes much the same view as his ally: "The war will be continued until the moral freedom of Europe and the material freedom of Belgium have been attained, until Alsace-Lorraine has been retaken and until the final success of heroic Servia is assured," which might consume a couple years' time.

But any statement as to the length of the war is mere guesswork. Perhaps if we should hazard a guess, coincidence or luck might make us right, while we might be several years off, so we will put our guess down like the Delphian oracle of ancient Athens: The war will be over when peace is declared.

Mixed Flour in England.

The question of cheapening the cost of bread in this country during war time is continuing to exercise many minds, says "Milling" of Liverpool. The advocates of the "standard" loaf are apparently not making any headway at all. What will serve as a fine advertisement and topic of conversation when we have nothing much to do only annoys us when our nation is at war. One defect of "standard" bread is that, even if it were all that is claimed for it, it would cost more than the ordinary loaf. True, the breadstuffs supply would be somewhat increased, but the cost to the public, on account of the difficulties of manufacture in the bakehouse and in the mill would be greater. "Standard," then, apart from its other defects, is not economically fitted for sale in time of war. On the other hand, if a bread or flour substitute can be found that can be sold cheaper than the present bread, there will probably be a demand for it, at any rate from those whom the present rise hits the hardest. Those who are endeavoring to find a "mixed" bread will have to bear in mind the necessity for lowering its price. Although there is no superfluity, we are not short of breadstuffs; thus, a war bread to have any usefulness must be appreciably cheaper than the ordinary wheaten loaf. Further, the cereal, the flour of which it is proposed to mix with wheat, must be in sufficient supply, otherwise any continued demand from millers would send up the price, so that the aim of the effort would be frustrated. The time, however, is ripe, and anyone who can produce a good "mixed bread" will deserve well of the country and would probably make quite a nice profit.

McChord Heads Commission.

Commissioner Charles C. McChord was elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington last week, succeeding Commissioner James S. Harlan. The chairmanship changes every year, members of the commission rotating in office.

Railroads are still working on new rules governing estimated weights on flour and feed, but have not announced anything definite in this line. Some suggestions have been offered by millers and a few corrections have been made, but the rule will not show many changes from the original submitted. Until the new rules are printed, millers should follow their old methods of billing.

Vice-President John Washburn, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., of Minneapolis, who was on the Board of Trade on Friday, reported a dull trade in flour in his section. He estimated that about two-thirds of the milling capacity of the Northwest was in operation. The flour output of the spring wheat belt was much short of that of last week and of the corresponding week the year before.

Fred D. Larabee, president of the Larabee Flour Mills, Hutchinson, Kan., was a visitor on the Chicago Board of Trade during the week.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 22, 1915.

If there was any improvement in flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week "that improvement" must have been in hiding. Kansas City mills were not able to maintain half-time runs on current sales and the old bookings they have on hand. Country mills are in much the same difficulty as Kansas City, average operations being less than 12 hours. The lower markets of the past week did not bring out any buyers, with the usual exception of family trade in Southwestern states. Not many mills in the Southwest have flour on old contracts yet to move, but where there are such contracts shipping instructions are being obtained in good shape.

Flour quotations followed the wheat market closely. The daily advances and declines in wheat were reflected in nominal prices on flour, 95 per cent flour being offered to Kansas City brokers at the close of last week on a basis of $6.35 to $6.80 bulk, net, delivery within 30 days. Kansas mills quoted family trade in southwestern Missouri and Kansas high patents at a range of $7.10 to $7.80 per bbl., in cotton sacks, delivered.

Export business is just as dull, if not worse, than domestic trade. Few cables were received from abroad, but the few offers made by foreigners were out of line. Some clear was sold by a number of country mills on a basis of 40c less than Kansas straight, but this business was in small lots and very scattered. The United Kingdom and the Continent are apparently not buying any flour at all, the Northwest reporting practically the same dull trade as this section.

Probably the most important factor in the minds of buyers that is keeping them from purchasing flour is the possible opening of the Dardanelles. Too many bearish reports have been circulated over the effects of the opening of the straits on wheat prices. The market for flour is suffering because of the extremely wide fluctuations in wheat futures on Dardanelles news. The best thing just now that could happen for the good of flour trade would be decisive news either that the Dardanelles have been opened or the Allies have given up their attempt to clear the straits for the present.

Southern flour business fell off the past week. Practically nothing is being done now in the cotton states, despite the fact that stocks everywhere are low. The South has been a hand-to-mouth buyer since the opening of the European war and is not in a position to stay out of the market for any length of time.

Soft wheat mills in Kansas City and adjacent territory are down to an average of less than 10 hours. Only one Kansas soft wheat mill of any size is running full time, and this mill's current orders does not take more than 25 per cent of the output. Soft wheat patents are quoted at a range of $7.30 to $7.90 in cotton sacks, Kansas City, 60-day shipment. Most quotations, however, are on basis of prompt movement, as few mills are willing to book for more than 30 days.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for March-April shipment, $6.40@6.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 20@30c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.90@5.30.

Mill Feed Skyward Bound.

Exceptionally sharp advances were made on bran, shorts and middlings the past week, gains of 10c to 12c being scored within six days. Jobbers and dealers throughout the Southwest became somewhat alarmed over the steady decrease in operations of Kansas mills, and entered the market for deferred supplies. From the bottom touched by the recent break, prices advanced sharply. In one day mills raised quotations five cents per 100 lbs. and the following day made another advance of two cents. Demand for bran was good the entire week, but local jobbers and resellers reported little difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies.

At the opening of this week bran sold at $1.10 to $1.11 per 100 lbs., with some mills asking $1.15, the top so far for this crop year. Those millers having feed in store have not taken any out, and probably will not until the market reaches the $1.25 mark, the figure set by most millers for their stored bran. Country mills have a large amount of bran in warehouses, but with the present advancing market this reserve stock is being held.

Shorts were as strong as bran, selling at $1.20 for brown shorts and a range of $1.25 to $1.30 for gray shorts. White shorts and fancy white middlings are exceedingly scarce. These feeds were sold by mills only in mixed cars. White shorts brought up to $1.35, while fancy white middlings sold at $1.40 to $1.45 and up to $1.48 in cars with flour, Kansas City basis.

With March and April heavy consuming months and the output of bran steadily decreasing, local millers see no reason for anything but an exceptionally bullish market for the next several months. It is not expected that the heavy stocks of bran in store will have any material effect on the market, except to relieve the scarcity of bran later.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.10@1.11 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.20@1.30; white shorts, $1.30 @1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40; red dog, $2.75.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.75@7.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.55@6.90; first clears, $6@6.35; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.90@7.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.50@6.90 corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10 @3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05 @3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.10@1.12; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.50; white shorts, $1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.85 @7.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.70@7.35; bran, $1.10@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.25; gray shorts, $1.25@ 1.35; white shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.60 @7.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.30@7.80; bran, $1.25; mixed feed, $1.20@1.25; standard shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.25@7.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.25@7.50; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.35 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.80@8.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.80@8.10 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Another decrease was recorded in the output of Kansas City mills during the past week, production amounting to 31,000 bbls., compared with 32,300 bbls. in the preceding week, 47,800 bbls. two weeks ago and 40,400 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Output is about 40 per cent of full capacity.

The Farmers' Idea of the Market.

Millers who have been surprised by the light marketing of wheat in the Southwest following declines in the future market say the idea prevalent among farmers that there will be a shortage of good milling wheat before the new crop is harvested is the principal reason for the light movement from farms. Of course, in the past few weeks muddy roads have interfered seriously with the movement, but it is the general opinion that the movement would have been exceedingly light even if the roads had been passable. Wheat growers appear to be ignoring the possible bearish effects of the opening of the Dardanelles and are placing their confidence in the government report on wheat reserves.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Equity Union, an organization of farmers along the Rock Island near Salina, Kan., is investigating the possibilities of a flour mill. Bucklin, Kan., is making an active bid for the mill and has promised local support.

The Lyons Milling Co. Lyons, Kan., has completed quite a number of improvements in the plant of the Burrton Milling Co., Burrton, Kan., since its purchase several months ago. New boilers have been installed in the power plant.

Due to the slow flour demand, it was stated on the Kansas City Board of Trade that one of the Kansas City mills with a large surplus stock of wheat was planning to sell this reserve, because of the premium of six to eight cents for cash over May.

The proposed amendment to the Kansas City Board of Trade rules providing that no brokers accept future trades of grain firm employes without the written consent of their employers was defeated last week by the members. The new rule lacked four votes of having the two-thirds majority necessary for adoption.

The plant of the Cheney Mill and Power Co., Cheney, Kan., is being thoroughly overhauled and preparations are being made for the installation of machinery to increase the capacity to 300 bbls. The mill was recently purchased at an auction sale by J. J. Entz, Dr. J. G. Entz and P. G. Krocker, who will operate it.

One western Kansas mill received the following letter from a baker customer: "I am going to the world's fair at San Francisco next week on the profits from that last car of flour I bought. I believe this earned something like $2 per bbl. for me, or $350, which ought to give me some spending money at the Panama-Pacific Exposition."

The 7-year-old son of W. G. Miller, chief engineer for the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun dropped by a playmate last week. Young Miller had missed his chum in school and went to his home to visit him. The chum took an old revolver out of a drawer. The gun was discharged when it was dropped accidentally, resulting in instant death for Mr. Miller's son.

It is estimated by grain men in Kansas City that the total amount involved in suits to be filed for nonfulfillment of contract by country elevator operators is in excess of $100,000. The big rise in wheat last August, after the opening of the war, caught many interior elevator owners with contracts to supply wheat but no wheat on hand. Various reasons were given by the country shippers for their failure to deliver the wheat, but the principal excuse was inability to ship on contract time, because of the embargoes on export wheat at the Gulf.

R. E. Dresser, a local banker, was appointed receiver for the Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan, in the bankruptcy court at Wichita last week. E. A. Wales, the principal owner of the mill, was arrested last week on a charge of "embezzling 782 bus. of wheat, which farmers had stored in the elevator at the mill." When investigation was made by the receiver after his appointment, he discovered that there was no wheat stored in the mill elevator. Wales would not say anything about the disposition of the wheat, but declared that he could explain it all later.

J. J. Weigel, of the Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., who stopped in Kansas City last week on a trade trip to Oklahoma, sees no reason why Kansas should not raise another large crop of wheat this year. "Indications are," said Mr. Weigel, "that not a single acre will be abandoned in Ellis County. Rains and snows have insured a good early growth, and there is a large supply of sub-soil moisture. Roads are impassable near Hays, because of muddy condition. Marketing of wheat at Hays has been negligible for two weeks. Flour trade is slow, but we are running 12 hours."

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
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P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

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And rates that are as reasonable as our service is good.

Southwest Warehouse Co.
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St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1915.

The past week was an unsatisfactory one for millers and flour dealers. Prices were 10c to 15c lower. Much difficulty prevailed in making sales, owing to erratic wheat price movements. Domestic buying was strictly for current needs. There were reports that several country mills were offering wheat for sale because of inability to market flour. Mill operations were moderate, and further curtailment in manufacture is likely unless trade conditions improve.

Export sales were few, although reports were prevalent that foreign buying was active in other domestic markets. Forced domestic sales were barely possible unless they discounted market values as measured by wheat quotations.

Many millers are of the opinion that wheat values have practically reached their zenith, and that sooner or later, before the new crop, an adjustment downward is inevitable. Christian Bernet, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., is one of them. Mr. Bernet declares that the South has taken the equivalent of 20,000,000 bus. less wheat than last year, owing to poor business conditions; that bread consumption has been materially under last year; that talk of $2 wheat has made the farmer a miser with his supplies, and that sooner or later it will become evident that $2 wheat will not prevail and the farmer, as he usually does, will see this after prices have declined, and rush his remaining supplies to market. A strong factor in cutting down wheat consumption, Mr. Bernet declares, is the cheaper value of many farm products, as compared with last year, especially potatoes.

Late domestic sales of flour last week were 250 bbls. hard at $6.20 bulk; 375 bbls. soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $7.35 wood; one car Kansas patent on private terms. Export sales reported during the week were 2,500 sacks soft to United Kingdom and a few small lots of hard patent and soft extra fancy to West Indies—one lot latter at $6.30 bulk, balance on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 52,600 bbls. last week, against 49.900 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 17,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 2,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 500.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.60@6.85; straight, $6.40@6.50; extra fancy, $6.25@6.30; low grade, $4.75@5.80.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.75@7; straight, $6.50@6.70; first clear, $6@6.25; low grade and second clear, $4.75@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7@7.15.

Rye Flour (in jute—Quote pure white at $6.70; dark, $6.40; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100?lb. sacks)—Quote bran at $1.20@1.25; mixed feed, $1.22@1.25; middlings, $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed, $26.25 per ton; alfalfa meal at $17 for No. 2, $18.60@19 for No. 1 and $20.10 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.27 and middlings $1.42@1.45.

Mill Feed Is Stronger.

Light grinding at the mills and reduction in stocks caused a higher market in mill feed last week. Bran was in particularly good request, and dealers showed more disposition to buy for current and slightly distant needs than in some weeks past. Wheat feeds have been relatively cheap, as compared with other feeds, for almost the entire season, and with mills reducing their output many of them are holding a good percentage of their supplies on a market rather bare of offers. Trade was more active with Southern buyers ,and dairy demands improved. Mixed feeds were firm in sympathy with bran.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was two to three cents lower to sell Monday, but no sales were recorded. Wheat futures recorded a decline of 3 1-3 cents on the May delivery and nearly as much on July contracts, and millers and exporters were not inclined to purchase supplies to any extent while the decline was on. Receipts of wheat continue to run light here, and stocks are materially less than a year ago. The market has worked into a position, however, where confidence is lacking, and no improvement in demand is looked for until something important develops to give the trade a better line on the future. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.55; No. 3 red, $1.54. Hard wheat nominal.

St. Louis Notes.

B. H. Milliken, of Milliken-Helm Commission Co., returned to St. Louis last week, after a long stay in California. Mr. Milliken declares that business sentiment in the Far West is decidedly hopeful.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 53,120 bbls., against 57,150 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 814,500 bbls., against 717,530 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 75,077 bbls., against 83,340 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,133,040 bbls., against 977,670 bbls. last year.

William T. Hill, president of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., St. Louis, as well as being some "speeder" in the grain business, is some "speeder" in his automobile. Last week Mr. Hill sped so fast that his speed carried him into court, and it cost him $10 before the judge would let him go.

An item of interest to St. Louis millers is that England's embargo on foodstuffs to Germany has caused a protest to the administration at Washington on parcel post shipments of flour to Germany from the United States. The law permits packages of 11 pounds to be mailed, and considerable business has been done in this class of shipments.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 345,780 bus., against 383,250 bus. the week before. Shipments 541,600 bus., against 655,590 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 544.560 bus., against 898,032 bus. last year. Of the present stocks 14,564 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 398,140 bus. No. 2 red, 2,100 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 14,677 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Wiliam Lanyon, capitalist, and one of the largest operators in grain in the West has returned to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and received a welcome from members, as his commissions in the course of a year represent a large total. Mr. Lanyon has been conspicuous in some of the biggest corners and grain deals the St. Louis market has ever known, and now is said to be heavily interested in both wheat and corn. But what side? That's the secret.

The Sparks Milling Co., with offices in St. Louis and mills at Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., last week made the final consignment on 100,000 sacks of flour of 220 lbs weight, or the equivalent of about 112,000 bbls., shipped to one of the nations at war in Europe. The price was not given out, but at present prices for flour the cost was approximately $750,000. Four hundred freight cars carried the flour to New York, where two special steamers took it on board. The buyers paid for the flour at the seaboard and assumed all responsibility of the ocean shipment.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and Kansas City Board of Trade were given a jolt last week when the Senate at Jefferson City passed a bill placing the supervision and weighing of grain in cities of over 75,000 people in the hands of the State Warehouse Commissioner. The exchanges have their own weighing departments and have been making a fight to continue them. Only the Governor's signature now is needed to make the bill a law. Roger P. Annan, Jr., president of the Merchants' Exchange, says the right of the exchanges to their own weighing departments may have to be settled in the courts. The bill providing for the state inspection of hay was defeated in the Senate. F. M. McClelland, J. W. Bryan and John D. Mullally were on the committee which opposed the latter measure.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 20, 1915.

Quotations on the local flour market declined from 15 to 25 cents per bbl. last week and mills were free offerers and ready sellers. Buying was restricted to small lots, as the trade seemed rather disposed to pay 50 to 75 cents per bbl. more than to run the chance of buying on a declining market.

The business passing was confined chiefly to Kansas and Oklahoma flour and straights, clears and low grade were favored rather than patents. The country districts were in the market for fair stocks and there was a strong inquiry for clears, which were scarce, with few mills offering. Kansas and Oklahoma price were on a parity with patents at $7.15 to $7.25 per bbl. in cottons; straights at $6.85 to $7.10 and clears at $6.35 to $6.45.

Spring wheat quotations were also down 15 to 25 cents per bbl. Mills were eager to sell and some cuts were made to get business. Minneapolis mills quoted patents at $7.30 to $7.40 in cotton for March-April shipment; straights at $7.25 to $7.35, with no clears offering.

Soft winter wheat flour mills made big cuts in their quotations, which were irregular and unsteady in character. Demand was lacking for straights and patents, but there was an active demand for extra fancy and clears. Mills were well sold ahead on the lower grades and offerings were scattered and restricted. Patents were quoted at $6.90@7.10 in cotton; straights, $6.70@6.85; extra fancy, $6.40@6.60, and clears, $6.25@6.35.

Mill feed showed no change in quotations from the week previous. There was a fair demand for bran at $1.18@1.19 per 100 lbs. and shorts at $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs.

New Orleans Notes.

Jordan T. Lawler, manager of the Lawler flour mill, of Bryan, Tex., returned to Bryan, after a visit to relatives here last week.

G. A. Breaux, sales manager for Ballard & Ballard, of Louisville, is visiting his family here. He reports business as fairly good in the Southern territory.

In the hope of having the Santa Fe bring some of its grain traffic to New Orleans, a project is being promoted to build a municipal grain elevator. A bond issue of $250,000 will be made to raise the funds.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., March 22, 1915.

Jobbers report an improvement in the demand for both flour and feedingstuffs the past week. Something like 2,000 bbls. of resale flour was brought here from jobbers at other points in the Southeast at 50 to 60 cents less than mill quotations.

Considerable meal, chop, mixed feeds, corn and oats are being shipped to Selma by boat from Mobile. There are three steamers each week up the Alabama River and the much lower rate from Ohio River points to Mobile enable reshipment by boat to advantage, especially on rising markets.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, fancy patents, $7.30 to $7.50 wood; standard patent, 20c less; standard bolted meal, in 96-lb. sacks, $1.67.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Receipts of wheat increased at Kansas City the past week, despite the muddy roads and light country marketings. Total arrivals amounted to 206 cars, compared with 128 cars in the preceding week, 222 cars last year and 125 two years ago. General reports received by Kansas City Board of Trade commission men indicate that the country movement of wheat is almost at a standstill.

The arrivals of corn in Kansas City the past week reflect the country conditions. Total arrivals were only 84 cars, compared with 69 in the preceding week and 636 last year.

Condition of growing wheat in the Southwest is very bright, not a single reporter from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma or Nebraska making an adverse statement about the growing plant. Abandonment is expected to be very light. Many counties in the Southwest will have the lightest abandonment in years.

C. E. Deihl, city salesman for the Imboden Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., is being urged by his friends to enter the race for Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements.

The Frederick Grain Co., of Faucett, Mo., has contracted for the erection of an elevator near the interurban station at Camden Point, Mo.

J. F. Devol will install a grist mill in connection with his light and power plant at Devol, Okla. He has support of farmers.

Walker's Mill, at Andrews, Tex., three miles east of Luling, was destroyed by fire. No insurance was carried.

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The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 22, 1915.

Flour trade throughout the state is developing into somewhat of a mystery the mysterious part of it being: Where is the flour trade? So little business has been done by mills in the state that many are wondering just how much longer the carlot trade will be able to stay out of the market. Some bakers in the state still have flour on hand to run them for 30 to 45 days, but the family trade represents the nub of the mystery. How these carlot buyers can keep from making purchases for as long a period as they have and still not be interested in the present advancing market is really a mystery. True, carlots are being purchased at scattered points, but only in mixed cars of flour and feed.

Flour prices have followed wheat closely and quotations sent out by millers reflect any advances or declines in the market. At the close of last week Kansas mills asked a range of $7.25 to $7.60 per bbl. for high patents in sacks, delivered. Spring wheat mills quoted extreme short patents at a range of $7.25 to $7.80 per bbl. in sacks, 30-day shipment.

Local Iowa mills are operating less than half time. Quite a few mills in the state are shut down, while others are able to operate only two or three days a week. Flour trade is only to local points. Prices of Iowa mills are in line with those of Kansas and the Northwest.

Bran had a strong tone during the week and advances of $1 to $2 per ton were quoted at the close. Offerings decreased in volume, particularly from the outhwest. Sales were made up to $24 per ton, in 100-lb. bags. Shorts and middlings were as strong as bran, also scoring advances of about $2 per ton. Fancy white middlings were quoted up to $26.50 at the close.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.60; straight, $7@7.40; fancy clear, $6@6.50; low grade clear, $5.40 @5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.25@7.60; family patent, $6.80@7.25; clear, $6.10@6.30; red dog, scarce at $3@3.50 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50@24 per ton; standard middlings, $24@25.50; flour middlings, $25@26.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The condition of roads throughout Iowa has not been unlike that in other states in the Middle West. The heavy precipitation has made roads impassable. The movement of grain from farms has stopped altogether, while spring work is being delayed. But the large amount of moisture stored away in the soil from the snows and rains will give wheat a good early start.

Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Iowa State Railway Commission, who has been attending the general advance case in Chicago, is protesting advances on grain and grain products asked for by railroads, on the argument that it will impose too heavy a burden on producers in the five Western grain-producing states, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma. Railroad experts testified that the advances in grain alone would add $3,000,000 to their revenues.

Probably more than 50 per cent of salesmen usually traveling in Iowa have been withdrawn temporarily from the state, because of stagnant business. It is not uncommon for a flour salesman after a trip of a fortnight to three weeks in the state to return to Des Moines without a single order. Flour business is about as dull as it ever has been, but salesmen are optimistic, declaring that trade is certain to resume normal proportions, as flour stocks are exceedingly light.

The organization of the Central Grain Co., which will take over the bankrupt B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, has been completed. The general offices of the new organization will be continued in Des Moines. The country elevators and the Shannon & Mott mill, at Des Moines, will be operated by the Central Grain Co. under the same plans as by the defunct Lockwood company. Officers of the Central Grain Co. were elected as follows: Parley Sheldon, Ames, Ia., president; J. G. Rounds, Des Moines, vice-president; R. A. Crawford, Des Moines, secretary-treasurer, and M. McFarlin, Des Moines, manager.

New York

New York, March 22, 1915.

Flour business in this market was rather quiet during the past week. While here and there there were occasional sales of a car or two, the trade in general pursued a waiting policy. Business in general seemed to be very quiet in all directions, and this naturally did not create any enthusiasm on the part of buyers to make purchases. With the wheat markets all holding somewhat firmer and higher, prices were somewhat above the previous week's levels and mills were more or less firm in their views. While quite a number of buyers made bids at various times during the week, their offers were too far below what the mills were willing to accept to allow of much business. The situation being as uncertain as it is, buyers are sailing very close to the shore and are making only such purchases right along as they find necessary to replenish stocks.

It was rumored during the week that some extremely large sales had been consummated for export in this market, and rumor had it that one large line amounting to 1,000,000 bbls. had been put through by a large export house here, the flour being both Northwestern and Southwestern flour, and there were also rumors of several other large deals being put through. It was reported that these sales were made to foreign governments. While no confirmation of these reports could be had, there was very little doubt that there were inquiries in the market here from foreign governments on some very large lines, and it is quite probable that some fairly large sales for export were really made.

Spring patents during the week were held at prices ranging from $7.10 to $7.40 in jute, and there were also some scattered sales effected at prices as low as $7 jute, but this was probably flour which was bought by receivers when the market was lower. There were quite a few bids given out at $7 jute by the trade, but mills in general turned the business down at this figure. None of the spring wheat mills are pushing for future business, and very few of them are making prices for shipment beyond 60 days and most mills are asking a premium on shipments beyond 30 days.

Kansas flour was very quiet, as prices remained relatively high, compared to spring, which naturally made it almost impossible to secure any business on hard winter. There was also some resale stuff placed at prices materially under mill limits. Mills generally held their prices from $7 to $7.35 jute, but it is understood that resale stuff was sold as low as $6.85 and $6.90 jute.

Winter wheat straights were held at $6.90 to $7.15 in bbls., but business was very quiet.

The demand for spring wheat clear was not as active as it has been of late, and offerings were rather free. Fancy brands were held at $6.75 to $7 in wood.

Mill feed prices were somewhat firmer during the week, and the whole list showed somewhat of an advance. Demand for feed was fair. City bran in bulk was held at $24.75 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40 @7.70 in bbls.; straight, $7.25@7.50 in bbls.; clear, $7@7.25 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40 @7.60 in bbls.; straight, $6.90@7.15 in bbls.; clear, $6.60@6.80 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.60; straight, $7@7.35; clear, $6.60@6.80; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.25; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $30.75; red dog, to arrive, $33.25; oil meal, $36.50@37; city bulk bran, $24.75; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $24.75@33; red dog flour, $33.25.

Notes.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: J. P. Dousman of the J. P. Dousman Milling Co., De Pere, Wis.; O. S. Tilton Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. I. P. Rumsey, president of Rumsey & Co., the only member of the Chicago Board of Trade who was in the commission business before the Civil War, is sending a very interesting booklet to his friends concerning the dedication of the new Board of Trade Building in Chicago April 29, 1885. It may be of interest to note that the first annual meeting of the Chicago board took place in 1849.

An important appointment was made by Lowell Hoit, president of the Council of American Grain Exchanges, whereby he placed Frank G. Coe, of the Corn Products Co., at the head of the committee which is to promote crop improvement work for 1915.

The Board of Trade Club will give a dinner at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday eveing, March 16. H. A. Wheeler, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will be the chief speaker. A vaudeville entertainment will also be given.

The new mill of the F. W. Potter Milling Co., Churchville, N. Y., has been finished, and is to be started up within the next few days. It is equipped with a good outfit of modern machinery.

The Salisbury Milling Co. plant, Salisbury, Md., was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin. Loss on mill and wheat and flour stored in warehouse amounted to $20,000.

The Traverse City Milling Co., Traverse City, Mich., has filed articles of incorporation increasing its capital stock from $25,000 to $50,000.

L. C. McNabb, C. N. Gay and J. F. Romans have incorporated the Farmers' Grain and Seed Co. at Sallisaw, Okla., with capital of $8,000.

The Southern Cereal Mills Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., will open bids April 1 for the construction of a cereal food plant of 125 bbls. capacity.

L. Knox, a former flour salesman, opened a feed store in Belvidere, Ill., on March 1. He will also handle flour for retail trade.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Moore, Ont., has let contract for the construction of a building to house a 50-bbl. mill.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb. March 20, 1915.

Our wheat market suffered a sharp decline today, selling off 2½ cents, No. 2 hard closing at $1.54½. Receipts today were 24 cars, as against 42 cars a year ago. Rye closed at $1.14½.

Conditions surrounding the flour trade are about the same as last week. Trade is dull and general quotations can be said to range between $7.70 to $8.10 for best patents. In Omaha $7.70 is being quoted by millers and jobbers to their trade. They report local trade fair, with little outside movement.

Mill feed has advanced lately and demand is somewhat better, although offerings from interior mills are small. Quotations, f. o. b. Omaha, in carlots, are given at $20.40 to $21 for bran, with shorts at $23 to $24. Interior mills are asking $22 to $23 for bran, with shorts $26 to $27.

A severe snowstorm is raging in the northwestern and western parts of Nebraska. Both the Northwestern and Burlington advise they have discontinued freight trains in those sections.

Stocks of wheat in Omaha total 117,000 bus., as against 684,000 last year; corn, 2,823,000 bus., as against 2,098,000 last year.

Nebraska Notes.

Clarks and Chappell, Neb., are considering the organization of stock companies to build two small mills, probably of 25 bbls. capacity each.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Brainard, Neb., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000. Anton Bruner and others organized the company.

The new elevator built by the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., to replace the one destroyed by fire several months ago is practically completed. It has capacity of 25,000 bus. and is fireproof.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Harvard, Neb., has closed its doors because of unsuccessful wheat deals made during the past year. M. F. Harrington is president of the company and Emil Bauer manager.

The Western Grain Dealers' Association will hold its annual convention in Omaha on Friday and Saturday, April 16 and 17, with headquarters at the Hotel Fontenelle. It is estimated that 500 delegates will attend.

The elevator at Lexington, Neb., belonging to the Platte Grain Co., was completely destroyed by fire March 13, together with 3,000 bus. of grain, mostly wheat. Total loss is estimated at $7000. Origin of fire is unknown.

G. McWright, of Minneapolis, will superintend the millwrighting work in the new plant of the Lexington Milling and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., now undergoing construction. Due to inclement weather, which has delayed the pouring of concrete, work will not start on installing the machinery for some time. However, the mill will be completed before the new crop starts to move in the state.

Many mills and elevators in the state have not received any wheat in the last two weeks, as a result of the muddy roads. Although the past week was almost without precipitation, no improvement in the condition of roads throughout the state could be seen. Farmers, however, are not complaining of the lack of dry weather, for the moisture has insured a good early growth for winter wheat, even if it has delayed spring work on other crops. Farmers are not displaying any anxiety about selling their surplus wheat, while mills in the state have fair stocks on hand and have not been materially handicapped by the demoralized movement. Flour business has been so dull that many mills have been running only a few days weekly, and wheat stocks have not been drawn on heavily.

The pride of Omaha has fallen, M. W. Cocharan, former president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, defeating the former "pride" in a wrestling match on the floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Samuel Carlisle, floor man for the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., has long been looked upon as the strong man of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Before selling grain Mr. Carlisle had been a wrestler of some note, and it was always his boast that it would take a good man to make his shoulders touch the mat. However, none of the members of the Omaha Grain Exchange were willing to have a bout with Carlisle, so his championship was unquestioned. One day last week M. W. Cocharan listened to Carlisle's boasts of his wrestling ability and made the statement that he was "some wrassler himself." Bets were immediately placed on the favorites. The Omaha pride won the first fall, but Cocharan, of St. Louis, easily won the second and third falls and the Omaha pride had no excuses to make.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., March 22, 1915.

The sharp upturn in cash wheat prices resulted in an advance of 20@25c in all descriptions of flour. Winter trade brands were dull as a result of the higher price level. Large buyers, who were on the verge of taking hold previous to the advance, declined to enter the market for large lots. Many of the large cracker and baking concerns declare that their supplies are nearly exhausted, but for the time being will buy only small lots for immediate use.

Agents representing spring wheat mills declare the light holdings of wheat on the farms brought about the advance, and they have sent out advices to buyers that the prospects of a lower market are not very bright.

Kansas flour is higher. Buyers admit that they are in need of supplies, but for the present will take hold for immediate use only.

Country mills are operating short time, as they find it difficult to get the required amount of wheat. Some mills are operating half time. According to advices received here, the farmers in this locality are not holding large supplies of wheat, as they sold at recent high points.

Rye flour prices were increased 10@15c. Buyers are buying very sparingly. The city pure and Northwestern blended seem to show the best demand. The advance in rye flour was brought about owing to the increase of seven cents in cash rye.

There was a decline of 50 cents in mill feed prices. Bran is the best seller, while middlings are extremely dull. Locally the buyers are taking only small lots, as they look for still lower prices.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.65; fancy, $7@7.15; family, $6.60@6.75; extra, $6.15@6.30; low grade, $5.90@6.05.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.75@8.20; straight, $6.85@7.35; clear, $6.25@6.40.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent. $7.95@8.40; straight, $7.50@7.85; clear, $6.40@6.80.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.60@6.85; city pure, $6.80@7; city blended, $6.60@6.85.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@24.50; middlings coarse, $27.50@28.50; fine, $28@29.

Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 23,872 bbls., compared with 24,872 bbls. last week and 22,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 20,872 bbls., compared with 19,982 bbls. last week and 21,982 bbls. a year ago.

Asks Damages From Mill Explosion.

Suit has been started in the district court at Beatrice, Nebr., by Benjamin F. Hagerman, former employe, for damages to the sum of $20,000 for injuries sustained by the dust explosion at the mill on Sept. 22, 1914. Hagerman was severely injured, and in his petition states that his face has been disfigured, his body mutilated, and the usefulness of his hands has been permanently impaired. He alleges in his petition to the court that flour dust, the primary cause of the explosion, had been allowed to accumulate and that the highly inflammable character of the dust, coming into contact with heated machinery, caused its ignition and explosion.

The explosion at the Black Bros.' mill damaged the milling plant, the entire west wall of the mill from the second story to the roof being blown into the river. The mill was repaired immediately after the explosion and has been running steadily.

Kansas City Army Flour Award.

Quartermaster U. S. Army, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, will receive sealed bids until March 24 for flour in double sacks, specifications as follows: Fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred seventy-six lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour and 34,300 lbs. of "issue" flour for Ft. Sill, Okla., delivery before April 5, 1915. Quotations f. o. b. mill are preferred.

The Buford Farmers' Grain and Mercantile Co. has been incorporated at Buford, N. D. with capital of $10,000. The incorporators are Harry Abbott, John W. Harp and J. P. Beisel.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

The movement of corn to Minneapolis and other Northwestern markets is exceeding the receipts a year ago, while the movement in the Middle West is much less than in 1914. The Northwest is increasing in importance as a factor in the corn market, especially with Canada and Eastern states buying most of their supplies in the primary market of Minneapolis.

Iowa is the single biggest contributor to the corn receipts of primary markets in the corn belt. But the muddy roads in that state are interfering with the movement of the coarse cereal from farms, and the course of the market is not such that farmers will haul their corn over muddy roads in order to hasten marketing. To the general snows and rains of the past several weeks is due the fact that the corn movement in the Middle West has been much lighter than a year ago.

The Italian government has ordered all bread to contain a 20 per cent admixture, either of corn, potato meal or some other domestic product. Supplies of wheat and the admixture are being furnished by government officials sparingly.

Jack Shay was entangled in the power shaft of the Millersburg Milling Co. plant, Millersburg, Ky., and was instantly killed. He was 58 years old.

The Imperial Macaroni Co., of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $4,500.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 22, 1915.

Fair sales were again made by Kansas City and Missouri River corn millers during the past week, new business amounting to about 50 per cent of capacity. The South is the principal buyer of corn goods and is taking only for current requqirements. Missouri River millers are making some sales for 60-day movement on a basis of $3.25 per bbl. for cream meal in 24-lb. cotton sacks, but generally mills are limiting all new business to 30-day shipment. Prices in Kansas City were steady most of the week, although slight fluctuations with a 15c per bbl. range were recorded several days.

The highly unsettled markets in wheat and the exceedingly dull trade in flour are not having any adverse effect on corn meal trade. In fact, some corn millers say the dull trade in flour is really helping their business in the cotton states of the South. With flour at the level it is quoted at and meal more than 50 per cent cheaper, consumption is larger, particularly because of the practically settled markets in corn goods.

Standard corn meal sold at $1.50 to $1.55 per 100 lbs. in 24s last week, while cream meal sold at a range of $3.20 to $3.30, or $1.60 to $1.65 per 100 lbs. in sacks. Straight carlot deon a war market. They sold the flour mand for meal is coming principally from the South, Texas and Louisiana being heaviest buyers. Arkansas is taking some straight cars of corn goods.

Chop trade is dull, but is taking on a somewhat better tone, because of the strength in mill feeds. Prices were unchanged for the week, the range at the close being $1.33 to $1.38 per 100 lbs. in burlap, according to grade.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 25-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.331.38 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 @1.20 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., March 22, 1915.

An advance of three cents in the cash corn market brought about an increase of 10 cents in corn product prices this week. There was considerable activity on the market, both local and outside buyers taking hold liberally. There was a good carlot movement, especially noticeable as coming from Southern points. Total receipts amounted to only 142 cars, of which the corn mills took fully three-fourths. Indications, according to the trade, are for still higher prices, and this had tended to bring about large buying. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, $1.50@1.55.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1915.

Steady prices, with a fair degree of activity, ruled in the corn products market last week. Relative firmness in cash corn and a sharp falling-off in receipts of the coarse grain in primary markets made for the belief that the trade is in a healthy position and from now until the new crop comes in will be more subject to supply and demand conditions than to the influence of grain price movements. The South was a buyer of meal in mixed cars, but business from there was slightly less than last week. Trade would be stimulated by improved conditions in the flour market, but present business in the wheat product is dull. Chop prices were steady, but sales were light and straight carlot demand was lacking. A better tone in bran and other feed markets helped sentiment somewhat. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b. in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

New Orleans, La., March 22, 1915.

Separation of the state of Yucatan from the so-called Mexican Republic was the cause of the sale of large quantities of corn goods to the merchants of Yucatan cities last week. One order for 65,000 sacks of corn, shelled, was filled by C. B. Fox, and large amounts of meal, flour and mixed feeds were being bid on. Local sales were slow otherwise, the country inquiry being somewhat in excess of the average for this season. This is due to the increasing price of sugar and the strong demand for plantations' stocks of raws. Quotations on corn goods were unchanged from the week previous. The following were ruling prices per bbl., basis carloads f. o. b. this city: Cream meal was quoted at $3.75@3.85; pearl meal, $3.70@3.80; standard meal, $3.60@3.70; grits, $3.90@4; hominy, $3.95@4.10; corn chops, $1.40@1.45 per 100 lbs.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22, 1915.

Corn products have been in good demand, the high price of flour having a tendency to increase consumption of meal. Corn is strong and tending higher, being quoted 81 to 82 cents. Bolted meal is quoted $1.80 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits $1.90 per 96-lb. bag.

New York, March 22, 1915.

Corn goods prices were steadily held at the previous week's levels and demand on same was very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.70@1.75; hominy, $3.85@3.95; granulated yellow, $3.85@3.95; corn flour, $2.15. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.05.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22, 1915.

Corn products are holding firm, with prices remaining the same as last week. The demand is now a little more active, but there is still much more room for improvement. The receipts of corn for inspection have become very light, not running more than a dozen cars a day. The amount of corn in store here has dropped off since last week, being 2,154,199 bus., against 2,251,628 bus. last week and 814,610 bus .a year ago. There is almost twice as much corn here as wheat and nearly 50 per cent more than oats.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.25 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $29.25; cracked corn, $31.75; granulated corn meal, $1.80; white corn flour, $2.05.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Demand for corn meal so far this year from Southern states has been heavier than in the same period a year ago, according to leading Missouri River corn millers. The financial situation has not affected corn meal trade in cotton states, with the possible exceptoin that a number of points bought larger amounts of meal and other corn goods than usual. The fact that prices of corn goods, particularly meal, have been just about half what flour sold for has been a very encouraging factor in trade. Another very important factor in corn goods trade has been the lack of sharp fluctuations. Flour trade has suffered largely because of the big daily changes in prices, while corn meal business has benefited by the narrow movement of quotations.

L. W. Lamb has purchased the interest of William Vaughn in the flour and feed business at St. James, Mo.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22, 1915.

Flour sales are extremely quiet. Very few bakers or grocers are reported to be carrying much flour at present. Shipping directions are reported to be freely received. Prices are higher than a week ago.

Feed prices have been holding firm and some better sales of bran and middlings are reported. It is said by leading millers that stocks carried by dealers are larger than is often the case at this time and that conditions in the Northwest are stronger than they are here.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8@8.20 in wood; clear, $7; low grade, $5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.75@8 in wood; pastry, $7.50 @7.75; low grade, $5.50.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24; standard middlings, $24; red dog flour, $30.50; oil meal, $35.50; gluten feed, $28.50.

Buffalo Notes.

Roy S. Wilson, of the flour and feed firm of Wilson Bros., has returned from a several weeks' trip to Cuba.

The office of the Bundy Milling Co., Angola, N. Y., was entered by burglars on March 16, the safe blown open by nitroglycerine and $15 in cash stolen.

Corn crop advices from Argentine have been favorable, cables laying stress on good weather conditions. Exports of corn from Argentine are being taken principally by Great Britain and France. However, the movement is handicapped by the lack of ocean freight room.

The Carolinas Grain and Elevator Co. will build a mill at Anderson, S. C., to be operated by hydro-electric power.

Chile has abolished all import duties on wheat and flour—by official announcement issued on March 3.

A HANDSOME EXHIBIT OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

(Continued from page 7.)

along the following lines: To the farmer, on the preparation and value of seeds and improved methods of raising and harvesting grain; to the housewife, on comparative food values, the planning of menus and practical methods of reducing the cost of living, particularly by the making of many new and appetizing dishes from one kind of cereal; to the baker, on the importance of making better bread and thus increasing its use; to the poultryman, on methods of feeding for bigger and quicker returns; and the dairyman and stockman, on mixing rations and feeding on a more scientific basis.

There is incomparably more to the Sperry exhibit than the customary display of flours, feeds, cereals and machinery usually seen at millers' conventions. With the three-story mill divested of walls and exposing to full view every detail of the modern machinery in operation, with a perfectly appointed bakery running full blast, with a corps of food experts at work analyzing, selecting and blending grains, with a host of young lady demonstrators of kitchen management, with agricultural experts giving practical instructions on poultry, dairy and farm land management—this remarkable exhibit takes a foremost place among the 60,000 or more non-duplicating exhibits which all combine in making this great exposition a vast working university. For the spirit and watchword of it all is education.

The light country marketing of corn throughout the Southwest is reflected in unusually sharp decreases in receipts at Kansas City and other markets. Feeding demand has shown a small increase, because of the light supplies of hay, with result that stocks of the coarse cereal at Kansas City have been falling off. Last week a decrease of about 200,000 bus. was recorded, but elevator stocks are still in excess of 4,500000 bus., compared with holdings of only 1,800,000 bus. a year ago.

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Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
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Quotations are always right. Write—
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Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., March 22, 1915.

The flour business has shown considerable improvement within the past few days. The jobbers have made some good contracts with the mills and the jobbers have in turn enjoyed a very nice business from the country. A very large part of the trade is for the lower grades and there has been a marked falling off in the demand for higher grades.

Feed business has been very good, and all the dealers seem to be well pleased with the outlook for the coming spring business. There has been the largest demand for molasses mixed horse and mule feed that has ever been known. This is, of course, the case on account of the very high price of grain. There has also been a large demand for all kinds of hay, with the better grades very scarce and hard to get.

Notes.

Pease & Dwyer Co. report that their business has grown very fast since they installed the mixed feed plant.

A. B. Hammel, of the Trenton Milling Co., Trenton, Ill. was a recent visitor in Memphis and to other Southern points.

R. M. Woody, who was with J. H. Poston & Co. for many years, is now with G. E. Patterson & Co., mixed feed manufacturers, of Memphis.

Charles Quinn, of Toledo, O., secretary of the Grain Dealers' National Association, was in Memphis recently, and while here secured quite a few new members.

Harry M. Glenn, of Marissa, Ill., representing the Meek Milling Co., was calling on trade here recently. Mr. Glenn reports that he finds stocks very low and that, while the trade are buying just as they need the goods, still he finds the market very healthy and possibly more satisfactory than would be the case if the trade was buying very heavily.

The McIntyre Sugar Feed Co. is the latest addition to the Memphis feed dealers. Peter McIntyre, who has for many years been actively engaged in the manufacture of molasses-grain-alfalfa feeds has recently organized the above concern and they are now making an aggressive selling campaign. Wilbur G. McIntyre, who is well known throughout the Southern states, will have charge of the selling end of the business.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22, 1915.

Flour prices were again showing a stronger tendency last week, with mills asking some advances. Wheat ruled about steady, being quoted in this market around $1.48. On account of the unsettled condition of business, there is some range in the prices asked at the mills, and it continues difficult to make quotations at times. With the wheat market showing an advancing tendency, millers are inclined to make their quotations on the safe side. Buyers continue to keep very close to requirements, in order that their stocks of high-priced flour may remain light, and as a consequence business is about as light as it ever gets at this season. The market is in such shape that dealers find it hard to advise their customers. Commission men handling Western flour report trade very dull. Some export inquiries have been received, but no deals of importance are noted.

The demand for mill feed continues good, with some of the mills oversold on wheat bran. Middlings have been moving in a satisfactory way.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.60; standard, $7.40; family, $7.30; low grade, $6.85; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7@7.15 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.40@7.60.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Notes.

The Cookeville Roller Mills, at Cookeville, Tenn., recently erected a new elevator with capacity of 4,500 bus.

Henry Reynolds, superintendent of the Liberty Mills, who had a serious illness, is again able to be back at the mill.

Stocks of flour at Nashville on March 20 amounted to 45,800 bbls., compared with 44,800 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The Germantown Grain Co., at Germantown, Tenn., is to have a new elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bus. The structure will be 35 by 160 feet, and the contract has been awarded to J. Wilson, of Chicago.

The milling plant of the Town Creek Milling Co., at Lenoir City, Tenn., was destroyed by fire on March 18, causing a loss estimated at over $50,000. The company carried a large stock, practically all of which was lost in the blaze. The company had a capital stock of $25,000, about two-thirds of which was held by citizens at Loudon, Tenn. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a hot box of the machinery in the basement. A new warehouse and much new machinery had been added to the mill, which had been in operation only about six months. The main building and elevator, which held a large stock of grain, was of brick. The plant was leased by the company operating it, and the insurance carried amounted to about $10,000. N. B. Carmichael, of Loudon, Tenn., was president of the company, and M. R. Goans, a prominent mill man of the same place, had charge of the management of the plant. On account of the mill being out of the town limits, there were no means for combating the flames. The company manufactured corn meal and feed. Two cars of meal on the track, and the books were all that was saved.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1915.

This has been another dull week in flour and feed. Lots of offers were made, but were much below mill limits. A considerable number of inquiries for new wheat Kansas flour were also made, and even some offers, but the mills would not contract that far ahead. The offers were made by parties who are always willing to buy ahead, but if the market breaks they seem to forget they ever bought any flour.

We have had magnificent growing weather this week for wheat, and the farmers are busy plowing for spring seeding. There is some talk of the farmers putting in spring wheat, but have seen no one who knows for a certainty that this is being done in Pennsylvania.

The feed brokers complain that it is hard to move feed and they are offering cars from junction points at much less than mill limits, with no takers.

The bakers are complaining that they are selling very little bread, and the stores say the same thing about flour. Flour is retailing in small sacks at six cents a pound. Some of the country stores are retailing as low as $6 to $7.50 a bbl. for good patent flour of all kinds. Even they say the sale is nowhere near normal for this time of the year.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.35@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.35; clear, $6.85@7.10; low grade, in jute, $5.20@5.60.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.25@7.50; straight, $6.90@7.10; clear, $6.60@6.85; extra, $6.10@6.20.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.25@7.50; straight, $7.05@7.25; clear, $5.80@6.20.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.75@7.05; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.75@7.15.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $32.25@32.50; flour middlings, $29.70@30.25; standard middlings, $25.50@26.50; bran, $26.50@27; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $30.75@31.25; bran, $27.50@27.75; winter middlings, bulk, $28@2850; bran, $26.75@27.

Notes.

Upton Funk, of Shippensburg, Pa., who retired from the flour milling business some years ago, has remodeled his old mill and started it up again.

The following were visitors to 'Change lately: C. G. Ireys and H. H. Haneman, of Minneapolis; M. P. Fuller, of Waseca, Minn.; F. E Browder, Mankato, Minn.; C B. Spaulding, C. B. Pierce and W. E. Hudson, of Chicago; Crosly Faitlamb, Red Wing, Minn.; C. H. Longenberg and W. J. Dann, of St. Louis; J. B. De Haven, of Peoria, Ill.

The following changes have been made in the flour milling and jobbing business lately: W. B. Gilson sold his plant at Derry, Pa., to L. A. Wheeler. C. W. McQuiston sold his mill at Hadley, Pa., to F. C. Bortner and W. D. Ellsworth. C. P. Matthews & Sons of Scranton, Pa., sold their lease at Monroeton, Pa., to F. E. Leet. G. W. Asper has leased his mill at Newville, Pa., to W. E. Leibert, of Louisa, Va. Mathers Bros., of Greenville, Pa., have sold their mill to Frank M. Taylor for $45,000. Selden Shannon, of Flanders, N. J., has leased the mill at Blairstown, N. J., and with John A. Messler as partner will operate it. The Gilland-Cooper Co., of Newark, N. J., is a new incorporated grain and feed company.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 22, 1915.

Mills continue to report the same condition of little flour demand. As a result many have cut their running time down considerable. Some mills state they have just a week's run ahead of them, and others report that up to the first of February they did not have a sack of flour on hand and others that up to first of March they did not have any surplus, but the market conditions have changed this and they are beginning to store flour. All reports indicate that stocks are low in the country. Merchants are guessing, and as a result order only a little flour and want the rest of the car in feed. Good Kansas patent is selling from $7.60 to $7.90, basis Kansas City rate points.

Wheat receipts have been very light the past week, owing to the condition of the roads. Mills report that farmers have to walk to town, as the roads are too muddy to drive. It will take a week or 10 days before the roads will be fit to haul wheat. Indications are that if wheat gets to $1.50 in the country there will be considerable selling, and this will clean up considerable of the wheat in first hands. Elevators and mills are paying around $1.40 to $1.45 to farmers. Exporters continue to be the strong bidders. Some of the mills have been selling wheat, and if the sales and purchases of the mills were recorded they would show that the mills are sellers of wheat instead of buyers.

Feed is considerably stronger, possibly owing to the shutting down of mills, and the merchants are buying heavily in mixed-car shipments. Bran is bringing around $1.15, basis Kansas City rate points, and shorts about $1.40.

The growing wheat is in fine condition. Reports indicate that at the present time it is looking better than last year. The same is true of Oklahoma. They have prospects of raising the largest crop in the history of their state. The oats acreage will be cut considerably this year, as farmers are unable to get into the fields to plow and sow, and this acreage will very likely be planted in kaffir corn.

Notes.

W. J. Stevens, who has been connected with the Stevens-Scott Grain Co., Wichita, has sold his interest to Mr. Kaufman and C. E. Smith.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, who has been spending the past two months in California, is expected home the latter part of the week.

The Rea-Patterson Milling Co., of Coffeyville, Kan., are contemplating putting in additional storage of 500,000 bus., bringing up their storage capacity to 700,000 bus.

W. M. Randels and C. Wirt, of Enid, Okla., were visitors in Wichita the past week. They are expecting Oklahoma to raise the largest crop in the history of the state, as the acreage has been increased this year and conditions are ideal for the growing crop. They state that there is about five per cent left in first hands in Oklahoma.

R. W. Hoffman, manager of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan., of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., attended the quarterly meeting of the company in Wichita last week. The condition of the growing crop should be excellent in Dickinson County, said Mr. Hoffman, but they have been unable to see the wheat for the past month, owing to the large amount of snow they have had.

A Huhn, a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and of the firm of Huhn Elevator Co., Minneapolis, was a Chicago visitor during the week.

John L. Monsees & Son have purchased and taken possession of the Smithton Roller Mill, at Smithton, Mo. This is a 100-bbl. capacity flour mill.

The Tuttle Seed and Grain Co. incorporated at Tuttle, Okla., with a capital of $5,000. Incorporators are O. C. Davis, R. L. Park and M. E. Davis.

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Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 22, 1915.

Conditions in the Chicago flour market are practically unchanged, the market being reported dull and unsatisfactory. The majority of dealers, both large and small, have now apparently a fixed policy to keep as close to shore as they possibly can and simply take chances with the market as it may develop from day to day. There is no disposition to look forward for lower prices. The recent statistics put out by the government, those covering farm reserves and the supplies in mills and elevators, indicate a very acute situation in cash wheat supplies and most probably higher prices.

Although the mills in the Northwest and Southwest have been running only about half time, they do not appear to be very avaricious for business at present levels, but buyers are beginning to change their attitude on the situation and to come into the market.

Patent flours are being offered at firm prices, and some spasmodic large sales of the higher grades have been perfected in Chicago during the week.

Due to the fact that mills are not operating full time, clears are exceedingly scarce. It is practically impossible to obtain first clear from the Southwest, and the few mills that are in position to sell any of this grade are holding it at prohibitive prices, although an occasional car is bought at reasonable values. Northwestern mills appear to be practically sold way ahead on first clear, and conditions in that section of the country, as reflected in this market, appear to be very similar to the Southwest.

Second clears are even scarcer than first clear in this market, if such a statement may be used. Some large export sales have been made in the East during the week, and as a consequenc the Eastern traders are coming into the Western market, bidding fancy prices for second clears.

The rye market has taken on a healthier tone the past week, and, while demand continues very limited for rye flour, rye grain has advanced very materially in price, and millers claim that it is practically impossible to obtain the grain without paying a premium of from four to five cents over the May option. Sales on patent white rye have been very light, but the small quantity sold has been taken at good prices. Dark rye remains the leader in rye products, and as long as the demand for this grade continues we may expect to see high prices on rye products.

The durum situation is practically unchanged. Durum patent sales have been exceedingly light, but inquiries have been very good, and it is anticipated here that some large round lots will be sold in the near future. The lower grades of durum have enjoyed a good sale the past week, and at liberal prices, and it would seem that some of the large users of this commodity have taken to the lower grades at present levels. Durum semolinas have not found a heavy sale. In fact, there is apparently very little of this grade being sold here.

The soft winter flour market has been rather demoralized for a week, due to the fact that some of the large mills in Indiana and Illinois have been sacrificing their short patents at values way below the market, in order to keep their mills in operation and to produce the quantity of clear on which they were sold ahead. The cracker manufacturers in this market, however, have not looked favorably upon these prices and have bought only to cover their most immediate needs during the week.

Bakers in Chicago have bought more freely the past week than at any time during the previous 30 days, although sales are not satisfactory. The bakers, however, are apparently now of the impression that they will not be in position to buy to any better advantage between now and the new crop. As a consequence, they are beginning to come into the market to supply their needs until they can secure flour on the new crop, which indicates a better business in this direction at least in the next few days.

The mill feed market is unsettled and irregular, along with the price changes in flour, as well as the fluctuations in corn and oats. Offerings were very moderate, owing to the light mill operations.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8; standard patent (basis jute), $7.25@7.50; first clear (basis jute), $6@6.50; second clear (basis jute), $4.90@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.35@7.55; straight, $7@7.25; clear, $5.90@6.50; low grade, $4.50@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7@7.25; straight, $6.90@7.10; clear, $6.25@6.50; low grade, $4.50@5.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23@23.25; middlings, $23@23.25; red dog, $29.50@29.75.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.50@6.75; dark, $5.25@5.50; blended rye, $5.90@6.20.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.60; straight, $7.20@7.40.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.70 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.70 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

D. K. Yerxa, of the Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston Co., Minneapolis millers, has been a Chicago visitor the greater portion of the week.

S. W. Strong, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, Urbana, Ill., is not improving in health as fast as his many friends would like.

George F. Blossom, vice-president of George C. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, arrived in Chicago Saturday morning and expects to be here for several days.

The regular monthly meeting of the Flour Men's Club of Chicago will be held on Wednesday, March 31, at the Great Northern Hotel. The business session will follow the regular dinner, which will be served at 6:30.

President C. B. Pierce, of the Bartlett-Frazzier Co., has just returned to Chicago after a two weeks' canvass of the Eastern grain trade. Mr. Pierce states that ocean freight capacity is the only limit by which to measure the amount of American grain that is wanted abroad.

The annual meeting of directors, delegates and members of the Millers' National Federation will be held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on Friday, April 9. Besides the annual reports of officers and committees, directors will be elected to succeed those members of the board whose terms expire.

The R. G. Smith Co. has been incorporated in Wilmington, Del., to operate a flour and feed mill. Capital stock is $25,000. Principals include F. D. Buck, G. W. Dillman and M. L. Horty, all of Wilmington.

Joseph Whenery, of Halltown, Mo., will build a 50-bbl. flour mill at Cassville, Ark. An acre of ground has been donated for the site of the mill. There is a large wheat crop in the neighborhood of Cassville this season.

J. H. Davis & Son, Perry, Fla., announce that they will install machinery to increase the capacity of their mill and a complete outfit for the manufacture of oatmeal and corn goods.

The Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., elected Asher Miner president, Landis Levan vice-president, Griffith Ellis treasurer and John Hoffa secretary. All of the above were elected directors with the following: B. F. Isenberg, John D. Greybill, O. P. Shupe, W. J. Yager, E. S. Millard and Henry Neal.

W. B. Redus & Sons, of Shannon, Miss., will build an elevator and install a corn sheller at that place. It is expected that the corn acreage will be increased and the cotton acreage reduced at least 30 per cent.

The plant of the Rexburg Milling Co., Rexburg, Idaho, which was recently burned to the ground, will not be rebuilt, according to an announcement of T. J. Winters.

The Western Grain Dealers' Association has announced the tentative date for its annual meeting as April 15. Omaha will probably be the place.

Increased business of the Tippecanoe Milling Co., Tippecanoe City, O., has made necessary the increase in capital stock from $25,000 to $35,000.

M. R. Hildebrandt, Jr., of Flanders, N. J., who has been a flour and feed broker for years, has bought the flour mill from Selden W. Shannon, of that place.

Salina, Kan., secured the 1916 convention of the Kansas Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, which just concluded its 1915 convention at Wichita.

Samuel Faulkner, of Smyrna, Del., has bought the flour mill at Duck Creek, Del.

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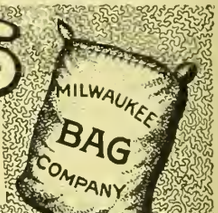
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.



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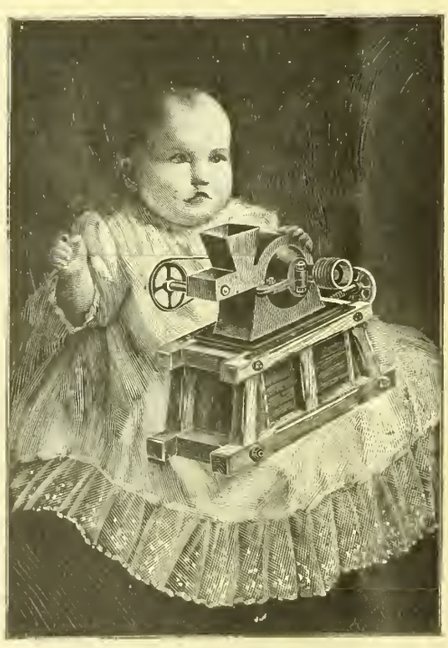

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 22, 1915.

Alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds have not been following the advances in alfalfa hay on the Kansas City market, due to the light demand prevailing for the products. While alfalfa hay has gained more than $1 per ton on all grades in the last week, alfalfa meal has had barely a steady tone, with the top price at $18.50 for choice Colorado meal, and down to $14.50 per ton for low grade meal. Choice alfalfa hay is being sold on the Kansas City market at $16.50 to $17.50, or just $1 per ton under the range on choice meal. This difference is altogether too small, as there are no bearish indications in the alfalfa hay market. Local jobbers of meal are unanimous in the belief of a bullish market later. That meal and hay ought to show a difference of at least $3 per ton is the view held by handlers. With the exceptionally dull demand now prevailing, supplies have been ample, but with a better trade indicated for the near future and operations of mills in Colorado, now the principal source of supply, decreasing, the future on meal appears to be bullish.

A better demand prevailed for deferred shipment on alfalfa meal than for prompt movement. Carlot sales were made to scattered points for 30-day shipment, but the aggregate volume of this business was small. Local dealers are not disposed to sell for deferred movement on present range of quotations, asking a premium of $1 to $2 per ton for 90-day shipment.

Jobbers handling Wyoming meal are asking a premium of $1.50 per ton for choice over Colorado choice, but none is being sold at this level.

Mixed feed trade is narrow, but a slightly better tone is apparent, because of the much stronger tone in bran and other mill feeds. Demand is light from all points, but inquiry was slightly larger the past week, especially from immediate Southwestern states. Shipments on old contracts are taking more than half of the present output. The South has contracted for a fairly large amount of molasses and grain mixtures, and most of these contracts specify March movement. Instructions are about as expected, with the South a little slow in ordering out, due to the light retail demand for commercial mixed feeds.

Grain mixtures are quoted at a top of $27.50 per ton for dry mixed, while alfalfa molasses grain meal are quoted at a range of $23.50 to $25.50, and in some instances up to $26.50, f. o. b. Kansas City in 100-lb. bags. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted as low as $17.50 for No. 3 and up to $20.50 for choice. Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma are taking No. 1 principally at $18.50 to $19.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21.50; No. 1, $19.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@24.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@17.50; No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $12@13.50; No. 3, $10@12; standard, $13.50@15.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Basin Alfalfa Milling Co., Basin, Wyo., shut down its plant last week for the season, after a continuous run of four months. The available supply of alfalfa for milling purposes has been exhausted. However, a larger acreage is being planted in territory tributary to Basin. The Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, owns and operates the Basin mill.

The Dodge City Alfalfa Mill Co., Dodge City, Kan., has shut down its plant because of damp weather. The mill has orders on its books for a large amount of meal, on which shipping instructions are waiting for the weather to clear. The movement of alfalfa is light, because of rains.

Indications are that the Missouri Legislature will pass the hay inspection measure now before that body, which would eliminate the private inspection department of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association. Action so far has been in favor of the bill, despite opposition on the part of hay dealers at Kansas City and Missouri shippers of hay. St. Louis, too, is opposed to the bill, which was introduced at the recommendation of State Warehouse Commissioner Bradshaw.

In commenting on the government report of corn reserves, B. W. Snow, the Chicago statistician, makes the statement that commercially mixed feeds have to a large extent displaced corn and that this accounts for the light feeding demand now prevailing for the coarse grain. Mr. Snow says that the manufacture of mixed feeds has increased at a wonderful rate, due to the fact that most are balanced rations. Because of this, mixed feed manufacturers have been able to use cheap by-products of mills, and have been able to keep their cost down and are able to compete with corn.

Receipts of alfalfa hay at Kansas City, the largest alfalfa market in this country, have shown a sharp decrease, as a result of the impossible roads. Notwithstanding that February had only 23 working days, hay receipts in the Kansas City market broke all records for any month. But with heavy snows and rains since the close of February indications are that March receipts will not come up to the average for that month. As a result of the light arrivals of alfalfa, prices have advanced more than $1 per ton on all grades, and the undertone in the market continues strong.

Snows and rains throughout the West have played havoc with operations of alfalfa mills, particularly in Colorado, which is the principal source of meal supply now. Shipments from that state have been in unusually light volume for more than a month, because of damp hay. Mills in the Centennial state have been unable to grind any hay for more than a month, but the large supplies of meal at market centers have been ample to take care of the light demand for the product. Alfalfa stocks on farms, it is estimated, are larger than a year ago, but farmers are unable to move the hay, because of muddy roads. A number of Colorado mills have large warehouse stocks of hay, but the continual rains and snows have placed these reserves in too damp a condition for grinding.

Cincinnati, O., March 22, 1915.

There was no change in the alfalfa products market this week. Little buying took place. What business did transpire was for small lots for immediate requirements. Southern points did not take hold in as large quantities as during previous weeks. The easier tone of the hay market tended to bring about a reduction in prices. Hay prices fell 50 cents. Total receipts of hay for the week amounted to 152 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $25.50@26; alfalfa meal, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $27.50@28.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1915.

Alfalfa products were in demand last week and prices were firm to 50 cents higher on meal Buyers absorbed all offers readily and the trade is looking for advanced quotations in the near future. Demand was influenced to a considerable extent by the strength in bran and wheat feeds, as the output is so light and bran supplies so closely held that much trade is being forced into alfalfa. Supplies of good green hay are down to the vanishing point, and with dairy demand increasing, owing to high prices of other feeds, the market reflects support.

Weather last week was against outdoor feeding, and it will be some weeks before pasturage, even in the South, will lessen the buying of feed. Old contracts for meal have been fairly well cleaned up, and, now that the market appears healthier, there is considerable effort to contract ahead, but mills are close on distant shipments, despite inducements offered by buyers. Mixed feeds were firm, but controlled by the movement of grain prices which are so high that farmers are feeding lightly, owing to low cattle prices. Molasses alfalfa feeds, with and without grain, were firm on Southern buying. Quote alfalfa meal, No. 2 at $17, No. 1 at $19 and choice at $19; alfalfa molasses meal, with grain, at $24.50@28.50; brown, without grain, $19@21.50.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., March 23, 1915.

The story has been told in rgard to the flour business for the past several weeks, and there is practically no change for the better at this time. Missouri mills are quoting all kinds of prices, all the way from $7.25 to $8.25 for the highest grade Missouri flour. One Missouri mill quoted a fairly high-grade flour at $7.10, delivered Little Rock, the early part of the week. This is about the lowest price that we have seen on Missouri flour, it being from five to ten cents per bbl. under Colorado quotations, and it appears that very little, if any business resulted from this qquotation. This is an example which proves that the flour business at this time is very quiet, and also bears out the statement that lower prices will not have much effect on business at this particular time.

It appears that there should soon be quite a change for the better. While we do not look for any great volume of business, on account of the conditions in general, we do look for quite a decided improvement, as flour should be moving very freely in this section at this time of the year.

There has been a great deal of reselling and transferring of contracts this season. One retail merchant south of Little Rock that probably uses from 1,800 to 2,500 bbls. of flour a year had in the neighborhood of 3,000 bbls. booked from two mills. Of course, this merchant could not dispose of all of this flour out of his own store, but was able and is still selling to other merchants in his town and to other towns in his territory.

A great deal of this kind of business is creating a demoralized condition in the flour business, and appears to the writer to be very poor business on the part of the mills. If they contract this much flour to a retail merchant who can't possibly use the goods on anything like a steady market, and should flour have gone down, it would have been impossible for the mill to have shipped the flour. On the contrary, the mill would have been compelled to take their loss or the merchant would have been compelled to settle in cash, and this would probably not have been done without taking the matter into the courts.

Prices are as follows: Missouri highest patent, $8@8.20, basis 48s, delivered Little Rock; standard patent, 30@40c less; extra fancy, 50@70c less; pure wheat bran, $1.20@1.23 per cwt.; pure wheat shorts, $1.30@1.35 per cwt.

Notes.

W. R. Fair, of the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Fair makes his headquarters at the Capitol Hotel, Little Rock.

E. P. Little, of the Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Little reports rather quiet business, and expects to be away from his home in Texarkana only a few days.

R. M. Peck, of the Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., made a short trip south of Little Rock this week. Mr. Peck makes his home in Little Rock and has an office in the Southern Trust Building.

Permission has been granted interested railroads to file joint rates from Southeastern territory to Eastern destinations to meet the five per cent advance in freight rates, without regard to the long and short haul clause. This applies to rates from points located south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and on and east of the Mississippi River to destinations located in Trunk Line Association territory.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week included D. F. Helm, Duluth; Edwin Nellegan, Jr., Albany; W. E. Benning, Schenectady; John Schoeplin, Hamburg; E. G. Crum, Tiffin, O.; P. J. Mathews, Kansas City; A. J. Ranke, Ellicottville.

The Crescent Mill and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., has awarded contract for erection of two small elevators in Colorado, one on the Union Pacific and another on the Burlington.

The Yale Milling Co., Yale, Mich., has been incorporated with capital stock of $12,000, to conduct a general milling business.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
THE FEED OF THE HOUR
All animals love molasses. *They get fat on it, too.* It's a muscle builder. Cane Molasses Mixed Feeds are most palatable and economical.
We have storage for 7,000,000 gallons and operate about 300 tank cars. We offer service, quality and price.
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Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 75 to 300 bbl. mill, by practical miller of 28 years' experience. Am up-to-date in all modern methods of milling. Married, small family. Write me for references. Can come on short notice. Would consider position as second miller in larger mill. G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

WANTED—Position, by a competent miller with 20 years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. Can reflow a mill, make all necessary changes for high-class milling and produce a flour that will bring repeated orders. Am married man. Can furnish best of references. Box 23, Clayton, Ind.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady; can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come on short notice. Address A. E. Minard, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED—Steady, reliable situation by a reliable, competent miller, in any size mill up to 2,000-bbl. Will guarantee results in yields, percentages and quality of flour. Am 40 years old and married; use neither liquor nor tobacco in any form; can furnish good references. Address 702 Pine street, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Position in a mill of 200 or 400 bbl. capacily, as assistant miller or night miller or all around man in mill. Several years' experience. Must be steady position. Address Jeff Hull, Beloit, Kan.

WANTED—Engineer wants position in mill or elevator; gas or steam; 23 years' experience as engineer; best of references; will go anywhere, East, West or South. Lock Box 47, Sidney, Iowa.

WANTED—Situation as miller in any size mill. Am married, use no liquor nor tobacco. I will guarantee to make your mill pay if given a half chance. Guarantee yields, percentages and quality. Am middle-aged; have lots of tools and know how to use them. Will take second place in large mill and can fill the bill. Can furnish references. Address Box 266, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction. State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Shenandoah, Ia.

WANTED—Position by a young man with seven years' experience in the grain line with one firm From elevator man to their manager. Can buy and grade wheat. Can run a warehouse and look after the flour and feed business. Have had quite a bit of experience in billing grain, flour and feed, and am also a good collector. Can give best of references. Address Box 269, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By an allround miller, a position with a good mill. Can get the best results and guarantee satisfaction. I have had 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat. Best of references on request. Can come on 15 days' notice. Address Frank Spealman, Fullerton, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced flour salesman. Would prefer a man that would be willing to reside in central Kansas, near the mill, and travel in any direction required. Address Box 268, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo., with references.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—125-bbl. steam mill with 20,000-bu. elevator, 40x60 warehouse, located on siding; mill running steady every day, with established trade; located in south central Nebraska county seat town of 2,000 population. Largest exchange of any mill in the state. Will sell cheap if taken at once. Good reasons for selling. Part cash, balance time. Address Box 265, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Five-story water-power grist mill in northern New York; elevator, hoppers, scales, conveyors, etc., fully equipped for custom or merchant grinding; now in operation. Custom grinding alone will pay 10 per cent on investment. Excellent opportunity. Reason for selling, want to engage in wholesale flour business. Price, $15,000, includes water power, machinery, good will, etc. Power unlimited. Could be used for other manufacturing. Large crops buckwheat, oats, hay and other grains in this territory bought yearly. Address D, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Fine 75-bbl. water-power flour and saw mill, in excellent location. Mill running every day and doing a first-class business. Owner's health is bad, the only reason for selling. For particulars address Box 267, care Milling and Grain News.

FOR SALE—75-bbl. flour mill, sifter system, Barnard & Leas machinery, four sets corn stones; in town of 2,500 population. Located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, sidetrack at mill door. Best of freight rates from West. Good school. Fine opportunity for the right man. For further particulars address R. O. Cotter, Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

H. O. Blakely has purchased the 75-bbl. flour mill at Alexandria, S. D., formerly operated by the Alexandria Roller Mills.

A preliminary official report places the wheat yield of India at 392,000,000 bus.

BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
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A VALUABLE PROCESS

THE process for aging and whitening flour and the basic patents covering same have withstood more litigation than any other invention pertaining to milling or any other manufacturing business.

Nothwithstanding the vast fortunes expended in suits involving the validity of the patents, infringements, and the legality of the Process itself, in the various milling countries of the world, the business built up on this invention stands today stronger than it was when the Process was first introduced. The Process itself is almost universally used, and has come to be regarded as indispensible in the manufacture of high grade flour.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

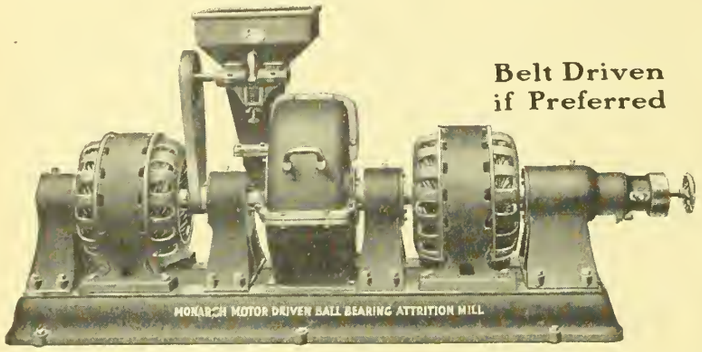
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

No Doctoring, Tinkering or Inferiority of Product

Reliability takes the place of continual promises and eternal alterations, adjustments and stoppages for repairs, just as soon as you begin to use The Satisfactory Feed Grinder,

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Ask Any Monarch Owner



Belt Driven if Preferred

The Monarch is a continuous voucher of value received.

It not only grinds with absolute uniformity and fineness, but saves power, time and lubricant, requires little or no attention from the operator and costs practically nothing for maintenance.

This is the mill that showed the way to trailers; the original, the best, The Monarch.

Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Milling Engineers

Main Office and Works: Muncy, Pa., P. O. Box 322

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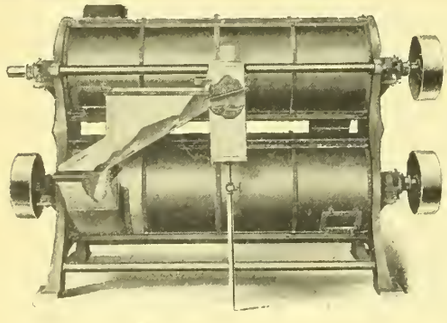

As long as wheat continues to come to the mill in a dirty, dreggy, musty, rusty condition there will be a demand for the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier. For this is the only machine that will successfully remove certain kinds of filth that other machines fail to touch.

Don't Fail to Visit
The Wolf Company's Exhibit
in the PALACE of FOOD PRODUCTS at the
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, Cal.
February 20 to December 4

WESTERN OFFICE:
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The Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is destined to find as permanent a place in the milling industry as the roller machine, flat sieve bolter and purifier. It has come to stay.

No method or system has established as lofty a record in wheat cleaning as this machine of comparatively recent invention. Send for Bulletin No. 93.

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CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

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Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

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Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
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Does Experience mean anything?

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Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

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Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

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Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

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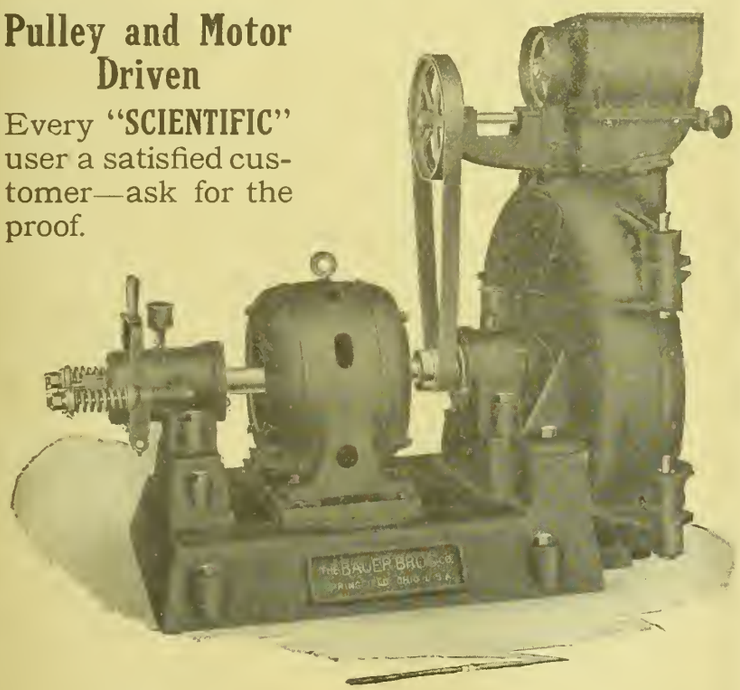
Every "SCIENTIFIC" user a satisfied customer—ask for the proof.



Built in all sizes. Saves 40% to 50% Horse Power. Saves 90% Lubricating Cost.

Write and give us your requirements.

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Ball Bearing Single Disc Grinders and Attrition Mills Our Specialty.

Hinges open like a watch, either to right or left, fitted with force feeder, safety springs, quick release and other "Scientific" features.

As a Middlings Mill it has no equal; for cracking corn it is superior to all others; next to our "Scientific" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill it is the best feed mill in the world.

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All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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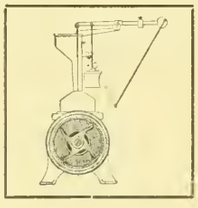
Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



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The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

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104 North 2nd Street
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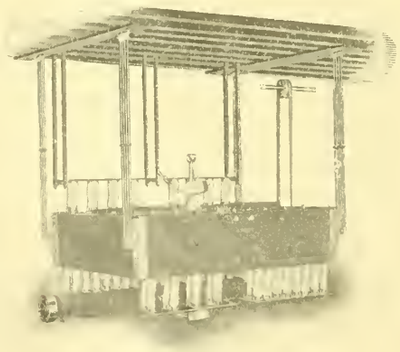

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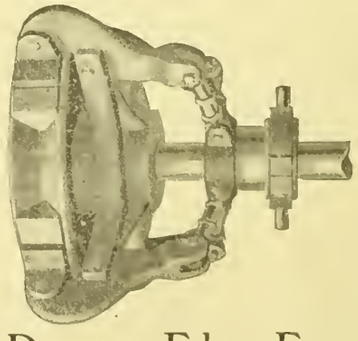

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

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"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

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Peerless Princess Flour

Excells All Others

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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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WE GRIND ONLY

Choice Turkey Hard Wheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

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Guarantaed pure and unbleached

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SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

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Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

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CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

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Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

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Just what the name implies,

"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.

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Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

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"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

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A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

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Offers for its leader

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A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

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Kansas Hard Wheat Flours

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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

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Established 1885

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HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
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The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
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NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
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STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
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If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
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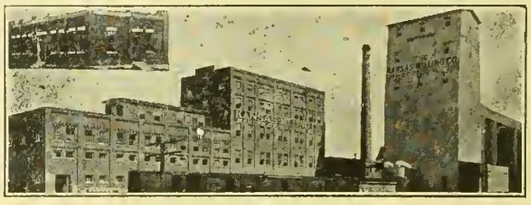

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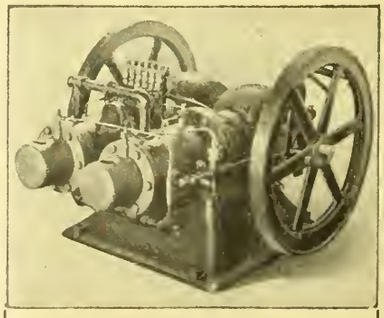

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Prefer Pure Wheat Flour

Decided Preference, Even in South, for Pure Wheat Flour Products.

By Prof. A. W. Estabrook, Kansas City.

During the high prices of wheat flour and bread there has been much said concerning the mixing of other and cheaper substances with wheat flour to make bread. Wheat is the only grain that contains gluten in the amount necessary to make light bread and some substances suggested contain no gluten at all. Considered from the point of the quality of the bread, there is no other substance which can be mixed with flour from wheat that will help its quality. Any substance not containing gluten will necessarily weaken the wheat flour, usually causing a smaller, heavier loaf. Corn flour added to wheat flour usually makes a whiter flour but a coarser loaf, and gives a corn bread flavor. The absorption will be as good or even better in this mixture than in wheat flour alone.

If potato flour is used the flour will be weakened, the fermentation very much shortened, the color of the bread darkened, a peculiar flavor given to the bread, but the bread will stay fresh and moist longer.

If kaffir flour is used the results will be very much like corn, except that the color will likely not be so good.

Considered from the point of food value, few of the adulterants equal wheat. In all of the substances used in bread the chief articles of food are the starch and protein. In all of them the starch is present in such quantities that it is not nearly all utilized by the system. The protein is nearly all used. It is protein we want when we buy food. The average wheat will carry 12 per cent protein. Potato flour has only about 5 per cent. Corn and the kaffir cereals have about 10 per cent protein. So from the point of protein food value the proposed mixtures with wheat flour are not an improvement. From the point of some of the minor food products, such as mineral matters, each substance mixed may add some value of its own to the wheat flour.

Considered from the point of economy, there is some advantage in mixing almost any other suitable grain with wheat flour. Almost all of the suitable substances are cheaper than wheat. And, aside from the economy in price, there is the economy that this mixing will cause to be used up as foods many substances which otherwise would not be relished by the large number of people. In times of food scarcity this is an important consideration.

The business will possibly not grow to any large amount, and will last only during the high prices of wheat. When wheat bread becomes cheap again people will choose to have wheat bread and eat their potatoes, corn bread and the other cereals under their own names.

The business of mixed flour is temporary only. As a general thing, the people do not want their bread made of anything but pure wheat flour. At the present time there is perhaps an excuse for the mixing of other substances with wheat flour to make bread.

NOT POPULAR IN THE SOUTH.

Mixed Corn and Wheat Flour Has Not Been Used to Large Extent.

Milling and Grain News recently asked a number of leading millers and flour jobbers about the quantity or the proportion of mixed flour which is being marketed in this country. The replies are nearly all to the same effect and in part are as follows:

Kentucky miller: "We have not seen a single package of this flour and have heard of only a few shipments being made. We do not even know how these shipments are branded."

Georgia jobber: "We have heard a good deal of mixed flour, but have seen none, and our local mill does not use any mixtures with their wheat."

Maryland miller: "We have no means of judging the amount of blended wheat and corn flour being sold in the Southeastern territory. We have been unable to draw out any orders from the South on differential of 75 cents. They seem to be very lukewarm on the entire proposition."

Texas miller: "We know of no one in this section who is using a mixture of corn flour with wheat flour. It is our information that this blend is being made for distribution in some sections of the Southeast, but we are not doing any business in that section."

North Carolina broker: "We have seen only one little lot of blended flour, and do not think the trade on it will amount to anything in our territory. Our people are very shy of any mixed goods of any kind, preferring to pay a little more and get the straight goods."

Georgia miller: "Several mills in the South are making mixed goods, but our information is that they have made very little headway in introducing it. Will state we do not believe our trade will take to this goods with alacrity, 'right off the bat,' but if it should prove satisfactory competition is so strong in this section that the use of this flour might become universal in a very short time."

Tennessee Miller: "We have heard of some mills that were turning out this flour, but none of our salesmen in the Southeast have actually seen a shipment of it. We are making arrangements to market some of this mixed flour, and hope we will be in position very soon to get a line at first hand on just how the trade is going to take to this mixed-flour proposition."

New York jobber and exporter: "As far as New York is concerned, we would say that very little, if any, corn flour is being mixed with wheat flour for sale in this city. There is some being sold for export, but even this demand has fallen off to practically nothing within the last two weeks."

Tennessee miller: 'Do not know of any blended flour that has been sold in our immediate territory. We heard that there was a lot in Atlanta, but it had not been sold. We do not believe that it will be a very popular flour, as it will have to be sold considerably cheaper than straight wheat flour in order to make it go."

Arkansas miller: "We are selling a considerable amount of corn and wheat flour. In some sections it gives the best of satisfaction and in some sections it does not. On an advancing market, when the prices are advancing very rapidly, the flour could be substituted successfully. However, on declining markets it would not be sold on a very extensive scale, and we doubt if the blend would be satisfactory as a whole."

Tennessee miller: "We have heard of such flour being offered and sold in limited quantities in a few markets only, but our traveling men do not report competition from this source, and we know of but two or three mills offering such flour. We have heard that these mills have not been very successful in introducing this blend. If this is the case it is a surprise to us, as we had expected the South would take readily to this mixture on account of its low price."

Tennessee miller: "We have not found any large demand for blended flour. In fact, our representatives in the central markets advise there has been no blended flour sold in their towns as yet. The demand for this flour, we find, is somewhat scattered and not in large quantities."

Tennessee miller: 'In our opinion, the work of instituting the sale of mixed flour will proceed so slowly that the new crop and the readjustment of price levels on pure wheat flour will nip it in the bud."

First Pay for Prize Cargoes.

The payment of $600,000 on American shipments of flour and wheat detained on board the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim and Bjornstjerne Bjornson and the Swedish steamer Fridland has been ordered by the prize court. This is said to be the first money to be paid out by the prize court on captured cargoes of American foodstuffs. The Alfred Nobel and the Bjornstjerne Bjornson have been held in British ports since Nov. 28, while the Fridland was seized on Nov. 10 and the Kim on Dec. 10 Although representatives of the American shippers and the foreign importers owning the cargoes on the seized vessels have been pushing their cases before the prize court ever since their capture, more than five months ago, no action could be secured until the past week.

The owners of the cargo of foodstuffs on board the American steamer Wilhelmina, destined for Germany, are discouraged over the delay of the prize court in giving their case a hearing. The vessel was seized on Feb. 9. It now seems unlikely that the case will come up on March 29, the tentative date for the hearing.

To Advertise Indiana Flour.

Members of the Indiana Millers' State Association will contribute to a general fund for the purpose of advertising their flour. It is planned to have advertising matter printed in the form of posters and signs and distributed throughout the state. The principal idea back of the advertising will be "Use Indiana Flour in Indiana." Individual members of the association will also aid the campaign with advertising matter of their own. Prominent roads in the state will have attractive signboards naming the qualities of Indiana flour for breadmaking and other purposes.

The Michigan State Millers' Association is also planning to take up the Indiana idea in advertising consumption of state flour within the state. Michigan millers are already sending out advertising matter showing the superiority of Michigan flour and their brands.

New York Millers Meet

Annual Meeting of the New York Millers' Association.

The annual meeting of the New York State Millers' Association was held at the Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo, on March 24, with many representative millers present. At a business session in the afternoon officers for the coming year were elected. F. J. Lingham, of the Federal Milling Co., Lockport, who has been president for the past year, declined re-election. W. V. Hamilton, of Caledonia, was elected president. As vice-president, Georg P. Urban, of the George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, was again chosen. George Motley, of the Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, was elected treasurer. It was decided to allow the executive committee to fill the office of secretary this year.

A dinner followed the business session and an address was made by A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, on the work of that organization.

The list of those present included representatives of the following mills and grain interests: Washburn-Crosby Co., George Urban Milling Co., Thornton & Chester Milling Co., Banner Milling Co., Niagara Falls Milling Co., Buffalo Cereal Co., Charles Kennedy & Co., Whitney Q Gibson, of Buffalo; J. G. Davis Co., Moseley & Motley Milling Co., J. A. Hinds & Co., all of Rochester; Federal Milling Co., Thompson Milling Co., Lockport; William Hamilton & Son, Caledonia; Porterville-Aurora Milling Co., Porterville; Acme Milling Co., Olean; Woods & Sprague, Albion; Farwell & Rhines, Watertown; Ewart & Lake, Groveland; C. C. Davison, Geneva.

Three New Elevators in Kansas.

The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan., awarded contract last week to the Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co., Kansas City, for the erection of a milling elevator of concrete construction Capacity will be 150,000 bus., which will give the Aetna Mills Co. a combined capacity at Wellington of more than 200,000 bus. Mr. Lehrack, of the construction company, says work will start immediately on the new elevator and it will be completed before the new crop starts to move.

The Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co. was also awarded contract by the Empire Milling Co., Newton, Kan., for the erection of a square elevator of 60,000 bus. capacity. This will be of reinforced concrete construction. The contract calls for its completion by the beginning of the new crop movement.

The Rea-Patterson Milling Co., of Coffeyville, Kan., let the contract last week for the construction of a 350,000-bu concrete elevator, giving the mill a total at Coffeyville of more than 500,000 bus.

Mass Convention at Toledo.

The executive committee of the Millers' National Federation has decided that the mass convention this year will be held at Toledo on June 1, 2 and 3, with convention headquarters at the Hotel Secor.

Statisticians for Western railroads testified at Chicago that advances in grain rates alone as proposed would mean increased revenues amounting to $3,000,000.

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Prize Court Procedure in Great Britain.

Great Britain is using its prize court as a means for discouraging possible sales by exporters in this country of foodstuffs and other articles needed by Germany and Austria. The British prize court ordered the first payment last week of $600,000 on three cargoes of flour seized more than five months ago. These were held in English ports for this long period, and the American exporters had their money tied up, with the possibility that it would not be refunded to them until after the war and perhaps not until several years following the war's close. In the case of the cargoes on which payment was ordered last week, the owners, immediately on notification of seizure, had filed statements showing their value and giving reasons why they should not be declared prizes. But the prize court, which is international in character, and from which there is no appeal, took its time in acting upon the evidence, and after five months of waiting announced a decision in favor of the American shippers.

With the prospect of seizure and the further prospect that it may take half a year to realize money on captured cargoes, all at the discretion of the British prize court, Great Britain easly recognizes that this is a deterrent for exporters in this country to sell to anyone but her friendly allies.

The attorney for an American shipper whose cargo was captured on Feb. 9 says of the delay in the prize court: "The Admiralty says it is expediting the 'Wilhelmina' case. Weeks ago we offered to stipulate the facts. Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary, in his note of Feb. 20, said the case would be tried in due course. If this is due course, prize court procedure is buncombe. It is difficult to avoid suspecting that the case perhaps is being intentionally delayed, so that if the court ultimately decides that the foodstuffs may proceed to Germany they will have rotted meantime. An American would find it hard to choose between indiscriminate destruction and regular capture."

In face of such a delay and the possible total loss without reparation of a cargo worth several hundred thousand dollars, there is indeed little incentive for American shippers to furnish Germany and Austria with supplies. Great Britain's prize court methods may not be fair, from the standpoint of international law, but they certainly are helpful toward aiding its embargo against Germany.

Prize court procedure changes with every war, and the procedure now employed in the British court has little in common with the prize courts of this country during the Civil War and the war of 1812. When this country was at war with Great Britain in 1812 it was not uncommon for our battleships to burn the vessels of Great Britain when captured, but when it was found necessary to seize the vessel of a neutral it was towed in to port and generally paid for immediately.

The procedure now followed in England provides that the captor of a prize cargo must state the facts to the prize court and then the representatives of the neutral shippers are allowed to present their side. In many instances it is possible for the court to declare that the vessel was not at all subject to seizure and order its immediate release. In this case international law provides that the shipper may file a claim for his loss as a result of the capture, but in the present court such claims may not be acted upon until after the war has come to an end. Should the court decide, however, that the vessel carries contraband, Great Britain would have the right to either purchase the cargo outright or offer it at auction, the proceeds of either sale to be turned over to the shippers. In case Great Britain purchases the cargo as she is doing on all captured vessels carrying flour or wheat, she has the further right to withhold payment until after the war closes.

There is no phase of international law which would countenance the esablishment of a prize court on neutral territory If this were the case disposition of prize vessels could be decided upon much quicker, but, notwithstanding the right of neutrals to many of the vessels, they have no power to induce the court to facilitate decisions. No neutral government can interfere in a prize court. In other words, the shipper is almost at the mercy of the prize court.

A Period of Records.

A period of record-breaking. This, it is now very obvious, will be the historic description of the 1914-15 milling year. Although the crop year has passed only 10 months, more records have been broken in that period than in any preceding 12 months in the history of the milling industry of the United States. The year started out with the biggest wheat crop this country ever raised, which allowed for record exports. Record activity in flour trade followed soon after the beginning of the European war, and now we have complaints of unprecedented dullness, for millers are unanimous that flour demand has never been so limited in the history of their experience. Indeed, millers have had much "bitter with the sweet."

It is a question whether exports of flour in this crop year will exceed those of seven or eight years ago, but the total of the past four or five years will no doubt be exceeded. However, there is yet a possibility that when the final figures on flour exports for the crop year are known a new high figure will be revealed. Exports of wheat in the 10 months of this crop have surpassed all records for clearances in any preceding twelvemonth, and it is not unlikely that the record set this year may stand for some time.

In average running time mills have set a few new records. Up to several weeks ago a marathon runner would have been a poor comparison with the steady pace millers maintained.

As to weekly price changes in flour markets, it can be said without hesitation that fluctuations have been wider since the war started than in any other year, which marks up another record for the crop year 1914-15. From the low point of $3.40 per bbl. for an 80 per cent patent at the beginning of the crop year to a top level so far of $8 on the same grade is indeed a wide range. This advance is the more remarkable when considered in connection with the fact that it was scored within a period of six months.

Individual export sales of flour have been record-breaking The entrance of foreign governments in the export flour business was a new factor. European sales of 100,000 bbls or more at a time were not infrequent. The year 1914-15 can lay claim to the largest single export order ever placed by a milling company in the United States.

Wheat deals for unprecedented amounts have also been made this year. Only last week Milling and Grain News printed a news item of a Kansas country operator who had sold 161,000 bus. of wheat to different parties within three hours at a total price of $241,000. In answer to this, an Oklahoma miller, G. A. Harbaugh, president of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Okla., acknowledges that this is "some" sale," but encloses a photograph of a draft made on an Atlantic Coast exporter for $215,551.76 and explains that this draft does not represent the total amount involved in this single sale, as the buyers had advanced a considerable amount soon after the deal was closed.

Unfortunately, the European war is not yet at an end, and even peace prospects are not much brighter than a month ago. Yet the unbiased observer of American commerce can already look back at the eventful period in the American flour and wheat industry since the European struggle began and find these relatively few months filled with enviable accounts. The American milling industry has given an excellent account of itself in these war times. So enviable is the record it has made that the future history of the appalling struggle will at least have one bright chapter devoted to what milling interests accomplished in face of all the uncertainty and trying trade developments never before witnessed.

The Panama Canal in Rate-Making.

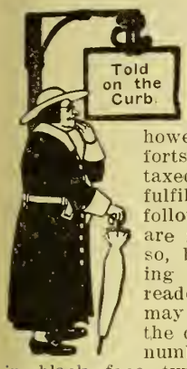
Trans-continental railroads are now preparing a petition to be presented on April 12 to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking that permission be granted them to lower all rates from the Middle West to the Pacific Coast. The proposal of railroads is to have rates on most commodities reduced to the same level as the water rates from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Pacific Coast via the canal. Certainly it is a rift in the black clouds of continual agitation for higher rates to have railroads, not shippers, actually petition for lower tariffs.

Southwestern millers will welcome this report of a proposal for a general reduction in Pacific Coast rates if flour is to be one of the commodities on which lower charges will be made. Kansas and Nebraska millers doing a flour business on the coast realize that their trade in California is in jeopardy, particularly should higher tariffs granted by the commission be made effective With the announcement of Edward Chambers vice-president in charge of traffic for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, one of the leading trans-continental carriers hauling freight from the Southwest, that all railroads would join in asking for the reduction, there is renewed hope that the changes to be asked for will re-establish Pacific Coast trade on a competitive basis. The market on the Pacific Coast has been disarranged by Panama Canal competition, and railroads were in danger of losing a large percentage of their flour tonnage. The loss to the carriers would have been as great as that to millers.

It is of considerable interest to millers to know that the rate-making influence of the canal has been favorable in this case, at least. As yet there have been no unfavorable effects from the canal on rates in the Middle West. However, the full effect of the Panama Canal competition has not been felt in the Southwest, principally because of lack of preparedness on the part of steamship interests and partly because of deranged commercial conditions created by the European war.

The Naginey Supply Co., Newcastle, Pa., has asked for incorporation papers to do a wholesale business in flour and feed. J. C. Patterson, F. M. Whitney and Wylie D. Cooper are interested financially in the new concern.

TOLD ON THE CURB.



As has been previously stated, this department "strives to please in every way." We are afraid, however, that our efforts will be sadly overtaxed if we attempt to fulfill our efforts in the following instances. We are going to try to do so, but are first passing them over to our readers, some of whom may help us to solve the questions. We have numbered each letter in black face type, which number should be referred to in replying.

* * *

The frank, open confession contained in this letter is deserving of comment.

No. 4632*. "Editor Told on the Curb, St. Louis, Mo.: Knowing that you are always willing to help out, we are writing you a full statement of our trouble and will ask you to assist us if possible. Owing to a frolic on the recent wheat market, we find our capital depleted—in fact, it has entirely evanesced. We still have our customers, however, whose requirements need from five to ten cars of flour each month. Now, we have no capital, but our junior partner will inherit a considerable sum at the death of a near relative. This relative, we learn, has just entered into the manufacture of high explosives and is giving the same his close personal supervision. Consequently, our optimism is duly merited. Now, dear sir, can you place us in touch with a miller who would be willing to take the same chances as we are, in the assurance that his claims will be paid immediately the inheritance is received?"

* * *

Now, don't all answer this one at once. Let the answers gently drift in, so that proper attention may be given to each.

No. 6783. "Editor Told on the Curb, St. Louis, Mo.: I am a dashing widow, by death; 30 years old; blue eyes; light hair; amiable and kind disposition; no religious scruples; can play piano; am a good housekeeper and will make a happy home for some man. My late husband has left me heir to a thriving flour and feed business in a Western town, but which needs the attention of an experienced man. Would like, if possible, to find a miller who is either unmarried or a widower who would be willing to consider amalgamation of both property and affections. Can you help me?"

* * *

We would advise care in investigating the following, as it has a kind of unhealthy tinge about it.

No. 8754. "Editor Told on the Curb, St. Louis, Mo.: I have a sure system for beating the wheat market. Though many of my former customers have, unfortunately, failed, the system never has. Can you put me in touch with a few sportively inclined millers with ample capital to carry through a few deals of this kind?"

* * *

This listens fine. With proper care the scheme might be brought to a state of real perfection.

No. 8657. "Editor Told on the Curb, St. Louis, Mo.: I expect to shortly take an extended trip through the various wheat-growing sections of the country. Will have plenty of time to spare to make proper observations of the growing crop. Could you place me in touch with a few millers who would be willing to engage my services at a reasonable figure? My plan is this: As you know, I am well known as a crop prognosticator. If they will furnish me with a list of their customers, will write each one a personal report each week, tempering it to suit the requirements of the mill. They can then follow up my report with a market letter quoting such prices as will conform to my findings. Am a fluent writer and will guarantee satisfaction or money returned. Please do what you can for me and believe me to be very cordially yours, Watt A Frost."

* * *

Should any of the readers of this column become imbued with a desire to follow up any of the inquiries further, they may send their communications addressed to the number and same will be forwarded to the proper parties, whose letters are on file in this office. Thanking you one and all for your kind attention,

THE PERPLEXED EDITOR.

Higginsville Milling Co., Higginsville, Mo.: "We are running mill every day, 12 hours. Flour business dull; local business fair. Nothing doing in Southern market. Demand for mill feed good. About three per cent of crop on farms. Intend building reinforced concrete storage and increase capacity about 40,000 bus. Have put in self-rising plant complete."

Elevator Roller Mills Co., Columbus, Neb.: "Running mill 14 hours daily. Local flour business fair; otherwise dull. Mill feed in good demand. About three per cent of the wheat crop still in farmers' hands. We expect to put in heater and automatic scale."

Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb.: "We are running mill 17 hours daily. Flour business is light. Local demand fair. Doing nothing in Eastern or Southern markets. Mill feed in good demand. About 10 to 15 per cent of wheat crop still on farms."

The Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan.: "Are running mill 12 hours daily. Flour business is generally dull. Mill feed business is brisk. About 12 per cent of wheat crop is still in farmers' hands in Dickinson County."

Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.: "We are running one mill 24 hours daily; one mill shut down. Flour business very quiet. Demand for mill feed better. Reserves on farms amount to about five per cent of last year's crop."

G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex.: "Running 12 hours. Flour business extremely dull, local business fair. Demand for mill feed urgent, but supply is limited. We are in the market for bran and shorts."

Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo.: "Running mill 12 hours daily. Flour business fair, locally very good. Southern markets dull. Good sale of mill feed. About two per cent of wheat crop on farms."

Centennial Mill Co., Spokane, N. Y.: "We are running mill 24 hours daily. Flour business fair, Eastern markets dull. Demand for mill feed poor. Ten per cent of wheat crop in farmers' hands."

Johnson & Johnson, Holdrege, Neb.: "Running 11 hours. Flour business dull generally. Mill feed in good demand. Ten per cent of wheat crop is in farmers' hands."

Orr Bros., Clay Center, Neb.: "Mill running 11 hours daily. Flour business slow. Mill feed good. Twelve per cent of wheat crop is still in farmers' hands in this vicinity."

Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan.: "We are running 12 hours. Flour business is generally slow. About 15 per cent of wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Liability of Railroads

Bills of Lading Under New Law Will Limit Liability of Carriers.

The Cummins amendment to the Carmack section of the Act to Regulate Commerce, which provides for the elimination in bills of lading the right of carriers to limit liability on certain kinds of freight, will have the effect of increasing all rates 10 per cent. H. G. Wilson, president of the National Industrial Traffic League, says the bill is the most dangerous piece of legislation enacted since the Act to Regulate Commerce became a law. The new bill will become effective 90 days after passage, which would make it operative after June 3, 1915.

The prime purpose of the amendment was to eliminate the double rate situation as regards live stock. It was pointed out in congress when the bill was being considered that it was of wider scope than supposed, but no attention was paid to this statement. The bill provides that railroads eliminate all limits as to liability, but as the Interstate Commerce Commission has declared legal rates on commodities with a specified liability and higher rates for increased liability, the attempt to eliminate this liability of railroads would automatically place all commodities in a higher class and cause a 10 per cent increase in rates.

However, all shipping interests are combining and will probably ask for an injunction against the bill. It is not likely that the Interstate Commerce Commission will allow the bill to go into effect. The Traffic World of Chicago says of the amendment:

"It was not until the law was on the books several days that somebody thought of the uniform bill of lading as a limitation on the liability of carriers. It was only then that the mischief claimed to be in the measure became a fairly tangible matter. Nobody seemed to remember that the classifications have a rule which makes the rates named in the tariffs depend upon the acceptance, by a shipper, of the uniform bill of lading; that if the bill of lading is not accepted, then the rates will be 10 per cent higher. But the amendment forbids limitations on liability. Therefore, as the matter now seems to stand, the uniform bill of lading is an outlaw. The shipper is not given the option. The railroad may not offer rates dependent upon the acceptance of a limitation as an alternative for higher rates. The largest question, however, is as to what effect this legislation has upon the pending query of the commission, made upon its own motion, as to whether the 10 per cent rule is reasonable. Inasmuch as limitations are made unlawful, apparently the only question is as to whether the 10 per cent rates are reasonable. Congress is presumed to know what was in the tariffs. It is presumed to know that by striking out the limitation, it made effective only those rates not affected by the limitation of the uniform bill of lading. There can be no question about the railroads being forced to justify such advances. They did not make them. Congress, for the sake of the argument, must be held to have ordered the increase. The testimony heretofore taken as to the reasonableness of the 10 per cent rule can hardly be considered, technically at least, to go to the reasonableness of rates established by congress."

First Spring Wheat Sown.

Crookston, Minn., reports the first 1915 seeding of spring wheat in the Northwest. While this is not an early date for spring wheat sowing, only once or twice before has grain ever been sown before this early in the Red River Valley, of which Crookston is one of the most important towns. Active sowing in the Northwest will not become general until after the middle of April.

Why Flour Orders Are Small.

"More capital than necessary is needed to handle flour at present quotations," said J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., while in Kansas City last week. "Flour buyers are also dubious about the future of the market, with result that they are confining purchases to the smallest possible amounts in most cases. A car of flour will cost the small carlot dealer more than twice as much as his purchases early in the crop year. This is discouraging to them."

Faces Grain Adulteration Charge.

United States District Attorney Dennis of Baltimore has filed information in the federal court at Chicago against the Armour Grain Co., charging that firm with adulterating grain for export. The grain in question was a shipment of oats, which was seized several months ago and is said to have contained barley and other added grains. Attorney Dennis stated that other grain firms had also adulterated grain intended for foreign consumption, but they would not be prosecuted until the disposition of the Armour charge is known.

February Export of Foodstuffs.

Official statement issued by Washington last week places exports of foodstuffs from the United States during February at 30,253,675 bus. of wheat and flour. Exports of flour amounted to 1,296,614 bbls., while clearances of wheat were 24,418,912. This compares with total exports in February a year ago of 7,506,044.

The clearances of wheat and flour for eight months beginning July 1, 1914, and ending Feb. 28, 1915, were equal to 239,145,387 bus., which compares with 109,131,387 bus. for a similar period a year ago. February exports of corn were 7,390,386 bus., against 879,772 in February last year; oats exports were 8,550,718 bus., compared with 118,833 in same month in 1914.

Construction work has started on the new flour mill of the Moore Milling Co., Helena, Mont., the building of which will be completed by May 1. Installation of machinery will start then, and plant will be ready for operation before new crop starts to move.

Amended articles of incorporation have been filed by the New London Milling Co., Willmar, Minn., placing capital stock at $100,000, of which half is common stock and half preferred. Marcus Johnson is president and C. S. Olson secretary.

The Continental Milling Co., Continental, Ohio, was incorporated last week with capital stock of $10,000 to do a general milling business. Herbert Greenman, C. K. Pease, A. Hartman, Harriet E. and J. B. Renner are named as principals.

The Kell Mill & Elevator Co., Vernon, Tex., has awarded contract for machinery to increase the capacity of its mill from 250 to 500 bbls. Machinery will be installed immediately and will be completed before the close of May.

A slight grain dust explosion in the plant of the Rugby Milling Co., Rugby, N. D., caused damage to milling machinery amounting to several thousand dolars.

The Texas Grain Dealers' Association will hold its next annual meeting in Galvston the latter part of May. The definite date has not been set as yet.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 29, 1915.

The slight improvement emphasized the dullness in the flour trade last week of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Practically the only new business was from established buyers in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Central states. Few orders for more than carlots were obtained by mills. The ability of millers to furnish half cars of feed with flour was the principal factor inducing buyers to place orders. A few orders were placed by bakers for single carlots, but reports to Kansas City mills indicate that this trade has enough flour on hand or contracted to carry them to the beginning of May.

With the possibility of the Dardanelles being opened soon out of the way, it is really a question as to what factor is keeping buyers out of the market. Buyers with small stocks showed the same disposition to keep out of the market. Salesmen say that rumors of the war coming to an end soon are having an adverse effect on the buying trade. The weakening market of the past week had just the same effect as a strong market would, or really had no effect at all, for the amount of new sales by mills did not aggregate more than 35 to 40 per cent of full capacity.

Mills followed lower prices closely with the fluctuations in the wheat market. For the week a net loss of about 10c to 20c was recorded. Kansas mills quoted 95 per cent flour in jutes, basis this market, 30-day shipment, at a range of $6.40 to $6.60 per bbl. For 60-day movement mills are asking a premium of 10c per bbl., but there are quite a number of companies anxious for business who are not discriminating between 30 and 60-day orders.

Southwestern Missouri and Kansas bought fancy patents at a range of $6.75 to $7.25 per bbl. in 48s cotton, delivered. Kansas City mills quote patent in carlots to established trade at $6.90 in cotton sacks, f. o. b. mill.

Notwithstanding the light output of mills, many have a surplus of clear. Local jobbers have samples of clear from a large number of country mills, but there appears to be no price standard. The exceedingly light demand from domestic markets for clear of any grade had a bearish effect on prices.

Nothing was done in the export trade last week. It is impossible to interest importers in clear flour even, offers by Great Britain on fancy clear being about 20c to 30c below asking prices of mills. Some export inquiry was reported from the continent, but no sales of any consequence were reported. Export trade is as dull, if not more so, than domestic inquriy.

Soft wheat flour trade did not improve in the past week. The South is taking very little except on old contracts, and the amount of flour yet to move on old orders is very small. Quotations on fancy soft wheat patents range up to $7.30 per bbl. in cotton sacks, Kansas City.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $6.40@6.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.90@5.30.

Mill Feed Again Tends Upward.

Strength again predominated in the mill feed market in the Southwest during the past week. Small advances were general in bran, shorts and middlings, and the undertone in the market is decidedly of a bullish character. Offerings of bran by country mills were exceedingly light, and in some instances jobbers were unable to obtain necessary supplies. Most mills were able to dispose of their entire output in mixed cars of flour and feed, as this demand was rather brisk.

Kansas City is not on a shipping basis with the East, but the demand for mill feed is so good in this immediate territory that all the output is being absorbed locally. Local feed jobbers expect Minneapolis to be on a shipping basis to this market soon. At this writing Minneapolis bran is quoted at 10c under Kansas City quotations, but a 15c differential is needed in order to allow for shipments from the Northwest. But local feed men are figuring with Minneapolis on bran, and they declare it is not at all unlikely that feed will move from Minneapolis to this market within 30 days.

Bran sold at $1.11 to $1.15 at the close, with most mills asking the top of the market. Resellers were holding their supplies at $1.15@1.19, and some are waiting for further advances in the market. Shorts also had a strong tone. Brown shorts are quoted at $1.18 to $1.24, while gray shorts sold at a range of $1.25 to $1.30 in 100-lb. sacks. White shorts are held at $1.35. Fancy white middlings were exceedingly scarce. Millers were unable to fill orders in many instances. Mixed-car buyers were allowed only a few sacks to a car. Quotations range from $1.40 to $1.42.

A factor that is reducing the country consumption of bran is the muddy roads in the Southwest. Not much field work has been done so far, and because of impassable roads farmers have been unable to haul any feed. However, condition of roads improve demand for bran will be larger, and, with the present limited output, prices are expected to be affected bullishly.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.11@1.15 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.18@1.30; white shorts, $1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.42; red dog, $2.75.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 37,150 bbls. of flour during the past week, representing an increase of more than 6,000 bbls. over that of the preceding week, when production was 31,000 bbls. Two weeks ago output amounted to 32,300 bbls. and last year 35,400 bbls.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.75@7.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.55@6.90; first clears, $6@6.35; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.90@7.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.50@6.90 corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.12@1.15; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $2.75; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.75@7.25 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.55@7.05; bran, $1.15@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.25; gray shorts, $1.25@1.35; white shorts, $1.40; coru meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.30@7.60 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.90@7.50; bran, $1.25; mixed feed, $1.20@1.25; standard shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.30@7.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.10@7.50; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.35 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.70 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Will Kaull, of F. M. Kaull & Son, Glen Elder, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week.

The Lindsborg Milling and Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kan., has closed down for repairs, after a continuous run night and day since May, 1914.

The bursting of a steam pipe in the engine room of the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., resulted in serious injuries to W. A. Mauchley, chief engineer, and Land Rockwell, a laborer. Both are expected to recover.

O. W. Wasmer, of the Concordia Milling Co., accompanied by Mrs. Wasmer, is now on the Pacific Coast, where they are attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Wasmer will return the latter part of April.

Construction work is progressing on the building for the 50-bbl. mill at Albert, Kan. Harry Arnold, owner of the company, expects to place the mill in operation by the middle of May. An elevator is being built in conjunction.

If the three mills of Wellington, Kan., complete the additional wheat storage now contemplated it will mean a total elevator capacity at Wellington of 1,050,000 bus., which will place Wellington among the largest interior elevator points.

The Hatfield & Teter elevator, at Belle Plaine, Kan., was completely destroyed by fire last week. The loss was $5,000, with insurance of $2,000. About 1,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator was owned by the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.

Charles W. Smith, of Smith, Vincent & Co., St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., was admitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade the past week. For the present Mr. Smith will continue to reside at Springfield, where he has banking interests.

The Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., has started work on the necessary remodeling in the plant of the Attica Milling Co., Attica, Kan. It is planned to have the mill, which has a capacity of 200 bbls., in operation by Aug. 1. The Hunter company purchased the plant last fall.

A. W. Estabrook, of the Estabrook Laboratories, accompanied by Mrs. Estabrook and their youug son, will leave the latter part of this week for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. They will be gone about a month, planning to stop off at the Grand Canyon and other points.

The Cherokee Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. was awarded a government contract last week to furnish one car of flour for Fort Sill, Okla., and another for Southern shipment at $3.19 per 100 lbs. in double 98s, f. o. b. mill. Another award of 59,976 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour will be made on April 2 by the army quartermaster at 308 Gumbel Building, Building, Kansas City.

H. E. Brooks, who has been sales manager for the Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kan., for several years, left that company last week for Mansfield, O., where he will become vice-president and manager of the Mansfield Milling Co., operating a 1,200-bbl. mill. With Mr. Brooks at Mansfield will be associated H. M. Witbeck, of the Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y.

The official "crop-killer," we beg to announce with pleasure, made his first report on abandonment of acreage in Kansas last week. He stated that the Wichita representative of the Orthwein Matchette Co. claims knowledge of a field of 160 acres, about seven miles southwest of Wichita, that was plowed under on account of injury sustained during the winter.

The Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., completed its most successful year, according to the annual report made at the annual meeting of stockholders and directors last week. Total gross business for 1914 amounted to $1,000,000. The output of flour in that period exceeded that of any other year by 10,000 bbls. It was decided at the meeting to erect additional grain storage to the amount of 50,000 bus., of concrete construction. W. A. Chain was re-elected secretary and treasurer of the company.

The Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., placed its mill in operation last week. Under former orders, the mill had been idle for the past two years. The newly organized company is headed by J. L. Rodney, president; B. S. B. Crumpton, secretary and treasurer, and R. W. Arndt, superintendent. The mill has been remodeled and has been put in excellent shape. Flour will be marketed on the "Quality Basis." Two leading brands will be featured by the mill—No-Risk, a high patent, and Pla-Safe, a standard patent.

C. W. Lonsdale, of the Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, is in Washington as a representative of Southwestern grain exporting interests in the demurrage problem now being considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The situation to be discussed is the result of the congestion of grain at Galveston last fall, when thousands of cars of export wheat were tied up for weeks. Under their tariffs railroads were compelled to assess demurrage charges on this accumulation. Shippers have reached an agreement with railroads whereby charges of $180,000 were assessed. It is the hope of these shippers—and they are backed by railroad representatives—that the Interstate Commerce Commission will abolish demurrage charges at Gulf exporting points and also order the present assessmeuts charged off.

The Aviston Milling Co., Aviston, Ill., announces that it will erect a warehouse at Memphis, Tenn., for the distribution of its products. C. C. Chandler will be in charge.

The Iowa legislature is considering changes to the Iowa weights and measures law, as suggested by George A. Wells, secretary of the Western Grain Dealers' Association.

The mill of the Town Creek Milling Co., Lenoir City, Tenn., was completely destroyed by fire March 18, entailing a total loss of $40,000, only partly covered by insurance.

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1915.

Conditions in the flour trade were unimproved last week. Values were weak, irregular and 15@20c lower, with milling operations curtailed. Several country soft wheat mills have shut down, and nearly all mills are now running mostly on old contracts. New business is somewhat like the proverbial "needle in the haystack," and is almost impossible to find. Export business also was light. The entire trade is in a waiting mood, owing to weakness in cash and future wheat prices, which were influenced by favorable domestic winter wheat crop reports and rumors of early peace in Europe. On just what the rumors are based is not apparent, as Germany shows no indications of yielding to the Allies and chances favor Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria joining the warring nations in the near future. The most potent indication of peace was a strong advance in the New York stock market. Russia, England, France and Germany have financed large loans in New York, and it is apparent that international banking interests would naturally be the first to secretly know of improved chances of a settlement of the war. The milling, as well as the grain trade, paid particular attention to the rise in securities on this account. Expectation of an early resumption of the attack on the Dardanelles and reports that Russia was planning early shipments of wheat from Archangel and Vladavostoc were other trade factors.

The South took flour in a fair way, and business there is being improved by high-record prices for cotton since the war started. Export sales were made to the West Indies, and on Thursday 2,000 sacks soft patent and hard clear sold to United Kingdom. On request several local mills submitted offers to agents of the Holland government for round lots, but no satisfactory replies were received. Forced sales could be made only by discounting market values as measured by wheat quotations. Saturday's sales were: One car soft clear at $5.60 jute; 1,000 bbls. hard and soft in lots on private terms; 250 bbls. extra fancy and 200 bbls. hard patent to West Indies.

Output of flour at the following mills was 57,000 bbls. last week, against 52,600 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 9,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 10,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 17,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 2,400; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.40@6.60; straight, $6.20@6.25; extra fancy, $6.05@6.15; clear, $5.50@5.65; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.45@6.70; straight, $6.25@6.35; first clear, $5.75@6; second clear and low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.60@6.70.

Rye Flour (in jute—Quote pure white at $6.40; dark, $6.20. Jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.17; soft, $1.20@1.22; mixed feed, $1.24@1.28; middlings, $1.28@1.50; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; alfalfa meal at $17@17.25 for No. 2, $19.50 for No. 1 and $20.50 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.27; middlings, $1.45@1.48.

Mill Feed Rather Weak.

Prices were irregular in the mill feed market last week. Bran was about five cents lower, while mixed feed and middlings were firm to five cents higher. Bran showed a weak tone as the trading ended, despite small grinding at the mills, the lower trend in wheat and corn products having a strong sentimental influence on values. Trade buying was mostly from regular customers, and, unlike the preceding week, there was more disposition to purchase for immediate needs only. Mills have been storing a considerable portion of their bran, and when wheat showed a decided tendency to break on peace talk there was considerable effort on the part of some holders to market bran. The South took supplies in a moderate way, and there was some light buying from the East. Dealers believe a waiting period is before the market, until general feed conditions become more clear. At the close of trading hard bran was offered at $1.17 and soft at $1.22, without takers. One car of choice alfalfa meal sold at $20.50.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was unchanged to one-half cent lower yesterday, despite a firm tone in futures. Prices were irregular to five cents down last week, and the premium over futures narrowed considerably. Mills and elevators took supplies on a small scale and receipts were slightly heavier than the preceding week. Exporters were bidders in the market at times, but no business of importance was booked. Stocks of good wheat in this market are so light that there is not much chance of a violent break in prices, unless the foreign war should suddenly terminate and a complete adjustment of values to the changed conditions be necessary. Nearly all the stock of 510,233 bus. is sold. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.44@1.46½; No. 3 at $1.43¾@1.44; No. 2 hard, $1.48@1.53 nominal.

St. Louis Notes.

Charles Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., returned last Saturday from a three weeks' stay at Hot Springs, Ark.

The Wittenberg Milling Co., of Wittenberg, Perry County, Mo., was incorporated last week with a capital of $15,000. The incorporators are W. F. and Joseph G. Weinhold and O. B. Lueders.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 56,430 bbls., against 53,120 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 870,940 bbls., against 782,840 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 73,239 bbls., against 75,077 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,206,270 bbls., against 974,070 bbls. last year.

Charles Rippin, traffic manager of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has received notice that the proposed increase on grain and grain products from points on the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad in Iowa and Minnesota to points on the Rock Island in Kansas, Oklahoma and other Southwestern states has been permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 371,970 bus., against 345,780 bus. the week before. Shipments 493,240 bus., against 541,600 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 510,233 bus., against 568,831 bus. last year. Of the present stock 13,304 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 345,577 bus. No. 2 red, 2,100 bus., No. 1 hard winter wheat and 12,002 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Oscar Lyle, crop expert for the Chicago commission firm of Chapin & Co., stopped in St. Louis last week on his way to the Southwestern winter wheat belt, where he will inspect the growing crop. Mr. Lyle predicts general loss to the crop from Hessian fly, owing to favorable weather for the pest. He said there is also a considerable section of the wheat belt that will shortly need moisture.

According to William E. Meek, of the Meek Milling Co., Christian Bernet, of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., and Louis Fusz, of the Regina Flour Mill Co., who were discussing winter wheat conditions on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange one day last week, the crop is in excellent shape for the early-sown grain in nearly all directions, and they agreed that, owing to the increased acreage, a crop loss of 20 per cent would still leave a bountiful harvest. From reports received by the three millers, the late-sown wheat is not in nearly as good condition as the early-planted.

The fifteenth annual meeting and dinner of the St. Louis Millers' Club will be held Tuesday evening at the Mercantile Club. New officers will be elected for the ensuing year and delegates appointed to represent the club at the annual meeting of directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation, to be held in Chicago on April 9. Mr. George W. Doonan, commercial agent in charge of the St. Louis office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will address the meeting on the purpose of the bureau, which will be of special interest to millers and others engaged in export business.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., March 29, 1915.

Some little business has been reported during the week, but no volume of sales of flour. This is not unexpected, in view of the market's action, which has been weak right straight through. Some mills are offering concessions for immediate delivery, but as a rule, prices are very firm, especially as to booking. Several old contracts are reported still in force which jobbers are unable to complete on account of not being able to place the goods out in the trade. Collections continue anything but satisfactory, and no immediate relief is in sight. Diversification in farm products is being preached throughout this section, and if heeded, will no doubt prove a boon to our merchants, as well as to farmers. There is very small movement of cotton, naval stores and lumber.

Mill feeds have shown considerable strength for the past week or ten days. It seems this advance has been caused by quite a number of mills having closed down. Prices have advanced several cents on both bran and shorts. Merchants are now experiencing the biggest movement in alfalfa mixed feeds than at any time during the season. Prices are firm, with slight advances noted.

Jobbers' quotations, wood basis, soft winter wheat, highest patent, $7.70@7.80; standard patent, $7.30@7.50; low patent, $7.10@7.40; pearl meal, per 96-lb., $1.80@1.85; cream meal, 10c less; pure wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.35@1.45; pure grey shorts, $1.45@1.55; corn chops, per 100-lb. sacks, $1.55@1.60; mixed alfalfa feeds, $27@34.50.

New Zealand—The export of wheat and wheat-flour is prohibited. The export of barley, oats and linseed is permitted only to English ports. By order in council of Nov. 2 the export of foodstuffs and fodder destined to foreign ports in Europe, on the Mediterranean and on the Black Sea, other than those of France, Russia (excluding Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, has been prohibited since the above date.

The United Kingdom reports that on March 1 stocks of flour and wheat in first hands amounted to 1,900,000 quarters, compared with 2,300,000 quarters in January, and 1,550,000 quarters in March last year. The supply of maize on March 1 was 750,000 quarters, against 650,000 on Jan. 1, and 1,050,000 a year ago. Oats stocks March 1 aggregated 600,000 quarters, against 435,000 quarters Jan. 1, and 600,000 March 1 a year ago.

In Berlin it is reported that the government has removed its restrictions against all wheat bread, which provided that 30 per cent of all bread mixtures should be the product of a cereal or food other than wheat. It is said that pure wheat bread may now be taken without penalty and that it is being offered for sale. Berlin, however, is the only German city reporting this step.

The secretary of state of Tennessee has granted a charter to the Tennessee River Milling Co., of Chattanooga, with authorizd capital stock of $15,000. George Smartt, Ed Findlay, P. J. Kreusel, J. F. Findlay and W. C. Bright are the incorporators. The purpose stated in the charter is to do a general milling and manufacturing business.

A Nashville miller said that farmers who have talked with him in regard to the new wheat crop in Tennessee said that the condition is not near so favorable as last year at this time. The plant has a yellow color, which is attributed to alternate freezes and thaws, with not enough snow for the proper growth.

R. Hughes Worke, member of R. H. Worke & Co., wholesale grain and hay dealers, announces that he will be a candidate for city commissioner of Nashville at the election next fall. Mr. Worke is a popular and successful merchant.

Two concrete tanks with capacity of 20,000 bus. each are being erected by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. for the Grain Belt Elevator Co., Wright, Kan.

A. W. Carpenter has resigned the secretaryship of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association of New York. He will be succeeded temporarily by A. B. Archer.

The Duncan Mills, Canton, Ill., after an idleness of many years, resumed operations last week. Corn goods will be made exxclusively. Taylor Weese is manager.

The Ashmore Gin & Grist Mill Co., New Hope, Ala., suffered a loss of $7,500 to its plant caused by a fire. Nothing definite has been decided about rebuilding.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 29, 1915.

About 10c to 20c was taken off of flour prices again the past week, but trade was again about as dull as it possibly could be, with sales limited altogether to mixed cars of flour and feed. The few straight cars of flour purchased by dealers in the state were exceptions rather than the rule. Although flour stocks throughout Iowa are considered less than normal and in many instances are almost exhausted, this fact does not seem to have any stimulating effect on trade. Lower prices, it seems, are the bugaboo of the buying trade. When mixed car buyers make a purchase they take as little flour as possible and as much feed as they can get. Many salesmen say that the feed they are able to put in cars with flour is selling the flour.

Business was about equally divided between the Southwest, the spring wheat section and local mills. Kansas and the Northwest have taken most of their salesmen out of the state temporarily, as it is a total loss to work the trade in Iowa under present conditions.

Kansas patent is quoted at a range of $7.20 to $7.50 per bbl. in 48s cotton, delivered interior points in the state. Minneapolis asked about 10c per bbl. more for short patents and about 20c less for family patents. Nebraska mills generally quote on same range as Kansas, although to a few points 10c lower prices are made.

Mill feeds were steady all of the week, with supply limited and demand good. Mills able to furnish a large proportion of bran and shorts in cars with flour have been making sales, but dealers want the feed principally. Bran sold up to a top of $25 per ton, while sales early were made at $1 per ton less. Some bran came from Kansas and Nebraska in mixed cars, but these states had none to offer in straight cars. Even the Northwest had very little to offer in straight cars. Local Iowa mills report it very easy to dispose of their feed output, which is limited because of light flour sales. Shorts are quoted at a range of $26 to $27 in 100-lb. sacks. Standard middlings were scarce, while offerings of flour middlings were exceedingly light.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.20@7.50; straight, $7@7.30; fancy clear, $6.10@6.50; low grade clear, $5.50@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.25@7.60; standard patent, $6.90@7.25; clear, $610@6.30; red dog, scarce at $3@3.50 pr 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@25 per ton; standard middlings, $26@27; flour middlings, $28.50@29.

IOWA NOTES.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Co., Hawarden, Ia., has been dissolved. The organization was not a success from the beginning.

The firm of Dunklebarger & King, which has been in the grain business at Nevada, Ia., for the past 15 years, has been dissolved. It will be succeeded by Dunklebarger & Son.

The Hunting Elevator Co. plant, at Akron, Ia., burned last week, with about 9,000 bus. of grain, causing a total loss of $25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The elevator was a new one, having been built only a year ago.

Growing wheat passed through another favorable week. As yet no "crop-killers" have started to work on the Iowa acreage, and indications are that abandonment will be exceedingly light. Wheat fields show few bare spots of winter-killed plants. Movement of old wheat is very light, mills in the state barely getting enough for their local flour trade.

Movement of corn in Iowa is being delayed by muddy roads and unsatisfactory prices. Although corn is selling at high prices, considering normal quotations on the grain, farmers in Iowa do not appear satisfied with the present price. Many are holding much more corn now than a year ago at this time, in the hope that the market will witness advances later.

The Western Grain Dealers' Association, with headquarters in Des Moines, has announced that its 1915 annual meeting will be held in Omaha on April 16 and 17. Headquarters in Omaha will be at the new Hotel Fontenelle. Grain dealers will be entertained during the convention by the Omaha Grain Exchange, members of which will banquet the dealers the night of April 16. Final program of the meeting will be completed within a week by George A. Wells, secretary.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., March 29, 1915.

The cash wheat market is easing off, but millers declare that the decrease cannot continue under present conditions. Millers refused to shade prices unless still further reductions in wheat are recorded. They say that, according to the United States Department of Agriculture figures giving the holdings of breadstuffs, a sharp upturn in the market is bound to set in.

Some of the big baking concerns believed that indications point to higher flour prices, and they made large purchases. Winter trade brands showed a good movement. Many of the smaller baking concerns who have found top grades of flour too high are substituting the lower grades.

There was a good request for spring wheat flour. Agents say that consignments are coming in rather slowly, and they are somewhat behind in filling their orders. No reductions in prices are in sight, they say, owing to the light supplies of wheat on hand and the heavy export demand.

Kansas brands of flour were unchanged. All grades are in good request, with agents reporting several large-lot transactions during the week. Carlot movement is now being placed, as the supplies of the baking and cracker concerns are meager.

Rye flour was steady. Northwestern blended was especially in good request. The cash rye market is slightly firmer, and the rye flour millers declare that indications are for higher prices. Rye bakers report that their supplies on hand are diminishing very fast.

The mill feed market showed a firmer tone this week, brought about by the snowfall the latter part of the week. Bran prices advanced $1. Middlings are selling just fair. Prices are up 50 cents The receipts of the better grades were light.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.35 @7.65; fancy, $7@7.15; family, $6.60 @6.75; extra, $6.15@6.30; low grade, $5.90@6.05.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.75 @8.20; straight, $6.85@7.35; clear, $6.25@6.40.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent. $7.95@ 8.40; straight, $7.50@7.85; clear, $6.40 @6.80.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.60@6.85; city pure, $6.80@7; city blended, $6.60@6.85.

Mill Meed—Bran, $24.75@25.50; middlings, coarse, $28@28.75; fine, $28.25 @29.25.

John Waliin is at the head of a farmers' movement at Minot, N. D., to erect a 150-bbl. flour mill. A stock company will be organized.

All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

"PURITAN"

Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

Schuyler, Nebraska

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

New York

New York, March 29, 1915.

Flour trade in this market during the past week was stagnant and while mills appeared rather anxious for business, buyers were almost absolutely disinterested. Inasmuch as the wheat market during the week showed a tendency toward lower values, buyers were of the opinion that the situation was fraught with possibilities which would soon bring about a rather lower level in flour prices. Hence they were unwilling to get aboard during the past week and such offers as they would make were too low for mills to consider. The entire flour trade in this market has been extremely quiet during the past ten days and this naturally has curtailed the demand materially. However, it is only logical to anticipate a good revival in business without much further delay as the trade is running pretty close to shore on supplies and to emphasize this fact, old purchases are being ordered out rapidly and this in itself makes it apparent that conditions are on a rather healthy basis and new business is not very far off.

There were numerous inquiries in the market during the week on extremely large lines for export, quite a few 100,000-barrel inquiries being received but as far as could be ascertained at the end of the week, none of these deals had been closed.

Spring patents were sold at $6.90 to $7.20 in sacks for 60 days shipment, the lower prices having been made at the end of the week on the break in the wheat market. In the earlier part of the week, when prices were rather higher, there were quite a few bids given by the trade at $7.00 jute which the mills were compelled to turn down at that time and later in the week when they were willing to consider same, the trade on their part withdrew. The volume of business was very small and represented odd cars here and there of particular brands which the trade found necessery to purchase.

Kansas flour also showed somewhat of a reduction in values and straights were quoted about on the same range as spring patent, namely $6.90 to $7.20 in jute, and business on Kansas flour was practically at a standstill as the trade is purchasing springs when they are in the market.

Demand in spring wheat clear was also rather quiet and mills were offering somewhat freer then of late. Fancy brands were held at $6.50 to $6.60 in jute.

Kansas clear was held at $6.60 to $6.80 in jute and a few odd cars were disposed of at around $6.70 jute.

Soft winter wheat flour was absolutely without feature as the trade paid no attention to these grades. Straights were held at $6.90 to $7.10 in wood.

Prices on mill feed were nominally unchanged for the week and the tone was rather steady but the demand was very light. City bran in bulk was held at $24.75 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.20@7.50 in bbls.; straight, $7.10@7.30 in bbls.; clear, $6.80@6.90 in bbls.; low grade, $5.90@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.30@7.50 in bbls.; straight, $6.90@7.10 in bbls.; clear, $6.50@6.70 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.50; straight, $6.90@7.20; clear, $6.60@6.80; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.00; standard middlings, $26.00; flour middlings, $30.75; red dog, to arrive, $33.25; oil meal, $36.50@37; city bulk bran, $24.75; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $24.75@33; red dog flour, $33.25.

Notes.

W. P. Tanner has moved his office from the Produce Exchange Building to the Beaver Arcade Building.

Gross & Co. have moved their office from the Produce Exchange Building to the Beaver Arcade Building.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., of Arkansas City, Kan., was a visitor on the 'Change during the week.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 29, 1915.

The flour trade is generally called quiet, but some millers state that a little better business has been done of late, especially in the export line. Domestic orders are hard to get, not only by millers here but at country points, and the small miller finds it difficult oftentimes to get what wheat he requires, the supplies in his own neighborhood being small. Mills here are usually running considerably below capacity. Prices are unchanged from last week.

The feed trade has been on a stronger basis during the past week, quite an advance in bran and middlings having occurred. The demand has not increased very much, but supplies have dwindled on account of the lack of any good flour business. Brokers are said to have been buying pretty fair quantities of bran during the past week.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8@8.20 in wood; clear, $7; low grade, $5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.75@8 in wood; pastry, $7.50@7.75; low grade, $5.50.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; standard middlings, $24.50; red dog flour, $31.50; oil meal, $34; gluten feed, $28.50.

Buffalo Notes.

Frank F. Henry, manager of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Buffalo, has gone to Minneapolis for a few days on business.

H. C. Veatch, Buffalo manager of the Kansas Milling Co. office, has gone on a business trip to Pennsylvania and the South.

William C. Brown, of the Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass., and the Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, N. Y., visited here a few days ago.

H. A. Smith, president of the Chippewa Feed & Grain Co., attended a session of the Mutual Millers' & Feed Dealers' Association at Cambridge Springs, Pa., last Friday.

Late visitors to the Corn Exchange were E. G. Craun, Tiffin, O.; J. C. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Richmond, Batavia, N. Y.; Howard Lipsey, Chicago; S. H. Pitts, Toronto.

An indictment containing ten counts has been presented by the federal grand jury against the Erie Railroad, charged with granting rebates of $4.50 per car on grain to the Globe Elevator Co., of Buffalo.

The 125-bbl. plant of the Grace Mill & Elevator Co., Grace, Idaho, has been completed and is running. George Telford is manager and H. Glaas, miller. Electric power is used.

The Dixie Flour & Grain Co. has been incorporated at Laurens, S. C., with capital of $10,000. F. K. and John Spratt, Jones C. Todd and others are interested.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 29, 1915.

The past week has offered little, if any, encouragement to millers in the way of increased business, and while some millers reported sales, it is generally on well-known brands and to established trade. From reports, it would indicate that several millers have gone into the grain business as they are cutting down their stocks of wheat. Millers all report that price is not a factor, that it is impossible to sell flour. Nearly all of the mills are down to half time and less, most of the traveling men have been called in and until the market gets on a steady basis, there is not much outlook for better business. Stocks are low in the country, but merchants are not inclined to take enough to last over a couple of weeks and are only ordering out a minimum car of flour and feed. Flour prices show a small reduction in line with wheat. Good Kansas patents are selling on basis of $7.30 to $7.60, Kansas City rate points.

The wheat market has been rather quiet, exporters being about the only buyers of wheat, export bids Saturday were $1.51, Galveston, or about $1.32 to the farmers. Receipts are light at stations on account of the lower market. It will take $1.50 to get most of the wheat out of the country as spring work is now at hand and farmers are getting into the fields as fast as they can.

Feed continues in good demand and prices show a small advance, this is owing to shutting down of mills, and scarcity of feed; prices are around $1.20 for bran and $1.45 for shorts, basis Kansas City rate points.

Notes.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., and L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., have just returned home from a two-months' tour of California.

C. V. Topping has just returned from a business trip to Denver, attending a meeting of Colorado millers and railroads, taking up the subject of estimated weight on flour and feed Mr. Topping reports a very satisfactory meeting and believes that the railroads from that section will send in a solid vote in favor of the new form as suggested.

Governor Arthur Capper has reappointed Geo. E. Ross as state grain inspector. Practically all millers and grain men in the state asked for Mr. Ross to be retained by the present administration. Mr. Ross will move his general office from Topeka to Kansas City, Kan., as under the new inspection bill it intends to do away with the practice of the Kansas City, Mo., Board of Trade sending its inspectors across the line and inspecting the grain in Kansas City, Kan.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Milers' League, has notified members in regard to the advance in California rates and how to overcome this advance for the time being. It was thought by a great many millers that the railroads would not put this advance in rates to California in as the Northwest at the same time were getting a reduction, but it now seems that the railroads will go ahead and publish these rates showing an advance of 10c per hundred on flour and 9c on wheat.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 29, 1915.

Declines of 5c to 10c per bbl. were quoted on corn goods by Kansas City and Missouri River millers the past week. Millers sold cream corn meal the latter part of the week at $3.15 per bbl. in 24-lb. cotton sacks and quoted standard at 15c to 25c under this range. Sales in mixed cars with flour and other corn products were at $3.25 for cream meal and $3.05 for standard grade.

On large orders mills made net quotations of $3.07 in 24s cotton for cream meal, prompt shipment. Standard was offered at $2.92, same basis.

Corn chop was slow sale, but is being benefited by the light output of bran and shorts. Increased orders came from Arkansas and immediate Southwestern states, but demand was principally in mixed cars with flour and corn goods. Quotations on chop ranged up to $1.39 for No. 2 yellow chop down to $1.33 for No. 3 mixed, corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, Kansas City.

A car of corn bran sold in Kansas City at $1.10 per 100 lbs., or 10c under the previous sale made more than a month ago. Very little corn bran moves through this market, St. Louis having larger outlets for the product.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 25-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.60 per 100; coarse hominy grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.60 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.33@1.39 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

George I. Kimball, of the Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, is on the Pacific Coast attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Kimball is expected to return early in April.

Corn futures are not very active, but they are following wheat sentimentally. The small declines in corn the past week enabled millers to reduce quotations on corn meal about 10c per bbl.

There appears to be some export interest in corn flour for blending. It has been demonstrated that the South is very little interested in corn and wheat flour mixtures, but there is reported an export demand for a mixture of 20 to 40 per cent corn flour and 60 to 80 per cent wheat flour. New Orleans exporters, it appears, have been corresponding with United Kingdom importers on a blend, and there is considerable interest abroad for a cheap mixture that would not materially affect the bread making qualities of flour. But the first export sale of a mixture of wheat and corn flour is yet to be made.

St. Louis, Mo., March 30, 1915.

There was no change in corn products prices last week, but trade was only moderately active. Some business was transacted in the late week, when a severe setback in the cash corn market shaded meal quotations a trifle. The high price of flour and relative low value of corn meal has favored the latter to a considerable extent, and has increased the demand for meal from the South. Straight car trade even with the South is only fair, with Texas and Louisiana the best buyers. Chop trade continues dull, but is taking on a slightly better tone, despite an irregular trend of values in mill feeds. Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b. in wood: Grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

Cincinnati, O., March 29, 1915.

A break of two cents in the cash corn market resulted in a reduction of five cents on corn product prices. The reduction brought about increased buying by both the local trade and southern points. Corn receipts were the heaviest in many weeks, aggregating 192 cars. There was especially a good demand noted for corn meal. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@1.55; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

New Orleans, March 27, 1915.

Corn goods were down in price 5c to 10c per bbl. with almost no demand. Ruling prices for corn goods f. o. b. New Orleans in bbls., basis cotton and jutes sacks were as follows: Cream meal, $3.40@3.55; standard meal, $3.35@3.40; grits, $3.55@3.65; corn flour, $3.75@3.85.. brewers' grits, $1.70@1.75; corn chops, $1.40@1.50 per 100 lbs.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1915.

Corn has ruled easy in the local market the past week, prices being lower. Corn is quoted 80 to 81 cents. Corn meal is in fair demand, and unchanged. Bolted meal is quoted $1.80 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits $1.90 per 96-lb. bag.

New Orleans

New Orleans, March 27, 1915.

Sales of the past week were not large in volume, as all news was bearish in character and the trade was looking for lower prices. Those making purchases took enough only to cover immediate wants. Mills' quotations had no attractions whatsoever, although cuts of from 15@25c per bbl. from last week. Kansas and Oklahoma mills found prices of $7 and under for patents not attractive. Straights were quoted from $6.75@6.85 and clears, although not in plentiful supply, were quoted much more freely at $6.30@6.40, basis cotton sacks. Oklahoma mills with but a few exceptions quoted the same values as Kansas, but found the same ill luck in securing orders.

The Northwest was eager to make sales. At the close of the week its quotations were fully 25@30c per bbl. under those of the week previous, but the reductions got no results. Stocks of hard spring wheat flour were low and some buyers who were in the market before the decline concluded to hold off when prices began to drop. Mills' values on Saturday were about $7@7.25 for patent in cotton; straights, $6.85@7; clears, no quotations.

Soft winter mills were eager sellers and prices were off 20@30c. There was no demand for straights or patents and mills seemed to be well sold ahead on the lower grades where there was a strong demand. Some extremely low quotations on high grades for immediate shipment were made, but the buyers seemed to be out of the market as far as patent and straight were concerned. Quotations brought no business, even though lower than usual. Indiana and Illinois mills' values on patents were $6.85@7 per bbl, and $6.75@6.85 for straight; $6.40@6.50 for extra fancy and $6.25@6.35 for clear.

Mill feed quotations were up, owing to the fact that many mills were closed down and the supply is lacking. Quotations were showing 8@10c advance from Indiana and Illinois, but owing to large stocks in jobbers' hands and the spring weather which kept down the demand, sales were light. Bran was quoted at $1.32@1.35 in cotton and jute. Kansas and Oklahoma mills seemed to be fairly well sold ahead and bran and shorts and a few offerings were made at $1.34@1.36. Shorts were quoted at $1.45@1.46.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1915.

This has been a very busy week as far as offers being made, but it has resulted in very little business from the mills. Some few cars of resold flour were handled It seems almost impossible to get the mills and buyers together this week. The mills are wanting about 20@30c above the offers made. This applied to all kinds of flour, although spring wheat flours were offered about 20c under Kansas flour of the same grade. Stocks are low and there will have to be some buying soon if the trade expect to stay in the business. A great many bakers are also looking for prices, as they will have to stock up soon. The mills are quoting all about the same figures, as there is a range of about 10c.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $6.50@6.75; low grade, in jute, $4.20@5.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.90@7.10; straight, $6.60@6.85; clear, $6.35@6.60; extra, $5.90@6.05.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $5.80@6.20.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.50@6.75; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.50@6.75.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $34.25@34.50; flour middlings, $32.50@32.75; standard middlings, $25.50@26.50; bran, $26.10@26.25; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $30.75@31.25; bran, $28.50@28.75; winter middlings, bulk, $28@28.50; bran, $28.75@29.

Notes.

The flour mill owned by John Diehl, of Greencastle, Pa., burned.

Oscar Orringer, of Pittsburg, Pa., have bought out the Pittsburg Wholesale Grocery Co.

Harvey Jarvis has withdrawn from the milling firm of Seeling & Jarvis, at Dallastown, Pa.

James S. Atkinson, of Winnipeg, Man.; John D. Dousman, of De Pere, Wis., and E. S. Lee, of Coshocton, O., were visitors to the trade the past week.

Samuel Krafick has bought the business of the Western Flour Co., of Charleroi, Pa.

Alfred Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa., a flour and feed dealer, was thrown out of an auto this week and killed.

Ezra P. Etchberger, of West Reading, Pa., died at the age of 69 years. He was a flour miller for 29 years.

Col. Frank J. Rutledge, of Pittsburg, Pa., died on March 20. Mr. Rutledge was for years a flour jobber, and the last few years had been one of the most prominent flour brokers in Pittsburg. His age was 62 years.

H. L. Gish, the flour miller of Mercersburg, Pa., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Gish stored the wheat for the neighboring farmers and made and sold the flour when low and the farmers are now demanding settlement at the present prices.

Patton Bros., of Mosgrove, Pa., have bought the old Held Flour Mill, at that place. D. R. Scheetz, an exbanker, of Richland, Pa., has bought the Weigly Flour Mill, in Jackson Township, Lebanon County, Pa. W. H. Kinney, of Reading, Pa., has rented the flour mill at Elliotson Pa. Milton Boltz has bought the Ziegler Flour Mill, at Mt. Aetna, Pa. Roy Stough, of Strinestown, Pa., has leased the flour mill of Kochenour Bros., at Mt. Wolf, Pa. C. E. Frye has bought a third interest of the J. T. Walker flourmill, at Graysville, Pa.

Disposition of January Exports.

A little less than one-third of the total January wheat exports, amounting to 24,088,000 bus., went to the United Kingdom, while Italy took nearly as much as Great Britain. The shipments were destined as follows: United Kingdom, 6,938,000 bus.; Italy, 6,705,000 bus.; France, 4,315,000 bus.; Netherlands, 1,651,000 bus.; Belgium, 26,000 bus.; Germany, 15,000 bus.; other European countries, 2,959,000 bus.; Africa, 917,000 bus.; South America, 293,000 bus.; Canada, 186,000 bus.; Mexico, 55,000 bus., and other countries 29,000 bus.

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Mixed cars for
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Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., March 29, 1915.

The flour business has been very dull the past few days, caused by the unsettled price of wheat. One day the buyers would decide that it was just about time to buy, then the next day they would decide that prices would be much lower within the next day or so, therefore they have bought very little. Jobbers have had a very good business and as a rule, their stocks are very low. There is a much demand this year for the lower grades and some of the jobbers who make a specialty of high grade flour, report that they have been forced to pay more attention to a lower grade, simply on account of the fact that the trade will not pay for the highest grades.

The grain and feed business has shown wonderful improvement within the past few weeks.

Notes.

P. McIntyre, of the McIntyre Sugar Feed Co., has made application for membership in the Memphis Merchants' Exchange.

Harry M. Glenn, of Marissa, Ill., who represents the Meek Milling Co., is now in New Orleans laid up with an attack of appendicitis.

W. K. Gwinn, manager of the Barlett Grocery Co., Lexington, Miss., also L. E. Barr, former manager of the same concern, were visiting in Memphis recently.

Ernest Wheeler, grain and flour broker, was recently admitted to membership in the Memphis Hay and Grain Association, and has just made application for membership in the Grain Dealers' Association.

A. S. Grissom, Tupelo, Miss., Southern representative for Loveland (Colo.) Milling Co., and Eaton (Colo.) Milling Co., has been confined to his bed with typhoid fever for some time. He is now very much improved, though he will hardly be able to get back on the road for some time.

Edward Drescher, general manager of the Alfocorn Milling Co., East St. Louis, spent Tuesday here in conference with some of his Southern representatives—Capt. Blanchard, of Greenwood, Miss., and Mr. Posey, of Baton Rouge, La. Capt. Blanchard is possibly the best known salesman in Mississippi, having traveled there for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Drescher reports that their business has shown a big improvement recently.

Walter White, who represents Edgar-Morgan Co., mixed feed manufacturers throughout Mississippi, was in Memphis recently. Mr. White has spent the better part of a lifetime with the Mississippi trade, and he reports that even though the trade in his territory experienced very dull business last fall and winter, on account of the low price of cotton, still they have almost entirely recovered from this and that business is now very good.

A. L. Gilster, vice president of the Buena Vista Mlg. Co., Chester, Ill., and the Steelville (Ill.) Mlg. Co., spent the week end in Memphis calling on trade. Mr. Gilster has just returned from New Orleans, having covered all the Mississippi and Louisiana trade, and while he reports that business was not rushing and while stocks are very low, still he says there is a decided improvement all along the line, therefore he considers that business will be better for the next few weeks.

Ewell C. Bassett and L. M. Bashinsky are considering the erection of a feed mill and mixing plant at Troy, Ala. A company with $50,000 capital will be organized.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., March 27, 1915.

Millers are paying five cents less for wheat than a week ago, and that should make flour 25 cents lower. But for the most part it has not declined more than half that amount. Some millers are still holding Indiana patents at last week's figure. This gives a very wide range to quotations.

Feed is down to $20 to $23 bulk at the mills and sales are only fair. The best price, $23, is being obtained locally.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.80@7; straight, $6.55@6.75; clear, $6.25@6.45. Quotations are in jute; wood 25c higher.

Mill Feed—$20@23 a ton, bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $21.50@24.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

Indiana Notes.

W. W. Ackerman who recently died at Hammond, Ind., built the first mill in that part of the state.

Francis T. Hinshaw, a grain dealer of Horton, Ind., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the federal court at Indianapolis, giving his debts as $184,386.80 and his assets as $64,501.24. The action is a result of a recent bank failure.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the past week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 15,131 bbls., compared with 12,181 bbls. in the preceding week, 7,840 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 3,037 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Members of the Indiana Millers' Association have decided to conduct a state-wide advertising campaign in an effort to increase the use of Indiana-made flour. George H. Lewis, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Edgar H. Evans, of Indianapolis, and Carl Sims, of Frankfort, Ind., were a special committee which investigated the subject and recommended the campaign.

Cable reports of crop prospects in Germany state that every effort is being made to plan a full acreage not only in this country, but also in Austria, but it is reported questionable whether an acreage 20 per cent less than normal can be planted.

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Wydler Bolting Cloth
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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
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There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

Save Money in freight, interest, insurance, and storage charges by buying in mixed cars.

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PEARL CORN MEAL

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HOMINY
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HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
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BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 27, 1915.

Our wheat market has been declining for the last few days, and today lost several cents, No. 2 hard closing at $1.45½. Receipts still continue light, 14 cars today, as against 19 a year ago.

Flour quotations generally throughout Nebraska show a reduction of 20 cents per bbl., ranging from $7.50 to $7.80 for best patents. Dullness is characteristic of the flour trade all over the state. There is a hopeful feeling, however, as stocks in retailers' hands are light.

Inquiry for mill feed in Omaha is good, but offerings from the country are very light. Jobbers and dealers are offering, f. o. b. Omaha in carlots, $22.50 to $23 for bran, $22.40 to $25 for shorts. Interior mills are asking around $23 and better, f. o. b. mill, for bran, $26.50 to $27 for shorts.

Nebraska Notes.

Fire which seems to have originated in the engine room destroyed the Minden Milling Co. plant, at Minden, Neb. Several hundred bus. of wheat were burned.

F. P. Steele has offered to take $6,000 stock in a company to build a mill at Tobias, Neb., if business men and farmers will subscribe to the remaining $2,000. A 50-bbl. mill is planned.

Omaha capitalists are interested in a flour mill project at Riverton, Wyo. Wheat acreage in the Wind River Valley adjoining Riverton is large. Work will start on the mill within the next 30 days.

A report states that O. McConnaughey, of Gibbon has traded his 200-acre farm near that town for Mrs. Roy Davis' interest in the Gibbon Flour Mills. Mr. Ashburn owns the other half interest.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Chappell, Neb., will probably add a flour mill to its business. Additional stock is being issued by the Farmers' company, and should the necessary amount be subscribed a 50-bbl. mill will be installed.

Abie Milling Co, Abie, Neb.: "Flour trade is poor, with local demand of fair volume. We are running eight hours. Feed, too, is dull. About 20 per cent of last year's wheat crop is still owned by farmers. Movement is exceedingly light."

The bill in the Nebraska Legislature asking for an appropriation for the experimental mill has been indefinitely postponed by the Legislature. The bill to prevent trading in fuures in Nebraska is meeting with great opposition from the millers. This bill has already passed the House.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Silver Creek, recently purchased the local elevator of the Omaha Elevator Co., at Silver Creek. They will take possession April 1. The company is composed of 60 local farmers and will buy and sell grain, live stock and implements.

Black Bros., Beatrice, Neb.: "We are running the mill 10 hours. Trade to the South and to local points is fair, but other sections are not taking anything. Feed is slow. About 18 to 20 per cent of the 1914 wheat crop is still in farmers' hands. Practically no wheat has moved from farms here for the past three months."

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb.: "We are running from half to full time. Flour business is picking up. Eastern markets are inactive, while we are not doing anything in the South. Local demand is fair. There is a light demand for flour for deferred shipment. Feed is in very active demand. Reserves on farms in our territory amount to 20 per cent of last year's harvest."

Omaha will entertain the next annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers' Association April 16 and 17. The Omaha Grain Exchange has prepared very elaborate entertainment plans for the grain dealers. Headquarters of the meeting in Omaha will be at the new Hotel Fontenelle. In former years the Western Grain Dealers' Association has held its meetings in Des Moines or some other Iowa point, and Omaha grain men are planning to show the Western Grain Dealers' Association a "good time" at the first convention held in this market.

Winter wheat in Nebraska did not suffer any damage the past week from the changing temperatures. Fields are in unusually good condition, with the moisture supply ample to give the plants a vigorous growth early. Movement of old wheat from farms is exceedingly light. Daily receipts at the Omaha market are not averaging 25 cars. With the large reserves held by farmers and the eager demand millers are showing for the grain, marketing by holders has been disappointing. Prices are around $1.40 per bu. in the state. There are still quite a number of farmers who expect to sell their holdings at $1.50 per bu., but a majority are holding their wheat for higher prices. How much higher than current quotations they do not seem to know.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 29, 1915.

Flour trade continued to rule quiet in this market last week, with no material change in prices. Wheat was down 5 to 6 cents during the week, but the millers have not announced a reduction in their asking prices. Wheat is quoted at $1.38 to $1.43. So far as can be learned no important contracts have been made for export, though some inquiries are being received daily. As a rule, the ideas of most export buyers are below prices asked by millers. Stocks in southern territory are light, but this is nothing new, as they have been light since prices went up to an unusually high level. Buyers seem content not to be caught with any large stocks of high priced flour. It is not now believed that there will be any large buying until after the influence of the next crop is felt, and that business will be largely of routine volume.

Feed prices have ruled steady, with millers reporting very satisfactory conditions in this department, the demand absorbing the output promptly.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.60; standard, $7.40; family, $7.30; low grade, $6.85; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7@7.15 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.40@7.60.

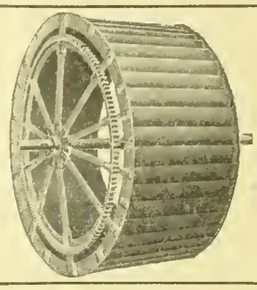
Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $25@26 per ton; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville on March 27 amounted to 48,000 bbls., compared with 45,500 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 118 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks March 27 were: Wheat, 321,500 bus.; corn, 272,000 bus.; oats, 343,000 bus.

S. D. and J. B. Bowman and A. J. Campbell have acquired the Jonesboro Roller Mills at Jonesboro, Tenn., and will have the plant placed in good condition to begin business shortly. The plant belonged to M. S. Elsea, deceased, and has not been in operation for several years. The new owners are experienced in the milling busines, and promise to give the trade of that territory satisfactory service in milling products.



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Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

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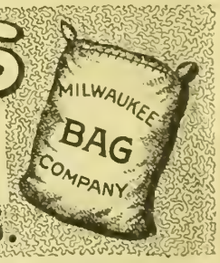
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.

Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.



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Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 29, 1915.

No price changes were recorded in the alfalfa products market here the past week. The few sales made were on practically the same basis quoted a week ago. There was a slightly weak tone in grain mixed feeds, reflecting the somewhat lower prices in corn and oats, but the rather strong tone in alfalfa meal offset this, with result that all sales of grain mixtures were mostly at the old basis.

Volume of new business was about the same as a week ago. Directions on old contracts were lighter than for some time, which caused a decrease in the output of local mixers. New sales were made principally to Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. Some business was done with Southeastern states on mixed feeds, but this trade is exceptionally light for this period of the year.

Receipts of meal at this market were in the same volume as shipments, being very light. Colorado is the principal source of supply, but most mills in that state are shipping meal direct to Eastern markets. Few have any meal to offer, most of their output being already contracted for. Kansas is not shipping any meal, except single cars to the Southeast. Nebraska has a very limited output at this time, as a result of moist hay and unfavorable grinding weather. However, the light demand for meal is in keeping with the light movement.

There is still a very narrow differential between choice meal and the same grade of hay. Quotations on choice meal were at a top of $18.50 per ton, while choice cars of alfalfa hay sold on the Kansas City market last week at $17.50 per ton. Such a differential, amounting to only $1 per ton, is in favor of an improved demand for meal, but it appears that the low price on choice is not stimulating trade, and the question is being asked why a normal difference is not quoted between choice hay and choice meal.

No. 1 meal is in limited supply, most of local supplies being No. 2, which is being quoted at $14.50 to $15.50 per ton. No. 1 is held at $16.50 to $17.50, with most sales at $17. There is a fair demand from states east of the Mississippi River for No. 2 meal.

Alfalfa molasses feed was in best demand. Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma were among the largest buyers, although a fair demand was reported from Arkansas. Other Southern states bought in a scattered way, but there is no regular demand at this time from any section of the country. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $18.50 for No. 2, $19.50 to $20 for No. 1 and up to $21 for choice. The latter grade is in very light demand, principal call being for No. 1 and No. 2. Grain mixtures are quoted up to a top of $27.50 per ton for grain dry mixed. Whole molasses grain mixed alfalfa feeds are held at $22.50 to $24.50, according to grade.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$22.50@24.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@17.50; No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $12@13.50; No. 3, $10@12; standard, $13.50@15.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

An expert in the cultivation of alfalfa says that when a farm has once become well alfalfaized, so to speak, the certainty of a paying crop is even greater than with corn Farmers haven't yet begun to half understand the possibilities of alfalfa growing.

Alfalfa meal sold last week in the Kansas City market at $18.50 for choice grade, while alfalfa hay of the same grade sold at $17.50 per ton, or a difference of only $1 per ton for grinding, millers' profits, sacks and other items entering into the cost of manufacture. Certainly $1 does not cover all of these items. In fact, some millers figure their cost of grinding hay at $2 per ton. It has been one of the principal difficulties in the alfalfa milling trade to keep meal at a differential with hay that would allow for cost of manufacture and a small profit.

Alfalfa hay, when stacked before it is quite ripe, or when it is too green, will turn brown in the stack, but this brown alfalfa is relished by live stock as much if not more than green hay. So far as results of experiments go, this brown alfalfa is just as nutritious as hay that has been cured sufficiently to prevent turning brown when stacked. In fact, many of the alfalfa-raisers in the West think they get better results when stacking their hay a little before it is ripe, or when it is a little green, which would account for the large amount of brown meal on the market. Certainly one of the most important matters before the alfalfa milling industry is that of eliminating the prejudice against brown meal. The modern feeder, with his methods of computing costs, will pay $1 to $3 a ton for color in alfalfa, but in all other feedstuffs will figure their costs very closely. Tell a feeder he is paying several dollars per ton for color alone when he buys green meal and he won't believe it. When he comes to the point where he realizes that he is paying several dollars more per ton for color alone, then and only then will the prejudice in his mind disappear.

Considerable has been said of the bad effects of alfalfa when fed to a horse, but the first cutting may be fed to horses, and without injury, if not too much is used. The trouble comes when feeding too much of it. Ten lbs. of alfalfa daily for a horse weighing around 1,000 lbs is sufficient, says a writer in Hoard's Dairyman. If the animal is doing real hard work more might be given, but when it is fed in as liberal quantities as timothy, for instance, the horse is apt to suffer from kidney trouble. The point is alfalfa hay is very rich in nitrogen, and when too much is fed it forces the kidneys to throw off more nitrogen than is necessary, and as a result they become overworked and sickness follows. Not long ago the United States Department of Agriculture undertook to determine the relative feeding value of alfalfa and compared it with other hays. They found it to be among the best, and the horses did well when receiving alfalfa hay, but the difficult part of the test was not to feed too much. Experts in charge of the tests were compelled to put several of the workmen employed in the barns where the horses were kept in the guardhouse before instructions as to the correct amount of alfalfa to be fed were followed.

St. Louis, Mo., March 30, 1915.

The price drift was higher in the alfalfa products market last week. Receipts of good hay in this and other important markets are falling off sharply and mills are finding difficulty in securing good grades. Recent wet weather in the Southwest has also interfered with supplies for the mills and several were closed down, despite liberal orders on the books. Stocks of choice meal are light here, and all offers find a ready market at firm quotations.

The strong undertone of the market was indicated by the firmness displayed by prices late in the week, when a severe break took place in cash wheat, corn and oats, and wheat feeds were lower. Jobbers handling Far Western meal are asking a wide premium over Colorado meal, but so far business on this basis has been light. While alfalfa hay maintains its firmness at the recent advance of over $1.50 per ton, there is not much chance for a decline in meal, especially as the latter is cheap, compared with the former. The output of the Colorado mills is decreasing, and, as they have been the chief source of supply, there is no chance for an accumulation of stock. Mixed feed trade was rather narrow but prices were firm with meal. Fairly large orders for alfalfa molasses meal products are being written for the South. Prices are firm. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $17@17.25, No. 1 at $19.50 and choice at $20@21; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24.50@28.50; brown, without grain, $19@21.50.

Cincinnati, O., March 29, 1915.

Alfalfa products displayed a firmer tone this week. The increase in hay prices brought about the advance. Mixed feeds and alfalfa meal advanced 50 to 75 cents. There was a good demand noted, principally from the Southern points. The local buyers are taking hold for immdiate requirements, as they look for reduced prices, owing to the springlike weather that is prevailing in this locality. The total receipts of hay this week amounted to 182 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $25.75@26.50; alfalfa meal, $26@27; molasses feed, $28@28.50.

New Orleans, La., March 27, 1915.

Sales of alfalfa hay and mixed feeds were restricted. The local trade was confined to small lots for dairymen and stablemen, with some country business for levee and drainage contractors. The biggest market was the export market for the feeding of horses and mules purchased for the allies. Large amounts of timothy hay, alfalfa hay and meal, oats and bran were sold for the mule and horse transports, but at prices which left little profit for the dealers and none for the jobbers. Quotations of alfalfa hay and meal varied little from last issue. Competition in the big contracts kept them down to the lowest basis. Hay was sold from $17 to $20; alfalfa meal at $20 to $22 per ton; mixed feeds from $26 to $32.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., March 27, 1915.

There has been more activity shown along all lines of business the past week than for many months. The weather has been ideal for farming. A very large acreage is being planted to corn. The farming industry in central Alabama seems to be changing from an all-cotton country to one of diversified farming. The large plantations covering the black prairie lands in this section are already dotted with silos and thousand of head of cattle are on pastures. This section will probably have a surplus of both corn and oats to offer this season.

Jobbers' stocks of flour are getting very low, but the demand from the country is rather light. Everybody is looking for much lower prices. Several cars of flour were sold here this week by jobbers at other points at much less than mill prices. The demand for corn and meal is considerably improved and about 20 cars were bought here this week, principally from Tennessee mills.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, fancy patent, $7.25 to $7.40, wood; standard patent, $6.90 to $7, wood; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.59.

Charles R. Russell, carlot feed dealer at Middletown, Ky., filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy last week, listing liabilities at $1,790.66 and assets at $1,404.46. He claims exemption of $408 in his assets.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships have declined slightly in value, the last one selling at $2,900, or several hundred dollars under the previous ale.

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You will find we have an almost unlimited capacity for carloads of merchandise—we can handle forty cars a day; and have space for over four thousand carloads in storage.
And rates that are as reasonable as our service is good.

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If You Want Meal--We Have It
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All animals love molasses. ***They get fat on it, too.*** It's a muscle builder. Cane Molasses Mixed Feeds are most palatable and economical.
We have storage for 7,000,000 gallons and operate about 300 tank cars. We offer service, quality and price.

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Cost of Advertising Under This Heading is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction. State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Shenandoah, Ia.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady; can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come on short notice. Address A. E. Minard, Hawleyville, Iowa.

WANTED—Position in a mill of 200 or 400 bbl. capacity, as assistant miller or night miller or all around man in mill. Several years' experience. Must be steady position. Address Jeff Hull, Beloit, Kan.

WANTED—Position by a young man with seven years' experience in the grain line with one firm From elevator man to their manager. Can buy and grade wheat. Can run a warehouse and look after the flour and feed business. Have had quite a bit of experience in billing grain, flour and feed, and am also a good collector. Can give best of references. Address Box 269, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Account of burning of plant, successful mill manager experienced in Central West is open for connection as manager or sales manager. Thoroughly trained in office, road and general mill management. Address Box 270, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Engineer wants position in mill or elevator; gas or steam; 23 years' experience as engineer; best of references; will go anywhere, East, West or South. Lock Box 47, Sidney, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 75 to 300 bbl. mill, by practical miller of 28 years' experience. Am up-to-date in all modern methods of milling. Married, small family. Write me for references. Can come on short notice. Would consider position as second miller in larger mill. G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

WANTED—A position in mill or elevator. Am 28 years old and married. Do not drink or smoke. Have had eight years' experience in mill and elevator as elevator man, second miller, bookkeeper and assistant manager. Also as operator of Metz & Weiss oil engine. Can fill position in any department of the work and guarantee satisfaction. Will give best of references. Address Valore P. Campbell, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—By an allround miller, a position with a good mill. Can get the best results and guarantee satisfaction. I have had 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat. Best of references on request. Can come on 15 days' notice. Address Frank Spealman, Fullerton, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced flour salesman. Would prefer a man that would be willing to reside in central Kansas, near the mill, and travel in any direction required. Address Box 268, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo., with references.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—125-bbl. steam mill with 20,000-bu. elevator, 40x60 warehouse, located on siding; mill running steady every day, with established trade; located in south central Nebraska county seat town of 2,000 population. Largest exchange of any mill in the state. Will sell cheap if taken at once. Good reasons for selling. Part cash, balance time. Address Box 265, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Five-story water-power grist mill in northern New York; elevator, hoppers, scales, conveyors, etc., fully equipped for custom or merchant grinding; now in operation. Custom grinding alone will pay 10 per cent on investment. Excellent opportunity. Reason for selling, want to engage in wholesale flour business. Price, $15,000, includes water power, machinery, good will, etc. Power unlimited. Could be used for other manufacturing. Large crops buckwheat, oats, hay and other grains in this territory bought yearly. Address D, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Fine 75-bbl. water-power flour and saw mill, in excellent location. Mill running every day and doing a first-class business. Owner's health is bad, the only reason for selling. For particulars address Box 267, care Milling and Grain News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., required by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, of Milling and Grain News, published weekly at St. Louis, Mo., for April 1, 1915: Editor, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Publisher, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Owner, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, none.

(Signed) W. B. BURNS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of March, 1915.

(Signed) CAROLINE HINRICKS, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 30, 1915.

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Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

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Electricity and Air

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Reliability takes the place of continual promises and eternal alterations, adjustments and stoppages for repairs, just as soon as you begin to use The Satisfactory Feed Grinder,

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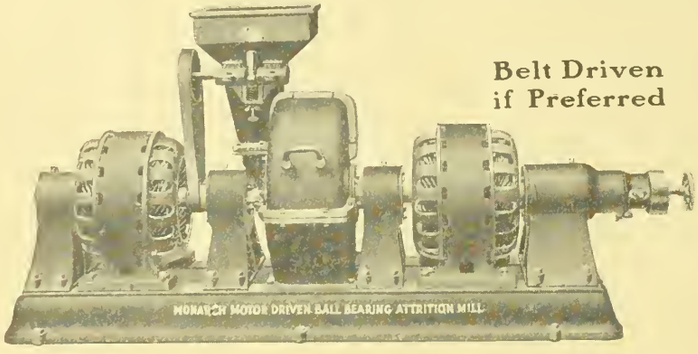

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The Monarch is a continuous voucher of value received.

It not only grinds with absolute uniformity and fineness, but saves power, time and lubricant, requires little or no attention from the operator and costs practically nothing for maintenance.

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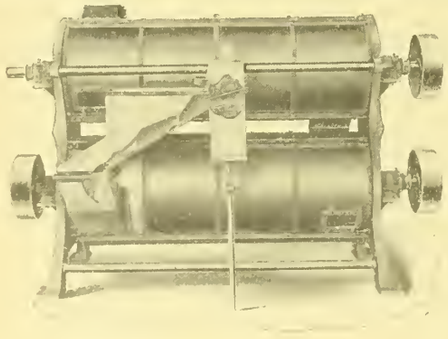

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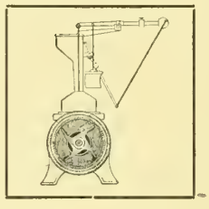

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The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

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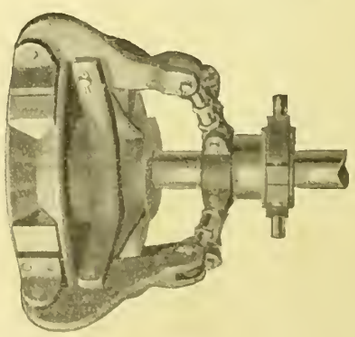

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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

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WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

Manufacturers of

Kansas Hard Wheat Flours

Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

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Haven, Kans.

Established 1885

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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

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Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

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H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
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Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
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ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
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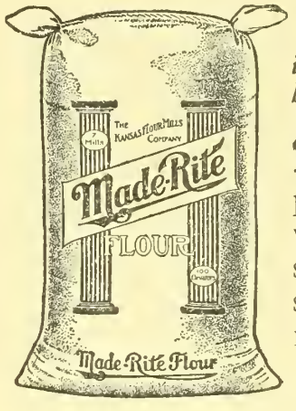

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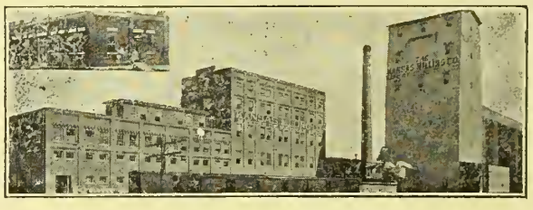

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Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
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C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
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Hard Wheat Flour
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HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
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"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
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Edgerton, Mo.

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Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

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Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

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The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

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Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

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Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

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Capacity, 500 Barrels

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Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls. Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus. Cable Address "Pfeffer" Correspondence Solicited

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Any Quantity
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WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

Grain Storage Tanks
of Hy-Rib Concrete
No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
Fireproof
Permanent
Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*
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Reinforced concrete tanks of Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.
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Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
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F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
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PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay
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FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
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STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
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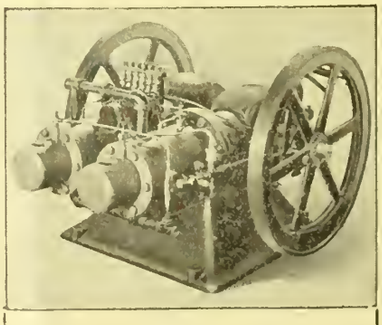
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Jacobson Semi-Diesel Oil Engine
for all kinds of work where small and medium powers are required
JACOBSON GAS ENGINE CO.
Established 1903
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Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS— CLEARS— LOW GRADES— FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
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PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal
As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.
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For New Orleans and Southern Trade in
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Write to the live wire Commission Merchants
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WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } WANTED { CORN Bran Meal Chop
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
The "Oats Specialist"
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

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Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.
Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.
It will please your customer. Ask
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Cereal Chemist
710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

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(Patent Applied for)
The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour
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Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915. | Number Nineteen

Winter Wheat Conditions

Good in Southwest, Backward in Illinois and Indiana—Hessian Fly Reports.

Kansas City, Mo., April 5, 1915.

The Southwest continues to report excellent conditions in the winter wheat area. Temperatures at the opening of this week were high and many dormant fields in Kansas and Missouri are expected to begin their spring growth this week. Rains and snows in March are proving beneficial to wheat in the Southwest, particularly throughout Kansas. Western Kansas reports a better condition now than a year ago at this time. Oklahoma and Texas fields are already green, and wheat is making rapid progress. The stand appears good throughout these states, and so far no indications of Hessian fly are apparent.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1915.

Illinois and Indiana continue to complain of dryness, spring precipitation being below normal. In parts of Illinois winter wheat fields are showing up bare, but heavy rains would improve backward wheat. Although there is a lack of sub-soil moisture in the soft winter wheat area of Illinois, Indiana and part of Ohio, millers say there is no immediate cause for alarm over wheat. But rain is needed, and the quicker it comes the better.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., April 5, 1915.

Spring wheat seeding has started in a few counties of Minnesota and the Dakotas, but sowing will not be general for some time. Precipitation has not been over-abundant, but there is no worry from this score on part of farmers.

LARGE SHIPMENT BY WATER.

30,000 Bags Move by River From Kansas City to St. Louis.

The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, will move 1,600 tons of flour, or approximately 30,000 bags of 110 lbs. each, to St. Louis via the Missouri River. Contract for space was made last week with the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. The first part of the lot was loaded on barges on Monday, April 3. The entire shipment will be handled by the boat line before April 15. The shipment is for export.

The flour is switched from the Southwestern Milling Co. plant to the wharf, loaded on board the barges of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. and delivered on board freight cars at East St. Louis, Ill., at a saving of 20 per cent of the rail rate, amounting to 3.6 cents per bbl. or 1.8 cents per 100 lbs. The rail rate to St. Louis is nine cents. The navigation company will absorb all switching charges at Kansas City on freight moving to St. Louis.

No Wheat Corner at Chicago.

The informal report of Attorney Charles F. Clyne, investigating the Chicago grain market, shows no evidence of a wheat corner. Mr. Clyne's investigations into the causes of the advances in the price of wheat are nearly completed. The attorney was in conference with Attorney-General Gregory at Washington last week. It is stated that thus far he has found no evidence to indicate the existence of a combination or "corner" which has arbitrarily forced up the price.

St. Louis Millers' Club Meeting.

The fifteenth annual meeting and dinner of the St. Louis Millers' Club was held at the Mercantile Club on Tuesday, March 30, which brought out a very large attendance of members. The St. Louis Millers' Club Quartet was present and the musical entertainment added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

George W. Doolan, commercial agent in charge of the St. Louis office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was the principal speaker. Mr. Doolan outlined the work of the federal bureau and showed how it could be of service to exporters, particularly millers. He stated that the St. Louis office was one of nine to be established by the government.

W. O. Bartholomew did not attempt to answer the question, "What is the weight of a sack of bran?" as he stated that the railroads have several different weights in their classification. He stated that a meeting had been called at Chicago by the Central Freight Association millers for April 8, at the La Salle Hotel, and he suggested that representatives of St. Louis and adjacent territory be appointed to attend this meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, George S. Milnor; vice-president, Louis Valier; secretary and treasurer, Frank E. Eichler. Directors appointed by President Milnor are as follows: E. D. Tilton, chairman; F. P. Meyer, R. H. Leonhardt, Robert Valier, E. C. Andrews, Sam P. Plant, Chris Bernet, H. B. Sparks and Charles Hezel.

Delegates to the meeting at Chicago on April 8, and to the annual meeting of directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation on April 9, are Arthur E. Bernet and Louis Valier. E. D. Tilton and H. B. Sparks will also represent the club, as they are both directors of the federation.

President Milnor called attention to the prosperous and successful year which the club had enjoyed, and the following made brief responses to his introductions: Marshall Hall, Sam P. Plant, H. B. Sparks, C. H. Litchfield and C. H. Seylt.

Attention was called to the federation mass convention to be held at Toledo the first week in June. Henry Kraft urged the attendance of a large representation from the St. Louis Millers' Club and suggested the St. Louis Millers' Club Quartet be taken to the convention.

Missouri Notes.

Work has been commenced for the new concrete elevator for the Acme Milling Co., of Knobnoster, Mo.

George F. Ireland has purchased the interest of Charles Westenkuehler in the Salisbury Milling Co., of Salisbury, Mo.

Hunt Bros. Milling Co., of Pleasant Hill, Mo., will double their elevator capacity and will make the system of handling grain more modern.

The elevator and warehouse belonging to William Pollock Milling Co., of Mexico, Mo., was destroyed at Slater, Mo. Total loss was estimated at $20,000.

The Rea & Page Milling Co., of Marshall, Mo., has awarded contract for a new reinforced concrete elevator to be built at Napton, Mo. It will have a capacity of 50,000 bus. and will be thoroughly fireproof.

Change in Kansas Feed Laws

Reduced Fees for Registration Authorized by Last Legislature.

The amended feedingstuffs law, as changed by the Kansas Legislature which recently adjourned, provides for a reduction of fees to be charged manufacturers for the registration of feeds with the experimental station at Manhattan.

Section 6, relating to registration, as amended, provides that the following annual fees will be charged: $8 for each brand, with separate registration for different plants. Flour mills over 300 bbls. shall pay $10 for each brand. Flour mills with 50 bbls. or less, $3 for each brand.

Fees for Corn Chop.

The Legislature also modified the fees to be paid on corn chop and corn bran, as follows:

"Be it also further provided that the annual registration fee on chops and corn bran shall be as follows:

"(a) $1 when the annual output of chops or corn bran does not exceed 50 tons.

"(b) $2 when the annual output of chops or corn bran is more than 50 tons and does not exceed 200 tons.

"(c) $5 when the annual output of chops or corn bran is more than 200 tons and does not exceed 500 tons."

In referring to the law, which was amended largely through the efforts of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, Secretary E. J. Smiley says that, as the law has been printed in the official paper, it is now in force and the lower fees may be paid by small chop manufacturers.

John Ismert Brought to Kansas City.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., returned to Kansas City Sunday, April 4, with his father, John Ismert, who suffered an attack of paralysis in Long Beach, Cal., several weeks ago. Mr. John Ismert, who is president of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., was placed in St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kan., where he is reported to be resting well. He is 74 years old, and for the past several years has been spending his winters in Florida and his summers in Colorado and California.

Government Report April 7.

The government report to be issued tomorrow, April 7, is expected to have condition of winter wheat April 1 show an improvement of several points over December. A crop of more than 600,000,000 bus., it is expected, will be indicated in the condition and acreage figures. Last year at this time the government report figures indicated a crop of 551,000,000 bus. of winter wheat, but an actual crop of 685,000,000 bus. was harvested.

Freeman, Clark & Wallen will operate a 50-bbl. mill at Vinita, Okla., if stock subscriptions amounting to $4,000 can be secured. The three men have subscribed to $5,000 worth of stock themselves, but need an additional $4,000 to erect and operate a 50-bbl. plant.

John E. Robbins, president of the J. E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind., has made application in the federal court for a receiver to operate the business, which is capitalized at $500,000. The company is ranked among the largest feed manufacturers in the country.

Inspection Bureau to Kansas City.

Headquarters of the Kansas Inspection Department will be removed from Topeka to Kansas City on May 1. George B. Ross, who was reappointed chief grain inspector by Gov. Capper, says that his entire office force now employed at Topeka will be transferred to Kansas City. His force of deputy inspectors and weighmasters will be almost doubled. The Kansas bureau will probably start active inspection work when new crop wheat starts to move, although no definite date is known as to when the new inspection law is to go into effect.

Fire From Dust Explosion.

Fire caused by a dust explosion in the bottom of a grain bin at the plant of the International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., entailed a loss of $25,000 to building and grain held in store. The loss was only partly covered by insurance, but plans are being considered for rebuilding. Four firemen were severely injured while fighting the fire.

Prof. Ashley, of Birmingham University, in the United Kingdom, in discussing the food problem in Germany recently, stated: "Toward the close of the last century Germany began to pass through a transformation. She had been a nation preponderatingly agricultural, but she has, more especially in recent years, become at least as largely industrial, and, vacating a position of internal self-sufficiency, took a place in the mutually dependent circle of international trade. As a result she has been an importer of necessary supplies and it has been computed that for the nation's food requirements it was needful to acquire from abroad between one-sixth and one-seventh of the total quantity consumed."

George B. Ross, a Democrat, and the chief grain inspector of Kansas, has been reappointed to that position by the Republican Governor now holding office. This would make it appear that it is the intention of Gov. Capper to eliminate all politics from the Grain Inspection Department. Now that inspection in Kansas must be done by Kansas inspectors or not at all, an efficient inspection bureau should be maintained.

The Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co., Kansas City, is now at work constructing elevators for the following mills: The Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan.; the William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; the Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan.; the Empire Milling Co., Newton, Kan.; the Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan., and the Acme Milling Co., Knobnoster, Mo.

The plant of the Farmers' Milling Co., of Norton, Kan., will be sold at receiver's sale on April 20, 1915. W. H. Chappell, of Norton, is the receiver. The mill has 150 bbls. daily capacity and is located in a good wheat county on the Rock Island main line, between Denver, Kansas City and Omaha.

Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich.: has purchased the flour mill at Stephenson, Wis. He will repair the machinery and improve the building.

A. P. Youngblood, flour broker in New York City, has incorporated his business with capital stock of $100,000.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS—As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
416 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Flour Consumption and Flour Substitutes.

"Have the public stopped eating bread?"

That is a question which millers and flour dealers have asked recently and the answer seems uncertain. Whether consumption of wheat and flour has been curtailed by the high prices, is a problem which even the statistics will not answer. There is no way to ascertain the facts for a certainty.

Millers judge flour consumption by orders. Perhaps they get a biased view of the real situation and they see everything with a diminishing lens, when trade conditions are as dull as current business is generally reported to be.

Here are the replies of a number of millers regarding the effect of high prices on consumption:

"Consumption of flour cut down by high prices."

"The consumer is using less flour since it advanced so high."

"The consumer is not using as much flour as usual."

"The consumer is not using the usual amount."

"High priced flour will curtail sales."

"Consumers are not using as much flour as in the past."

All of the above reports were from mills selling in the South where more abnormal conditions than elsewhere are prevailing. For instance, in agricultural districts in the grain states, there should be a larger consumption of wheat flour if business conditions determine the amount of that luxury—bread—which is used. Yet who has ever claimed an increased use of bread when flour was cheap and prosperity prevailed? Surely it is a poor rule that does not rule both ways.

We are of the opinion that reserve stocks are being used to a large extent and natural re-action is being felt. The trade has not forgotten the panic which followed the declaration of war and the storing of many barrels of flour by families in all parts of the country. Bakers have said that just as many loaves of bread were sold as usual but as the loaves were smaller and contained one third less flour, that the consumption of bread was reduced and consequently the same decreased proportion of flour was used.

A general conspiracy on the part of the public and the public's food advisors seems to be directed against the millers' prosperity. Yet what does it all amount to? Nearly every paper and magazine has articles about the substitutes for wheat flour. Even the government, through the Department of Agriculture, has taken a hand in the discussion. "There are some 30 substitutes that can be mixed with wheat flour in making bread," says the government authority.

Note that these are substitutes and must be mixed with wheat flour to make bread. But in all the list, there is no real substitute. What if cotton seed flour or alfalfa meal biscuits should be used as a steady diet? There would be insurrection and rebellion; bread riots which would parallel the bloody period of the French Revolution.

Potatoes and rice and corn meal, soybean meal and pea flour all have their place in the dietary, but there is nothing like good wheaten flour for bread and biscuits, and there is no substitute for it. For centuries, civilized man has developed and prospered as a consumer of white wheat flour. The European war of 1914-19—(no one knows the end) only proved the world's greatest necessity—wheat and wheat flour.

No, the public has not stopped eating bread. They are getting further and further into their reserve stocks of flour each week. The real decrease of consumption is infinitesimal. The substitution is hardly important enough to be seriously considered for there is no real substitute for wheat flour. While the waiting period, a time of re-adjustment, is unusually prolonged, there will come, as sure as night follows day, a renewed interest in flour purchasing to replace the stocks which are being used up while the consuming public and retailers and jobbers and all down the line, are waiting for "the war to end"—if it does.

A Legal Trade Agreement.

A government investigator visited a number of factories in the East and in a report stated that a part of their difficulties came from mismanagement. One phrase of mismanagement, according to the government, was the practice among the members of the association of allowing cancellations of orders, this causing considerable business demoralization.

These were not flour mills, which were being investigated but it might well have been for the important portion of the report would certainly apply to milling conditions. Why do millers allow the cancellation of orders or worse, the absolute repudiation of contracts legally made and binding upon both the buyer and seller? That this has been and is and will be the greatest evil in the business is probably conceded by all, yet what progress is being made in securing a remedy?

The manufacturers referred to said they were compelled to allow the cancellation of orders, because no one concern could stop it alone, and any combination among them all to stop it would be a violation of the anti-trust laws. That same opinion is prevalent among millers and according to a recognized lawyer making a specialty of business practice, it is not true. He says that such a combination would be both legal and proper. He points out the fundamental doctrine in this way—that the merchant or manufacturer who combines with others to deprive somebody of something which would naturally come to him by reason of ordinary natural competition is violating the law. Applying this principle to the case in point, the statement says:

"But a combination among competitors to prevent customers from cancelling orders is as different as white is from black. Customers have no right to cancel orders. If they are orders at all, they are legal contracts, and it is illegal and improper to cancel them. They could not be cancelled without the consent of the other party. I should say that competitors would have an absolute right to combine in such a way, for they would in no sense be denying to their customers anything to which they had the slightest right."

This may be held equally true of many existing trade abuses. A combination among competitors to compel customers to live up to regular terms would be absolutely legal, for it would deprive those customers only of something to which they had no right.

Millers have long had the right and the means, and the methods already exist, to absolutely do away with the losses caused by the cancellation of contracts. No one miller can do this alone. There need be no formal agreement entered into or any recognized form of association. What is required, as has often been stated in these columns, is individual insistence on good contracts with buyers and absolute and unwavering insistence that the contracts, as made, be carried out by both parties.

Some of the millers' organizations have established credit bureaus in connection with the secretary's office. More could and would be done in this line were it not for the thought that some law was being violated in exchanging information regarding buyers. The industry has also adopted different forms of sales contracts which are coming into more general use all the time. The weakest link in the chain of selling and distribution of mill products is the delivery of goods on schedule time according to the terms of the original contract. That purchases are cancelled and contracts repudiated is because the buyers make a convenience of the millers' unwillingness or inability to insist on sales being fulfilled as made.

But the blame should not be placed upon the legal obstacles, where it does not belong. It is lack of individual and collective backbone, which makes so many sales a one-sided proposition. Millers can eliminate many of these uncertainties either by agreement or otherwise, as they see fit.

Meeting the Situation.

There are new conditions to be met on every hand and the unusual and unprecedented requirements of business have complications for every one. In the milling and grain field, there is need of every effort to avoid speculation. Yet, the necessity of carrying on a business, even of small proportions, is apparent but difficult to acomplish. Prices fluctuate so rapidly that every one tries to keep stocks down and buy in as small quantities as possible.

An Illinois miller advises his customers not to speculate—to buy small orders of flour for immediate needs that the stocks may be turned often. They say: "Small bills are easier paid than large ones and short accounts make long friends."

Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association says of the situation:

"On account of not being able to buy wheat on basis of present market, the mills are making no special effort to book flour orders for deferred shipment. With few exceptions the mills advise that they are limiting bookings to 15 days shipment. Sometime ago when the wheat market was at the highest point, mills throughout the country made the serious mistake of booking orders for 30 and 60 day shipments at the extreme high prices. Shortly after these orders were booked, we had a 30c break in the wheat market which resulted in a great many of these high price orders being cancelled and in lieu thereof other orders were booked on the break and in view of the fact that the market has now recovered most of the loss, some of the mills find themselves in the position of having a number of orders booked at bottom prices. I mention this simply to show the folly of making a practice of booking orders for long-time shipment, or in other words, urging the customers to buy something which he does not want or need. This practice has cost the mills more money during the past few years than any other feature of the milling business and this speculation in flour on part of customers shall be discouraged."

Don McKay, secretary of the South Platte Millers' Club, of Nebraska says: "You can't get your competitor's customer by cutting prices. Your competitor's customer is just as shy of business as your own customers, for the reason that they sold

large part of their trade early in the season, sufficient flour to run them till harvest. By offering flour at reduced prices, we leave the impression with the merchants that we have been holding them up all season, but what we are really doing is taking 20c per bbl. out of our till of money which we have legitimately earned and handing it back to the merchant."

April Millers Meeting

Southwestern Millers' League at Kansas City, Nebraska Millers at Omaha on April 28.

Kansas City, Mo., April 5, 1915.

The Southwestern Millers' League will hold its annual meeting in Kansas City on Friday, April 16. Secretary Topping, of the League, says that a large attendance is expected at the meeting. The entire day will be consumed in taking up matters of interest to millers in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado and Texas. All of these states, it is expected, will be well represented in the attendance.

The Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, the South Platte Millers' Club, the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, the Southern Kansas Millers' Club and other local organizations in the Southwest will be represented by their secretaries.

The program for the meeting has not yet been arranged, but a number of very interesting proposals are to come up for discussion.

* * *

North Platte Millers to Meet.

Secretary Burgner, of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, announces that Wednesday, April 28, will be the date of its annual meeting. Omaha will be the meeting place, but headquarters have not yet been chosen. Secretary Burgner is now preparing a program for the meeting.

Of important interest, to be considered at this meeting, is the application of the Omaha Grain Exchange for a proportional rate on corn and corn products of 10 cents less than the current rate to Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Pacific Coast points. This rate would apply on corn and corn goods from Iowa points and would be to the direct disadvantage of mills in Nebraska.

* * *

Millers' National Federation.

Toledo is actively preparing for the mass convention of the Millers' National Federation, which will be held June 2, 3 and 4. Secretary Husband is arranging the program for the meeting, and says it will be completed soon. Of great importance at the meeting will be the discussion of conditions as a result of the war. The matter of export contracts will be taken up, also high ocean rates and war risk insurance. A very interesting program is promised.

As Toledo is the home of President Mark Mennel, of the Federation, Mr. Mennel will personally see to it that the 500 or so millers expected to attend will be entertained as never before. He has enlisted the support of the Toledo Convention Bureau and other civic organizations.

The New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.: "Mill running 24 hours daily. With the exception of some local business, flour business is generally dull. There is a good demand for mill feed. We estimate that about five per cent of wheat crop is in farmers' hands."

Ewart & Lake, Groveland, N. Y.: "Mill running on the average of 15 hours per day. Flour business fair, but poor local demand. Eastern markets good. Mill feed in active demand. At least 20 per cent of wheat crop on farms."

Grain Dealers' Meeting at Omaha.

The following is the program for the annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers' Association at Omaha, Neb., on Friday and Saturday, April 16 and 17, 1915:

Friday morning, Omaha Grain Exchange—Informal reception to visiting grain dealers on the floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Friday afternoon, Hotel Fontenelle—Address of welcome, F. S. Cowgill, president Omaha Grain Exchange; address of president Western Grain Dealers' Association, F. D. Milligan, Jefferson Ia.; report of the secretary-treasurer, George A. Wells Des Moines, Ia.; appointment of committees; "Grain Dealers' National Association," Lee G. Metcalf, president, Illiopolis, Ill.; "Public Warehouse Legislation," Edw. P. Smith, attorney, Omaha, Neb.

Friday afternoon—Automobile ride, starting from Eighteenth street entrance Hotel Fontenelle.

Friday evening—Banquet and cabaret, Hotel Fontenelle, tendered by the members of Omaha Grain Exchange to the members of Western Grain Dealers' Association and visiting grain shippers. An address by J. Ralph Pickell, editor Price Current-Grain Reporter. Subject, "Truth, a Tribute and Some Other Things."

Saturday morning—General discussion: Cost of operating a country elevator; should carriers pay claims for loss in transit based on shippers' weights when there is no bad order condition of car in evidence; preparing and repairing cars for grain loading; what constitutes good shipping weights; what constitutes a good destination weights; should the shipper issue a weight certificate to the carrier with billing; at what point does title to ownership pass from the country shipper to the buyer in terminal market delivery of grain; reinspection rules of terminal markets; delayed unloading at terminal markets.

Reports of committees.

Election of officers.

A KANSAS MARKET VIEW.

The Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan.: "On account of increased shipments from Argentine and shortage of vessel room at our ports, the foreign demand for our wheat has slackened somewhat during the past ten days. This, together with the fact that the growing crop throughout the winter wheat belt is in the best of condition, has resulted in some declines in wheat, though the market has shown remarkable strength and has not been characterized by the frequent heavy and sharp breaks of some weeks ago.

"Our exportable surplus in the United States is now estimated at 30,000,000 bus. and has been moving from our ports at the rate of 5,000,000 bus. per week until recently. With improved shipping facilities an early resumption of the export demand will soon dispose of our surplus. During the past 60 days flour mills everywhere have experienced the dullest business in years, and in order to protect themselves have disposed of great quantities of wheat which they would have held for future business in normal times.

"Having reduced their stocks of wheat to a minimum, they will be active bidders for cash wheat, with an active flour demand which is bound to materialize soon. The Kansas wheat acreage is estimated at about 95 per cent of last season, is in good condition and has plenty of moisture in the sub-soil. Some fields are reported infested with Hessian fly and the 'crop-killer' has his eye on them for future reference. Altogether, the old wheat situation looks pretty strong and our guess is that we shall have the highest prices of the season by the end of May.—C. E. Williams, Manager."

Suspend Advanced Rates

Interstate Commerce Commission Are Still Hearing Advance Rate Cases.

All the tariffs providing for the advanced rates by Western railroads, increased minimums and changes in the application of through rates at certain transit-junction points, which were suspended from Dec. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, have been further suspended until Sept. 30, 1915.

The efforts of the railroads to justify these proposed changes have been under investigation in the form of a formal hearing which is known as the Western Advance Case. The railroads—41 in number—concluded their case Monday night, March 29. Tuesday, March 30, shippers began to put in their side of the controversy, and, conforming to a definite schedule of procedure authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, may use March 30 and 31 and April 1 and 2 to rebut the testimony of the railroads which covered the point that railroads need more revenue.

This particular phase of the case—that is, whether or not the railroads need more revenue—has been assumed by several state railroad commissions. It was shown by this body in the proceedings that a farmer who operates an average 160-acre Iowa farm is able to earn, in normal years, $271, after accounting for the amount of his investment, by the same methods railroads employ in their accounting of their investment, at which rate the farmer earns five per cent. But if the farmer's personal labor is considered at a fair value for farm labor his earnings would be seven-tenths of one per cent. That farm investments are ten times greater than investments in railroads, and that increases in transportation will ultimately be borne by farmers.

According to statistics presented, Western railroads paid an average of 4.84 per cent for money in 1900 and 3.86 per cent in 1913. All outstanding bond issues, 66 in number, earned 4.6 per cent in 1914. It is contended some particular railroads may have trouble in borrowing money or selling bonds, but that is attributable to management, just like the difficulties of some farmers.

The questions concerning specific rates on specific commodities, as well as all other proposed changes relating thereto, are assigned for consideration at certain times. The increased minimum on grain products, the advance in the rate on grain and grain products, and related questions are assigned for April 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Bread From Straw Meal in Germany.

A Berlin paper announces that a cheap method has been found to draw a rich nutritive substance from straw by Prof. Hans Friedenthal, of the Berlin University. The professor's method tears the celluiar texture of the straw and in a way removes the indigestible skin. The skin is then milled. The manufacture of straw meal, according to the professor, is practicable without the use of great technical means. The bread made from such straw meal tastes like pure rye bread. With the addition to this meal of salt and fat the professor made soup. He also made batter and "caused the greatest surprise of every epicure" because, curiously enough, the soup and the batter had acquired the taste and aroma of fresh green vegetables. By the process of milling all of the constituent parts of straw—the hard, not eatable and indigestible tissues—are entirely destroyed. Straw meal can also be mixed with molasses, and is then, in the form of cakes, a very cheap feed for pigs. Further, the professor says that artificial corn for fowls and horses can be made from straw meal.

Cracker Consumption Decreases.

The consumption of crackers in the United States for the past six months has decreased about 25 per cent, according to President Brooks Morgan, of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association. As to purchases by cracker bakers, Mr. Morgan says: "I do not believe that any of the factories, large or small, have any stock of low-priced flour on hand, and I do not believe that it would be good business judgment to buy flour at the present very high prices, although I would not be surprised to see further advances, as the last government report showed a very much smaller quantity of wheat than anyone had suspected."

"I do not believe that 1915 and 1916 will be very bright for cracker bakery profits," said Mr. Morgan, "regardless of whether the war is over between now and December. First, because of the high price of raw material; second, the decreased consumption, due to general depression; third, the fact that it is a very hard matter to advance the price of package goods, which do not allow a very large margin to the retailer."

Flour for Panama Railroad.

The Panama Railroad Co., New York City, invites sealed proposals for furnishing 42,000 seven-lb. sacks of flour, either spring or hard winter wheat, amounting to a total of 1,500 bbls. Bids must be submitted not later than April 8. Detailed information can be secured from office of purchasing agent, Panama Railroad Co., 24 State street, New York.

Oklahoma Wheat Condition.

The Oklahoma Board of Agriculture, in its April report, estimates the condition of wheat on April 1 at 86 per cent, compared with 83 per cent a month ago and 88 per cent same day last year. Oats condition is placed at 81 per cent, against 83 per cent last year. Wheat acreage in the state shows an increase of 34 per cent over the area in the spring of 1914; oats acreage an increase of 33 per cent; prospective corn area, seven per cent, and kaffir, 16 per cent.

Sales of I. X. L. Water Wheels.

The Fitz Water Wheel Co., of Hanover, Pa., has reported recent sales of I. X. L. Steel Overshoot Water Wheels as follows to the following: J. W. Pendleton, Chilhowie, Va.; W. H. Brame, Madison, N. C., R. No. 2; R. H. Southerland, Henderson, N. C.; J. W. Paterson, Blantyre, Ont., Canada; William J. Kist, Easton, Pa., R. No. 2; Sterling & Sherwood, Meshoppen, Pa.; H. F. Harris, Windom, N. C.; Marshall Bros., Yorklyn, Del.; Robert Kincaid, Sewell, N. J.; J. W. Stauffer, Gap, Pa.; S. P. Pool, Buffalo Junction, Va.; Warren Miller & Son, 114 North Perry street, Johnstown, N. Y.; J. A. Hopkins, Durham, N. C.; G. A. Millard, Blountville, Tenn.; E. P. Dietz, Springvale, Pa.; Stimpson & Steele, Turnersburg, N. C.; Gonzalo Jiminez, Cerrito, Colombia.; W. N. Turner, Kokomo, Ind.; G. W. Myers, Greeneville, Tenn.; Wren & Bullock, Lexington, Ky.; Juab County Mill and Elevator Co., Nephi, Utah.; Fred J. Brusch, Norristown, Pa.; S. A. Shillinger, Stewartsville, N. J.; S. C. Little, Pittstown, N. J.; W. C. Jordan, Hendersonville, N. C.; B. R. Catlin, 917 Bank street, Richmond, Va.; Baltimore Cooperage Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. W. Wood, Ivy Depot, Va.; David Earnhart, Drumore, Pa., R. D.

Peru Milling Co., Peru, Ind.: "Mill running 11 hours daily. Flour business generally fair. Demand for mill feed slow. About five per cent of crop still on farms."

The Farmers' Elevator Co., at Litchfield, Minn., will probably build a new elevator.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 5, 1915.

Flour sales continue exceedingly light, but there is apparent slightly more interest among regular flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. With the present rather stable wheat markets, buyers seem to have more faith in prices. The small daily changes in wheat the past week stimulated buying of carlots where stocks were exhausted, and had a general favorable influence on jobbers and bakers. However, this trade did not enter the market for any large amount, but bought only carlots as they needed flour. But bakers have started to inquire for supplies to carry them into the new crop year. Most of the bakers in the Southwest and in Central states probably have enough flour in their warehouses or contracted to carry them to the middle of May or the beginning of June, but they will use old wheat flour until after July 15.

The largest order placed among Southwestern mills last week was one for the Holland government. A Kansas City mill is said to have obtained 15,000 to 20,000 bbls., but much more of this Holland business was placed in the Northwest. With this exception, practically no export business was done. Some cables were interchanged with the United Kingdom and several countries on the Continent, but temporarily, at least, prices sent out by Southwestern mills are out of line. It was even impossible to work any clear, offers by Great Britain being from 20c to 30c per bbl. too low.

Flour followed wheat closely. High patents were quoted about 10c to 15c higher for the week, reflecting a net advance of about three cents in the milling mixtures. At the close Southwestern mills offered 95 per cent flour in jutes, Kansas City, 30-day shipment, at a range of $6.40 to $6.65 per bbl. High patents were sold up to a top of $7.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered Kansas and southwestern Missouri points. A carload of 65 per cent patent was sold early in the week at an 18c rate point at $7 per bbl. A baker was the purchaser.

Eastern business was at a premium. Minneapolis and Northwestern mills still have a price advantage in Eastern markets, but even these spring wheat mills are not doing much business in the East. There is still some flour moving from Kansas to Eastern markets on old contracts, but the amount of this remaining on books of millers in exceedingly light. For quick shipment, Kansas quoted New York 95 per cent flour at $6.80 in jutes. Several carlots were sold on a basis of $6.75, delivered.

Clears are not scarce, but they are not hard to dispose of. Mills are asking stiff quotations on fancy clear, preferring to store the product rather than cut prices. For a 30 per cent clear, Kansas mills ask up to $6.20 in jute. Second clear is quoted at a range of $5.40 to $5.90 per bbl.

* * *

Soft wheat mills did a small current business in Southern states, but new sales do not amount to more than 40 per cent of capacity. Soft wheat patents are quoted up to $7.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, Kansas City. Average of all mills in southwestern Missouri is less than 45 per cent of full capacity.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $6.40@6.75 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.40@5.90.

Mill Feed Has Steady Tone.

Some bran was taken out of store to meet the demand, with the result that prices were just steady all of the week. Immediate Southwestern states were good buyers in carlots. Mills generally were able to dispose of their output of feed in mixed cars with flour and had no surplus to offer in straight carlots. Missouri and Arkansas were active bidders for bran in carlots during the entire week. Local points in Kansas were also active buyers.

Bran sold the entire week at $1.12 per 100 lbs. Mixed-car trade paid up to $1.15 for bran, Kansas City rate basis. For deferred movement, mills are quoting a premium of 5c to 10c per 100. However, a majority of mills are unwilling to sell feed for more than 10-day movement. Flour trade is so uncertain at this time that mills do not know whether they will be running at all or operating more than half time two weeks from now. Business in flour is particularly a current one, and mills are therefore limiting bran sales to current output.

Shorts had the same steady tone apparent in the bran market. No changes were made in quotations during the entire week. Gray shorts sold at the close at a range of $1.25 to $1.30. Brown shorts brought only $1.20. White shorts were scarce, selling up to $1.36. Fancy white middlings sold only in mixed cars at $1.40 to $1.42 per 100 in burlap.

The very limited output of feed puts this market out of line for Eastern business. Some mills are delivering bran to points east of the Mississippi on old contracts, but ruling quotations of Kansas mills are about five cents out of line on both bran and shorts.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.12@1.15 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.18@1.30; white shorts, $1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.42; red dog, $1.60@1.65.

Kansas City Flour Output.

An increase of 2,050 bbls. was made in the output of Kansas City mills during the past week. Only one plant is running full time. Total production for the week was 39,200 bbls., compared with 37,150 bbls. in the preceding week, 31,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 32,300 bbls. corresponding week last year.

Commission to Waive Demurrage.

A telegram received by C. W. Lonsdale, of the Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, from Commissioner Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, indicated that he had recommended to the commission that prevailing demurrage charges on export grain at Gulf ports be canceled at the earliest possible date. The Commissioner also stated that he had recommended that accrued demurrage charges from July 15 to the present, amounting to more than $160,000, be waived.

Mr. Lonsdale attended a hearing in Washington before the commission, when these demurrage charges were aired. It was pointed out that during the heavy export movement of wheat, when railroads carrying grain to Gulf ports were compelled to embargo export wheat, demurrage charges of $160,000 had accumulated and were charged up to 16 grain firms in Chicago and Kansas City. Railroads showed a willingness to cancel these charges, but were compelled by their tariffs to assess them. A decision by the entire commission is expected within a month, and it is believed that Commissioner Clark's recommendation will be concurred in by all of the commission.

Southwestern Grain Situation.

Higher temperatures prevailed over the winter wheat belt in the Southwest during the past week. Wheat is making good progress and is in fine shape. Good growing weather was reported the last half of the week in Oklahoma and Kansas and most of Missouri. Abandonment will probably be light, although it is yet too early to estimate. A few points in Kansas have reported fields as being plowed up, but reports are much lighter than a year ago.

The Missouri Department of Agriculture issued its April report on Saturday, placing wheat condition at 88.8, two points above the 10-year April average, though 10 points lower than a year ago, when condition was 98 per cent. The area to winter wheat is seven per cent larger than a year ago. Only 38 per cent of the oats area was planted by April 1, compared with 55 per cent a year ago and 22 per cent two years ago. About 32 per cent of the corn area is plowed, against 41 per cent a year ago and 28 two years ago.

Movement of wheat to the Kansas City market showed a sharp decrease, receipts amounting to 156 cars, compared with 264 cars in the preceding week, 252 last year and 203 two years ago. Elevator stocks decreased 371,851 bus., now amounting to only 1,973,461 bus., compared with 5,987,874 bus. a year ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.90@7.20 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.70@7; first clears, $6@6.20; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $7@7.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.50@6.90 corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.12@1.15; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.90@7.25 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.70@7.10; bran, $1.15@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.25; gray shorts, $1.25@1.35; white shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.40@7.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7@7.50; bran, $1.25; mixed feed, $1.20@1.25; standard shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.40@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.20@7.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.35 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.70 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

G. I. Kimball, of the Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, is expected to return from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on April 10.

The Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., has sold its elevator at Peck, Kan., to Thomas Bell, who has already taken possession.

The Farmers' Grain and Feed Co., at Sallisaw, Okla., has completed plans for the erection of a 50-bbl. mill and a 10,000-bu. elevator. Work will start on the building at once and they will be completed before the new crop starts to move.

O. M. Woods, of Liberal, Kan., has purchased the Greensburg Milling Co., Greensburg, Kan., from C. J. Dirks. Mr. Woods will increase the capacity of the mill to 100 bbls. before the new crop, when he will start operations.

The K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan., will erect two concrete storage tanks of 40,000 bus. capacity. The engine house of the mill is now being razed to make way for the tanks. A new engine room, with new equipment, will be erected before the new crop.

Depositions were taken at Abilene, Kan., last week in the case of the state against the Kansas Flour Mills Co. Farmers near Enterprise, Kan., are making an attempt to compel the Hoffman Mills, at Enterprise, to lower its dam, claiming that it has resulted in losses of several thousand dollars because of overflows.

Smith, Vincent & Co., grain commission merchants of St. Louis, have opened an office in the Postal Building, Kansas City. C. W. Smith, president of the company, has been admitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, and will take charge of the local office. A receiving and shipping business will be done.

A complete grain-conditioning outfit is being installed in the Larabee Flour Mills Co. plant, Hutchinson, Kan. An additional 75-horsepower motor will also be installed in the power room, the added power being necessary to operate the new elevator now being constructed.

The Eudora Flour Mills, Eudora, Kan., have been purchased by Mr. Sheldon, of Everest, Kan., who has already taken charge. Mr. Sheldon is an experienced miller and owns and operates a string of elevators in the state. He is considering plans for improving the Eudora mill before starting operations.

The Enid Mill and Elevator Co., Enid, Okla., appealed last week to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma from the judgment of the district court of Garfield County, in the case wherein Ada Gester received judgment for $9,000 against the mill for the death of her husband. Gester had been employed by the mill and while at work sustained injuries resulting in his death. Mrs. Gester asserted that injuries were due to the negligence of the mill company.

The William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., will abandon its steam power plant and substitute electric power, which will be furnished by the United Water, Gas and Electric Co., Hutchinson. The Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co. is now at work on the erection of concrete storage tanks for the mill with capacity of 150,000 bus., and millwrights will soon start on the installation of rolls and sifters to increase the capacity of the mill from 500 to 900 bbls. All of the construction work will be completed before new wheat starts to move.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., April 5, 1915.

Flour prices were five to ten cents higher last week, with a firm tone to the market as trading ended. It was a wheat market almost entirely, as quotations on the manufactured product were influenced immediately by price movements in the grain. On Saturday cash wheat was one-half to one cent higher, at the top of a four to five cent advance for the week. This was responsible for the closing firmness in flour.

Reports of better inquiries were heard late in the week, but only a moderate amount of new business was booked. Local stocks were reduced about 8,000 bbls. in March, but still are larger than a year ago, and a number of mills still are practically idle. Domestic purchases continue on a hand-to-mouth basis and export business was inconsiderable, with the only sales reported a couple of thousand sacks soft and one sale hard clear to the United Kingdom, and a few lots of hard flour elsewhere. Many mills, however, are looking forward to an increase in foreign orders in the near future, as wheat stocks are shrinking rapidly and it is thought will be so reduced on the end of the old crop year that business must necessarily be diverted into flour.

The South continues a light buyer of flour, but high-priced cotton, as compared with figures earlier in the war, is having a decidedly cheering influence on business sentiment, and, as stocks in dealers' hands are light, additional orders to replace stocks may develop once it becomes apparent that peace in Europe is not likely until well into the new crop year. Reports to millers from the baking trade indicate that their stocks are moderate, but probably sufficient to carry until May 1. Saturday's sales were: 500 bbls. hard by sample at $6.40 jute; 1,000 bbls. hard straight, 200 soft patent, three cars hard and soft and 350 sacks soft low grade on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 50,600 bbls. last week, against 57,000 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 7,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 8,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), none; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 2,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.40@6.60; straight, $6.25@6.30; extra fancy, $6.10@6.20; clear, $5.50@5.65; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.50@6.75; straight, $6.30@6.40; first clear, $5.75@6; second clear and low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.90@7.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $6.05; dark, $5.80; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.22@1.24; soft, $1.25; soft mixed feed, $1.30; middlings, $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed, $25.75@16 per ton; alfalfa meal at $17.50 for No. 2; No. 1 at $19@19.50; choice, $20.50@21. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.27 and middlings $1.35@1.48.

Mill Feed Is Higher.

The mill feed market was firm last week. Bran was a good five cents over the preceding week's close and mixed feed and middlings were on the up-turn. Offers from mills were light, and with the operations reduced at many mills holders were inclined to ask stiff prices on all lots for immediate or near-future shipment. Demand locally has been easily sufficient to absorb offers and little bran is going East or South, despite an urgent inquiry at present quotations. Dealers are firmly convinced that higher prices will prevail later on, even if the output is increased at the mills, as wheat stocks are running down to a point where keen competition is necessary to secure supplies. Export demands are reviving, and a decided scarcity of good wheat is likely before June. A car of hard bran sold readily as the week closed at $1.25, and $1.25 was easily obtainable for soft. A couple of split cars sold on direct order at $1.22 bran and $1.35 middlings. Mixed feed was nominally quoted at $1.30 for soft.

St. Louis Notes.

A meeting of grain dealers of northeast Missouri will be held in Kirksville on Friday, April 9.

Edwin Gloor, vice-president and manager of the Commonwealth Feed Mills Co., died as the result of a stroke of apoplexy in the offices of the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Co.

The Western Grain Dealers' Association will meet in Omaha, Neb., on April 16 and 17. A special car is being arranged for members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange who will attend.

Flour Inspector Rump, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, reports 7,493 bbls. of flour inspected in March, 1915. Stocks are as follows: April 1, 1915, 60,500 bbls.; March 1, 1915, 68,300; April 1, 1914, 56,000.

Receipts of flour last week were 66,940 bbls., against 56,430 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 937,870 bbls., against 836,420 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 58,600 bbls., against 73,329 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,264,870 bbls., against 1,049,700 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 370,428 bus., against 371,970 bus. the week before. Shipments 264,170 bus., against 403,240 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 558,689 bus., against 472,076 bus. last year. Of the present stock 12,804 bus. are No. 1 red wheat, 384,486 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 2,100 bus. No. 1 hard winter wheat and 6.455 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Eugene C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, was on his way to a barber shop one day last week when he passed Sam Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co. "Hey!" said Mr. Plant to Mr. Dreyer. "Take this dollar and get shaved." And he flashed a dollar bill before Mr. Dreyer. Mr. Dreyer grabbed the bill and continued on to the barber shop, where he was shaved, massaged and fixed up generally. Then he hunted up Mr. Plant and said: "Thanks, Sam. But you still owe the barber 15 cents. My entire bill came to $1.15. See you later."

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., recently telephoned to a garage to have his automobile meet him in front of the Planters' Hotel. Mr. Carr's regular chauffeur was ill, and a man who knew him only slightly drove the car. When the auto reached the hotel a nicely dressed man was waiting and walked toward the car. "Mr. Peyton Carr?" asked the chauffeur. "Yes," replied the man, and stepped into the car. After riding for over an hour the man instructed the chauffeur to return to the hotel. As he stepped out of the car he turned to the chauffeur and asked, "How much do I owe you?" "What!" gasped the chauffeur in amazement. "Aren't you Mr. Peyton Carr?" "Peyton Carr?" answered the man. "No. I thought you asked me if I wanted a pay car."

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., April 5, 1915.

In spite of the variations in wheat prices during the week, flour has shown little change. Millers continue to operate their plants on good time, even though sales are uncertain for the moment. Supplies are continually becoming exhausted now, for those who bought only small amounts a month ago have reached the end of their stocks and must replenish.

Feed is still lacking strength and sales are only moderate.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the last week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 7,402 bbls., compared with 15,131 bbls. in the preceding week, 4,988 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 1,504 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.85@7; straight, $6.50@6.65; clear, $6.30@6.45. Quotations are in jute; wood 25c higher.

Mill Feed—$20@23 a ton, bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $21.50@24.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

Indiana Notes.

James A. J. Brunt, banker and philanthropist, of Anderson, Ind., who died April 3, worth a million dollars, was formerly owner of a string of grain elevators in Indiana.

The W. B. Foresman Co., of Lafayette, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25.000, to operate grain elevators. The directors are W. B. Foresman, E. M. Truman and J. P. Foresman.

Memphis Notes.

A. J. Cook, of A. J. Cook & Co., reports that their business has shown a wonderful improvement within the past few weeks.

S. M. Bray, of the Century Grain and Feed Co. (Aulon) has been out of the city on business for several days. In his absence the business is conducted by his brother, J. H. Bray.

Harry M. Glenn, of Marissa, Ill., representing the Meek Milling Co., spent Sunday and Monday in Memphis. Mr. Glenn has just recovered from a severe attack of appendicitis, but reports that he is feeling fine, also that he is finding business very good.

Edward Gilster, of Chester, Ill., was working the territory tributary to Memphis recently for the Steeleville (Ill.) Milling Co. and the Buena Vista Milling Co., of Chester. This is Mr. Gilster's first trip South, and he reports that he likes it very much. He left for New Orleans.

F. C. Streufert, manager of the Humboldt (Tenn.) Milling Co., spent Monday in Memphis, calling on the trade with his broker, Ernest Wheeler. Mr. Streufert reports that since they are able to operate their corn mill the meal has helped to sell their flour and the flour to sell their meal. Therefore, their business has shown a great improvement recently.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., and the Steeleville (Ill.) Milling Co., spent Sunday and Monday in Memphis in the interests of his firms. He reports that business has shown a wonderful improvement recently. He left today to cover most of the Mississippi territory.

The Empire Flour Mills Co., Columbus, Ga., has let contract for the erection of a concrete mill building to cost $16,000 to replace its plant which burned several months ago.

Elevator stocks of corn in Kansas City decreased more than 500,000 bus. the past week, reflecting the exceptionally light receipts and a good feeding demand in territory adjacent to this market. Corn receipts in Kansas City have dropped to a minimum, and other markets report the same condition. Elevator stocks at all primary markets have been decreasing, which indicates light marketing by surplus sections and a good demand for feeding corn. Export demand is not taking much of the coarse cereal, but farmers busy with spring work are not satisfied with current quotations and are holding the grain.

WANT ADS.

Received Too Late to Classify.

ELEVATORS TO LEASE—Wanted to lease elevator in Ohio or Indiana. Give full particulars first letter. Box 321, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—Steam engine; a 50 h. p. Frost Automatic engine; good as new. Cheap. Address Dayton Milling Co., Dayton, Iowa.

PUBLIC SALE.

No. 3350.

In the District Court of Norton County, Kan.

The Bemis Omaha Bag Co., a corporation, plaintiff, vs. The Farmers' Milling and Elevator Co., a corporation, defendant.—Receivers' Sale.

The plant of the Farmers' Milling and Elevator Co., together with all fixtures and property, book, accounts, promissory notes, and all other evidences of indebtedness, including such personal property as has been used in connection with such milling plant, located on the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., in the city of Norton, county of Norton and state of Kansas, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of April, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m.

TERMS.

Cash in hand, or in case of deferred payments notes to draw not less than eight per cent interest, that will be accepted and taken at the banks at face value, without discount and without recourse.

STATEMENTS.

This milling plant is located in a city of more than 2,000 inhabitants, in one of the best wheat-growing counties in northwest Kansas, and in one of the best and most progressive cities in northwest Kansas, is a four-story frame building, 150 bbls. capacity, six double stands of rollers, machinery and building in good, first-class condition.

Any person desiring further information concerning such property will receive prompt response by addressing W. H. Chappell, Receiver, Norton, Kan.

Dated at Norton, Kan., March 16, 1915. W. H. CHAPPELL, Receiver.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 5, 1915.

Not much is doing in the flour trade and mills are running light in almost every instance. This seems to be true of most mills in this section, though some export business is reported by certain mills at points in western New York. All purchases in the domestic trade are being made for immediate requirements and these are smaller than usual. Grocers state that their customers are economizing on flour as much as possible, while bakers also call business dull. Prices are unchanged from last week.

The feed market is quiet and firmer. The prices have gone up, but not so much on account of increased buying as of the lack of supplies. Mills are being operated at such reduced capacity that feed is not being accumulated to any extent. Western prices are said to be higher than those in the east, and unless better business starts up here soon an increase in prices is looked for. Even mixed-car orders are scarce and all buyers are taking only what they have to have for immediate use.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8@8.25 in wood; clear, $7; low grade, $5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.75@8 in wood; pastry, $7.50 @7.75; low grade, $5.50.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $25; standard middlings, $25; red dog flour, $32.50; oil meal, $32.50; gluten feed, $28.50.

Buffalo Notes.

J. J. Campbell, of Hartford, Conn., the Eastern representative of the H-O Co., was here last week on business.

J. S. Terry, manager of the Buffalo office of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co.'s office, is making a business trip to the southern tier of the state.

The officers of the New York State Millers' Association are making an effort to increase the membership during the coming year and the schedule of dues has been arranged so that the small miller will find it no hardship to pay his share.

The Belgian relief fund of Buffalo purchased from local mills 8,169¼ bbls. of flour. In addition to its own purchases, the committee has secured large orders from New York and Philadelphia for flour turned out in this city, and the Buffalo mills have had $200,000 worth of business in Belgian flour.

Late visitors to the Corn Exchange included the following: W. A. Keyes, Rush, N. Y.; E. F. Martin, West Henrietta; W. H. Danforth, St. Louis; L. F. Brown, Milwaukee; H. H. Dean, Bluffton, Ind.; J. H. Newman, Rochester; A. C. Randall, Minneapolis; E. H. Hogan, Bradford, Pa.; R. C. Wahl, Rochester.

Kiddoo Milling Co., Coffey, Kan.: "We are running mill two days per week. Flour business no good; local business fair. Southern markets very dull. Demand for mill feed good. Five per cent of wheat crop still in farmers' hands."

L. C. Tyson, R. G. Chandler and Homer Little have organized a new wholesale and retail feed codpany at Heber Springs, Ark. They have leased a building and are open for business.

The firm of Curry & Montgomery has been formed at Edinburg, Tex. They expect to build a small elevator and install a corn sheller and buy and ship corn.

John O. Reed has purchased the flour and feed mill of Charles C. Johnson, of Whitehall, Mo. The consideration mentioned in the deed was $7,000.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 5, 1915.

Flour prices ruled about steady in this market last week, placing quotations on a parity with wheat. This decline was due at the end of the preceding week, but millers are very slow about making any sharp cuts since wheat begun fluctuating so rapidly. Greater activity is reported in orders for flour for immediate delivery in the Southern territory, with all advices indicating that stocks of jobbers are very low, and that they are being forced to buy more freely for current needs. There is, however, little change in the attitude of buyers, and they are not frightened by the fluctuations of wheat from day to day. Export interest is reported quiet, few inquiries being received. Wheat ruled about steady in this market last week, being quoted at $1.38 to $1.43.

Nebraska Notes.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.30; standard, $7.10; family, $7; low grade, $6.55; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7@7.25 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.40@7.60.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings, $29@30 per ton.

Notes.

Mill feed has ruled much firmer in this market, mills advancing prices $1 per ton, and some of them being oversold.

Stocks of flour as Nashville at the end of the week were 47,000 bbls., compared with 48,000 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

Barbee & Sons have purchased the roller mills and elevator of E. H. Smith at Watertown, Tenn., the consideration being given as $45,000.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 145 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat, 258,760 bus.; corn, 260,000 bus.; oats, 271,000 bus.

Important additions of machinery are to be made at the Afton Roller Mills at Afton, Tenn. The mills are operated by W. H. Earnest, and it is announced he has perfected plans for new equipment that will increase capacity.

The Red River Milling Co., of Fergus Falls, Minn., is planning to build a new brick and concrete flour mill to take the place of the mill which was burned about two weeks ago. The fire insurance has been adjusted and the company will receive about $52,000.

The capital stock of the Okolona Grain and Stock Co., of Napoleon, O., has been increased from $12,000 to $25,000. The company has purchased the John Long elevator and now have a monopoly of the grain business in that town.

The Jonesboro Roller Mills, at Jonesboro, Tenn., have been opened by a new firm composed of S. D. and J. B. Bowmen and A. J. Campbell. The mill has not been in operation for several years, since the death of the former owner, M. S. Elsea.

It is proposed to build a new flour mill at Cando, N. D. The location has been investigated by different parties and it is expected a mill of from 125 to 400 bbls. daily capacity will be erected.

All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

"PURITAN"

Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

Schuyler, Nebraska

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Nebraska

Omaha, April 3, 1915.

After a day's rest wheat market here was a little stronger, gaining ½ a cent, No. 2 hard closing at $1.48. The receipts were 19 cars, exactly the same number as received a year ago.

The demand is light, millers are not in evidence, their trade is dull and they are not inclined, with conditions surrounding the wheat market, to lay in any supplies. Some dealers here anticipate that high prices are going to continue for at least a number of months, are beginning to contract for new crop.

The general consensus of opinion is that never has there been a time in the history of Omaha territory when the prospects at this season were so flattering as now.

While millers and jobbers in Omaha are quoting their trade at $7.40 bbl. for best patent, eastern part of state is quoting $7.60; the far larger portion of the state, however, is on a $7.80 basis.

There is no improvement to note only local lots moving and generally all are running reduced hours with many closed down temporarily.

Quotations on mill feed, wholesale, are about the same as last week, around $23.00 for bran; $25.00 for shorts. Interior mills are asking $24.00 for bran; $26.00 to $28.00 for shorts.

Although 17.1 inches of snow fell in this vicinity last month, not a trace remained on the ground on April 1.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Roseland Grain Co. will build a 20,000-bu. capacity elevator in time to take care of this season's crop.

J. E. Cossairt manager of the Platte Center Milling & Elevator Co., Platte Center, Neb., obtained contract from the government to furnish the Indian Agency at Rushville, Neb., with 600 sacks of flour. Shipment of the order will be made at once.

The Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., of Omaha, has filed complaint with Interstate Commerce Commission against the Union Pacific Railroad, charging that the rate of 14 cents on shipment of alfalfa is excessive and that a rate of 10½ cents is just. The reparation asked is $1,743.00.

The Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., sustained the loss of its elevator at Cozad, Neb., by fire last week. Loss is estimated at $7,000, with insurance of $6,000. The Lexington Milling & Elevator Co. is now operating the North Platte, Neb., mill, its mill having burned to the ground more than six months ago.

Members of the Omaha Grain Exchange are hastening preparations for the entertainment of the Western Grain Dealers' Association, which will hold its annual meeting there April 16 and 17. A very elaborate program has been arranged by Secretary Wells of the Western Grain Dealers'. Headquarters of the meeting will be in the new Hotel Fontenelle.

Nebraska wheat is in the "pink of condition," as described by millers from every part of the state. Growth is well under way and there is reported no damage by the varying temperatures. As yet the Hessian fly has not made its appearance in any of Nebraska,s important wheat producing counties. Although some sections report freezing and thawing weather, the difference between the high and low points in the temperatures is not great enough to do any considerable damage.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Chappell, Neb., obtained stock subscriptions amounting to $6,000 in one day for the erection of a 50-bbl. mill in conjunction with its elevator business. It is estimated that between $12,000 and $15,000 will be needed to erect a mill building and install the machinery. The business men of the town are supporting the proposition, although farmer stockholders in the Farmers' Elevator Co., are the biggest subscribers to the stock. It is planned, should enough capital be obtained, to have the mill in operation by the beginning of July when the new crop starts to move.

The movement of old wheat throughout Nebraska is light. Total receipts at Omaha on many days is less than 10 cars. Country elevators hold considerable wheat, but this will not be moved until later, as much of it has been sold on May contracts. Farmers still expect to obtain much higher prices for their wheat. Of course, the muddy roads have interfered to some extent with the wheat movement, but with the general belief that higher prices will prevail, it is not unlikely that the wheat movement would have been in exceptionally light volume even if roads had been in better condition.

The plant of the Minden Flour Mills, Minden, Neb., was totally destroyed by fire the night of March 19. A small blaze in the engine room was the beginning of the fire. It soon spread to the mill building and although the local fire department did good work, the plant burned to the ground and was a total loss. The engine room was also damaged extensively. The warehouse containing several cars of flour was saved. G. W. Hotchkin, one of the owners, is away in Michigan on business. A meeting of the stockholders will be called as soon as Mr. Hotchkin returns and a decision will be made then as to rebuilding. The loss has not been estimated, but insurance will not cover all of it.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., April 3, 1915.

There is hardly any change to be noted as regards the local flour situation. Leading mills seem to be rather firm in their views, so that prices as a rule, are close together. Of late quite a good deal of re-sale flour has been offered on this market, with but few sales noted. Dealers continue to buy in small quantities only—some account of limited credit, others, account of lack of faith in present prices. It is generally believed that much lower prices will be the order within the next 60 days.

Corn meal is now enjoying the most activity in this section than has ever been displayed within the experience of the writer. Great quantities of the commodity are being handled. Prices are rather firm. All grain and grain products are in fair demand, with prices a shade higher. The movement of mixed falfalfa feeds is very satisfactory. Considerable of this product is now being taken by surrounding country districts. Prices are firm to a shade higher. Mill feed is not showing the activity of the past few weeks, and this is attributed to the big jump in cost. Substitutes are used when price gets over its worth in food value.

Quotations, wood basis, per bbl., soft winter wheat, highest patent, $8@8.15; standard patent, $7.70@7.90; low patent, $7.50@7.65; pearl meal in 96s, $1.80@1.85; cream meal, 10c less; corn chop, per 100-lb. sack, $1.60@1.65; straight wheat bran, $1.40@1.42½; grey shorts, $1.55@1.60; prime 7½ per cent c. s. meal, $28@30; hulls, $10@12; mixed alfalfa feed, $27@34.

Yost Milling Co., Wilson, Kan.: "Are running mill about 12 hours daily. Flour business dull; local business fair. Eastern and Southern markets fair. Demand for mill feed firm. At least 30 per cent of wheat crop is still on farms."

Work has been commenced on the new flour mill at Gassville, Ark.

New Orleans

New Orleans, April 5, 1915.

Flour trade in the local market was a trifle more brisk last week and there was a marked increase in the demand, both from the city and country. Quotations were up 10@15c per bbl., but the market was more suited to the views of the trade and there was less difficulty in getting the buyer and seller together. Strong inquiry was noted and there were indications that some good war-time business would be done within the next 30 days.

Kansas mills had the bulk of the week's business. Buying was confined to small lots and the demand was principally for straights and clears. Patents in cotton sacks were quoted at $7.25@7.40 per bbl.; with straights at 15@20c under. Clears were more freely offered at $6.85@6.95. Mills were making some concessions to get business for immediate shipment, but no future deliveries were contracted for.

Minnesota mills' quotations were practically stationary with those of the previous week. Mills were eager to get business, but the trade was not taking more than hand-to-mouth orders. Patents were quoted at $7.35@7.50 per bbl. in cotton, with straights at $7.15@7.25 per bbl. Clears were well sold ahead and offerings were limited.

Soft winter wheat flours were in better demand and some carlot inquiry for straights and extra fancy was noted. The country was in the market for good lots and some contracts for immediate shipment may be closed next week. Patents were quoted from Indiana, Illinois and Missouri mills at $7.35@7.60 per bbl. in cotton, with straight 15c under and extra fancy at $6.70@6.85. Clears were free offerers at $6.40@6.50.

Mill feed values were still high and the trade was dull. Both hard and soft wheat brans were quoted at $1.28@1.30, with shorts at $1.35@1.40. Small lots were sold to the dairy trade.

New Orleans Notes.

F. A. Wheeler, New Orleans representative of the Maney Mills, has gone to Oklahoma City to confer with his principals.

March records for the exportation of wheat broke all records for the month in Southern ports. There were 4,537,007 bus. of wheat; 299,872 bus. of corn and 675,481 bus. of oats handled through local elevators. Seventeen full cargoes of wheat were shipped to European ports.

A joint conference of the Dock Board, the Public Belt Commission and the Board of Trade will be held next Wednesday to decide on plans for building a publicly owned grain elevator of 500,000 bus. capacity. This will give all railroads a parity on export business through New Orleans.

Ocean rates on flour to continental ports have gone up more than four times the normal. Ordinarily the rates on flour are 18c per 100 lbs. from New Orleans to Havre. Last week there were no firm quotations, but some business was offered at 85@95c per 100 lbs. Insurance to Italian ports was refused and all Swiss bills of lading have to be consigned to the Swiss government.

Work has been commenced on the building for a new flour mill at Kemp, Tex.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 5, 1915.

Advancing prices in corn goods stimulated demand somewhat in Southern states, a much better inquiry and larger sales being reported to Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Net advances of 10 to 15c per bbl. were scored on cream and standard corn meal, while other products were relatively higher. Probably the most bullish factor in the corn market, which advanced two to three cents per bu. for No. 2 white corn, was the unusually light receipts at this and other primary markets. Elevator stocks are decreasing at the rate of more than one-half million bu. weekly. Receipts on some days were not more than 10 to 25 cars, which does not begin to fill the shipping demand. Local millers purchased most of their supplies of white corn out of elevators.

Cream corn meal in 24s cotton is now quoted at a top of $3.35 per bbl. Standard meal is held at a range of $3.10 to $3.20 per bbl. Sales of cream meal early in the week were made at $3.25 per bbl. to Louisiana and Texas points.

Oklahoma and Missouri bought principally in mixed cars. These states were good buyers of chop in cars with cream meal and flour. Louisiana purchases were in mixed cars of cream and standard meal, grits and chop. Local mills quote grits up to $3.45 per bbl.

A somewhat improved demand for chop from nearby states was in evidence. Mills ask up to $1.42 for No. 2 yellow chop, while No. 2 mixed corn chop is quoted at $1.38 to $1.40 per 100 lbs. in burlap. No. 3 mixed is quoted as low as $1.36 per 100. Arkansas bought some straight cars of chop, but most of this feed moved out in mixed vars with other corn products.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; $3.40@3.45 per bbl; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.36@1.42 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., April 5. 1915.

While quotations were unchanged on corn products last week, the market had a bearish flavor. Trade was only moderately active, and most of the demand was for current needs and through regular trade channels. Sales were mostly in mixed carlots with flour and other products. Very few sales, if any straight carlots, were reported. Efforts to increase the demand for corn flour, owing to the high price of wheat, have been disappointing to the trade, as, despite the fact that the mixture of a certain percentage of corn flour is known to be a valuable substitute for wheat, salesmen found it almost impossible to market the mixed goods. There has been some export interest in corn flour for blending, but abroad, more than at home, the trade is not educated to this class of flour. Corn chop was rather slow sale, but is benefited by the light output of shorts and bran. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b., wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

New Orleans, La., April 5, 1915.

Corn goods were in better demand last week, with the country developing strong trade proclivities. This was particularly the case in the sugar district, where the higher prices of sugar have brought liquidations of planters' stocks at good prices. City trade was fairly good for the Easter holidays, and jobbers reported that indications were good for sales during the next 30 to 60 days. Reports from Louisiana and Mississippi show the corn acreage will be the largest in the history of the Gulf states. Extreme weather has delayed planting, but the preparation of ground has broken all records. Quotations on corn goods ruled as follows, f. o. b. New Orleans, in cotton and jute sacks, per bbl.: Cream meal, $3.65@3.75; corn meal, $3.50@3.60; grits, $3.85@3.95; hominy, $4.10@4.25; chops, $1.45@1.50; brewers' grits, $1.65@1.75 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 5, 1915.

The corn products market has shown some weakening during the past week, and trade has been quiet, with not much tendency to get in at lower prices. Receipts of corn for inspection have been running light, being not more than 15 to 20 cars daily. A good share of the receipts have run No. 3 yellow. Local mills have picked up most of the cars coming in. The amount of corn in store is 1,829,904 bus., against 2,017,502 last week and 845,644 a year ago. There is still more corn than wheat in store, though the discrepancy is not as great as a week ago.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.50 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $29.50; cracked corn, $31.50; granulated corn meal, $1.90; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

Cincinnati, O., April 5, 1915.

Cash corn prices were lowered three cents this week, and corn products declined in sympathy. Corn products dropped five cents, and the market is now at the lowest point in several months. Buying is picking up as a result of cheaper prices. Corn product millers took advantage of the low corn prices, and took the bulk of the receipts this week. There was also a good demand noted from the South, principally of corn meal. Some carlots were taken by both the local and outside buyers during the week. The total receipts of corn for the week aggregated 182 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@1.55; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Nashville, Tenn., April 5, 1915.

Corn products have ruled steady in this market. Corn was a shade stronger last week, being quoted 80 to 81 cents. Corn products are in fair demand. Bolted meal is quoted $1.80 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits are quoted $1.90 per 96-lb. bag.

New York, April 3, 1915.

Prices on corn goods were nominally unchanged for the week, and tone was steady, with demand quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.70@1.75; hominy, $3.90@3.95; granulated yellow, $3.90@3.95; corn flour, $2.15. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.05.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

According to the April report of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, the prospective corn acreage in that state will show an increase of seven per cent over a year ago, when the corn area amounted to 4,000,000 acres.

Export demand for corn is narrow, while current clearances are limited almost altogether to deliveries on old sales. The United Kingdom is taking small quantities of corn from this country, but Argentine is contributing to the greater part of her needs. Demand from the Continent is very light.

New York

New York, April 3, 1915.

Flour business was extremely quiet in this market during the past week as buyers absolutely refused to follow the advance. In addition to this, the usual Easter holiday dullness was prevalent. Whenever the market has had an advance, a reaction follows closely, and buyers refused to come in at the higher levels as they feel that the market will continue to act in this manner for some time to come.

During the week, there were quite a few offers made by the trade at prices which could have been worked at the end of the previous week but which mills were compelled to turn down during the past week. There were odd cars picked up at prices considerably under the market and while in most instances, these represented previous purchases, still there were several mills which saw their way to cut the market considerably but on the whole, the volume of trade was decidedly limited. From present indications it is quite evident that in the event of another setback there will be some good buying done as stocks are down to a minimum and the trade will no doubt take advantage of any lower range of values.

Spring patents were generally held at $7.00 to $7.35 in jute, but there were occasional sales made, especially in the early part of the week, as low as $6.90 jute. Toward the latter end of the week, buyers were bidding rather freely at $6.90 jute but which in most instances the mills turned down.

Kansas flours were rather firmly held and 95 per cent straights were quoted at $6.90 to $7.25. The price of Southwestern flour still remained practically on par with the Northwest and therefore there is very little change in the situation in this respect and until the Northwest is at a premium over the Southwest, Kansas flour will be more or less neglected in this market.

Spring wheat clear were rather firmly held with a fair inquiry in evidence. Fancy brands were quoted at $6.85 to $7.00 in wood. Kansas clear was quiet and prices were rather firmly held and demand was only spasmodic. Prices were quoted at $6.60 to $6.80 in sacks. Soft winter wheat flours were very quiet, both for domestic and export demand and straights were held at $6.90 to $7.10 in barrels. Mill feed showed a slightly easier tone, especially on bran to arrive and demand continued very light. City bran in bulk was held at $24.75 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $7.20@7.35 in bbls.; clear, $6.85@7.00 in bbls.; low grade, $5.90@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.30@7.50 in bbls.; straight, $6.90@7.10 in bbls.; clear, $6.50@6.70 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.50; straight. $6.90@7.25; clear, $6.60@ straight, $6.90@7.20; clear, $6.60@6.80; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.25; standard middlings, $25.50; flour middlings, $30.50; red dog, to arrive, $33.25; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $24.75; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $24.75@32.50; red dog flour, $32.50.

Notes.

E. J. Luke, of the Sperry Flour Co., Stockton, Cal., was a visitor on 'Change.

Victor Cain, of the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., spent the greater part of last week in this market.

Owing to the fact that the exchange was closed on Good Friday, practically all of the trade closed their offices on that day.

W. G. Gooding, president of the "Big Diamond" Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor to this market during the last half of the past week.

W. E. Carter, who for the past several years has been located at Boston, Mass., has returned to this market and will engage in business here as mill agent.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., April 5, 1915.

The flour market shows a slight improvement over last week, and quite few more sales are being reported. A little business is being worked to Eastern markets, but at close margins. The home consumption has picked up a little. This may be due, however, to the scarcity of feed, and mills that have feed can use it to sell their flour. Mills, as a rule, are running half time, but do not have orders for over a week's run. Millers have continued to dispose of their surplus grain and generally do not have any great stock of wheat on hand, and a revival of flour business would show quite an advance in cash wheat. Good Kansas patent sells from $7.30 to $7.60, basis Kansas City rate points. Most of the flour sold is in mixed cars.

The wheat market continues about the same. Receipts show a little improvement over last week, but will probably fall off considerably this week, as farmers are all busy. Export buyers continue to be the strong bidders and they are taking most of the wheat.

Feed is very scarce. Mills are not inclined to dispose of their bran or shorts, as the mixed car demand at present is very large. The cutting down of the running time is making feed very scarce and bran shows quite a jump from last week, being worth around $1.25, basis Kansas City rate points. Shorts also show the same improvement and are being quoted around $1.50.

The growing crop is in excellent condition, a three-inch snow last week covered the southern half of the state and following this we had a good warm spell, an ideal condition for the wheat.

Notes.

J. H. Moore, vice president of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., is spending a few days in Texas, visiting the trade and making some new connections.

Several of the steamers that have recently been sunk have carried considerable Kansas flour. A few mills have reported losses during the past week.

N. M. Vilm, of the Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., has been confined at home with an attack of la grippe. Mr. Vim was around today for the first time in three weeks.

With the construction of the storage now being put up at Wellington, Kan., the mills there will have nearly a million and a half bus. storage, which will put them among the leaders in Kansas.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., made a hurried business trip to Wichita last week. Mr. Moses looks for better milling conditions the next month, and reports a slight improvement for the last week.

Geo. B. Ross, chief grain inspector of Kansas, was a visitor in Wichita last week. Mr. Ross stated that he did not think there would be very many changes in the inspectors. He is planning to move his office to Kansas City, Kan., in the near future.

T. J. Holdridge and wife, and T. J. Holdridge, Jr., and wife, of the Kansas Flour mills Co., also of the Aetna Mills Co., at Wellington, and Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, will leave soon for California, where they expect to remain for the rest of the summer.

Several millers from Kansas will be in attendance at the meeting of the National Federation to be held in Chicago, April 8 and 9. A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., is in the East and will stop in Chicago, for this meeting. Charles L. Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., is planning on leaving the last of this week and will stop off in Chicago, and after the meeting make a business trip through Eastern states. W. R. Watson, formerly of the Watson Mill Co., Wichita, will leave here Saturday for Chicago on a business trip and will very likely attend the meeting of the Federation.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., April 5, 1915.

Not much improvement in the flour demand was apparent in Iowa the past week, although there were indications of a slightly increased interest on the part of the carlot trade. Inquiry was reported heavier by Iowa mills, but salesmen for Kansas and the Northwest did not do any increased volume of business. Prices fluctuated closely with the market, while final quotations for the week did not show much change from those of the preceding period.

Kansas mills quoted high patents up to $7.60 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Northwestern mills asked up to $7.75 per bbl. for advertised brands in carlots. Iowa mills are on a parity with Kansas and the Northwest, asking practically the same level for winter and spring wheat patents.

Bakers and jobbers do not appear to be much interested in the deferred orders. Some mills are quoting flour for 60-day movement, but all new business done in the state is on basis of prompt shipment. The trade is even showing little disposition to buy 30-day shipment, as most jobbers and bakers wait until their stocks are at the point of exhaustion, and when they make purchases they want the flour right away. None are willing to stock up heavily on the present market, following the policy of buying as they need the flour.

Iowa mills are running an average of 10 to 18 hours. Trade is mostly local, with nearby states taking some straight cars.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.40; fancy clear, $6@6.10; second clear, $5.50@5.70.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.30@7.75; standard patent, $7.10@7.55; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24.50@25 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@27; flour middlings, $28.50@29.

IOWA NOTES.

Movement of corn in the state is about in usual volume. In some sections spring work in fields is interfering with the movement, but this is having no appreciable effect on the aggregate marketing by producers in Iowa. Muddy roads are still interfering with marketing in some sections.

The Mystic Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., will probably start work soon on an elevator of 100,000 bus. capacity. It will be of concrete construction and will consist of a number of tanks. The elevator will replace the structure of the Terminal Elevator Co., which was totally destroyed by fire more than a year ago. No contracts have been made for the new elevator, but bids will soon be asked for a concrete elevator, probably of tank formation.

Growing wheat in Iowa is in almost faultless condition. Weather has been favorable during the past week and the plant is making a good early start. Indications are that abandonment will be very light. A few fields have been plowed up in the southern part of the state, due to winter-killing, but the amount abandoned is much lighter than a year ago. sA yet it is almost impossible to estimate just what percentage of the wheat area in Iowa will be plowed up.

The following ruling has recently been adopted by the Georgia Department of Agriculture: "Until further notice, flour sold or offered for sale in Georgia which is bleached by any process must be labeled 'Bleached Effective June 1, 1915."

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., April 5, 1915.

A break of 50 cents was recorded during the past week on all descriptions of flour, and the market is now down to the lowest point in several months. The drop had a tendency to create a good demand for all grades, as most baking concerns were almost out of supplies.

Numerous baking and cracker concerns bought carlots of flour, and they believe that there is little possibility of much lower prices, as the supplies of wheat in the country are light.

Agents of spring wheat flour mills reported good business. The smaller baking concerns, who were a little backward in laying in supplies, owing to the recent high level of prices, are taking hold readily.

Kansas flour is 50 cents lower. There was an exceptionally good request for the better grades, such as fancy and patent. Agents declare that heavy exportation had tended to reduce receipts on the market, and should the extra heavy demand continue here prices will likely be moved upward.

The spring-like weather prevailing in this locality has tended to bring down prices of mill feed this week. Bran was lowered 50 cents, while middlings are off 75c to $1. The heavy buyers are remaining out of the market, as they look for further reduction. Receipts were liberal during the week.

There was a decline of four cents in the cash rye market, and rye flour prices were lowered in sympathy. All grades are off 10c to 15c. Northwestern blended was the best seller during the week. Other grades moved along at a fair gait.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.85@7.15; fancy, $6.10@6.25; family, $6.50@6.70; extra, $5.70@5.90; low grade, $5.40@5.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.70; straight, $6.35@6.85; clear, $5.75@5.95.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.90; straight, $7@7.30; clear, $5.90@6.30.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.50@6.70; city pure, $6.70@6.90; city blended, $6.50@6.70.

Mill Meed—Bran, $24.75@25.50; middlings, coarse, $28@28.75; fine, $28.25@29.25.

Notes.

One of Cincinnati's oldest grain merchants, W. B. W. Wasson, who had been ill for some time, died at the Bethesda hospital this week. Mr. Wasson was 86 years of age, and was an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 24,872 bbls. compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 22,892 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,982 bbls. compared with 20,625 bbls. last week and 19,987 bbls. a year ago.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Millers' State Association will be held at the Southern Hotel, at Columbus, O., on April 28 and 29.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1915.

A goodly number ot cars of spring wheat flour were sold this week. Among them some few 1,000 bbl. lots of patent. There was very little Kansas flour booked, as the Kansas mills are asking almost as much for their clear as the spring wheat mills are selling their straights for, consequently the spring wheat mills are getting about all the business outside of regular brands that the trade have a demand for. There is a great difference between the asking prices from different mills for the same grades of flour. Low grades having a difference of over $2 a barrel. Patents as much as 50c a barrel.

We are now having a regular snow blizzard. Lots of snow, but not cold. Here in Philadelphia there is at least two feet of snow and still snowing hard. This is general all over the state. Will do the wheat lots of good, although it don't need much help, as we have a fine growing crop coming on.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $6.35@6.60; low grade, in jute, $4.20@5.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.90@7.10; straight, $6.60@6.85; clear, $6.35@6.60; extra, $5.90@6.05.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $5.90@6.70.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.50@6.75; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.50@6.75.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $34.25@34.50; flour middlings, $32.50@32.75; standard middlings, $25.50@26.50; bran, $26.10@26.25; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $30.75@31.25; bran, $28.50@28.75; winter middlings, bulk, $28@28.50; bran, $28.75@29.

Notes.

Feed brokers are complaining about the poor demand for feed of all kinds. All report very bad business.

The new Masters' Bakers' Association of Western Pennsylvania, will have its first banquet in Pittsburg on April 10.

Victor A. Cain, of Leavenworth, Kan.; J. W. Craig, Jr., and Dwight K. Yerxa, of Minneapolis; Walter Stern, of Milwaukee; John P. Dousman, of De Pere, Wis.; Ellsworth Hoffman, of Chillicothe, O., were visitors to the trade last week.

McVey & Gatchell, of Elktown, Md., have bought the large flour mill at Childs, Md., operated up to a year ago by Harvey & Blake. J. F. Shultz has bought the Parkton Flour Mill at Parkton, Md. Frank Bradford has bought the J. H. Weber flour mill at Centre Hall, Pa. John F. Dinger, of Summerville, Pa., has formed a company and will operate his flour mill as the Dinger Milling Co.

Spain has removed all duties on wheat and flour until the end of June, and should the present shortage not be relieved by that time the date will be extended.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 5, 1915.

The Chicago flour market has shown considerable improvement the past week, although, of course, the degree is a matter of comparison with an exceptionally dull period, and in the aggregate the volume is not big. Flour buyers, like the grain trade, are less sanguine over an early peace in Europe. There have been so many false alarms that the rumors are becoming not only monotonous, but are being subjected to a great deal of well-directed criticism. The growing belief that there is little basis for an early ending of the war—at least an ending that will come in time to adversely affect old crop months—tended to bring into the market better buying of supplies that were needed for immediate or nearby consumption.

Southwestern mills are apparently increasing operations, and, as there have been some good inquiries for flour in this market, general feeling is that business will be on a healthier and sounder basis from now on. Southwestern patents were in good demand throughout the week, and some large sales were perfected. Clear flour from the Southwest has become a little easier, and offerings are freer, but the mills are receiving good values for this grade. Second clears are in very much the same position as first.

Northwestern mills report good sales of patent in Chicago. These mills are sold way ahead on first and second clear, and the market on Northwestern clear, both first and second, is exceedingly strong.

The rye market coutinues unsettled. A few good sales were made of the whiter grades during the week, but at prices which would seem to hardly cover the cost of the grain. The darker grades are freely offered, but the demand is not as urgent as it has been for 30 days or more.

The durum market has been extremely quiet and very little of these products sold. The trade generally seem to be pretty well stocked up on durum and are reluctant to make purchases at present levels. However, a good business on durum is anticipated in the very near future, as prices now compare very favorably with products made from spring wheat.

Offerings of soft winter wheat were liberal for the week, but buyers are not purchasing this grade, except for their immediate needs. Some of the larger cracker manufacturers have reduced their operating capacity, and as a consequence soft wheat flour sales in this market were exceedingly light, and until the cracker trade takes on a healthier tone we, of course, cannot look for a very active market on soft winter wheat products.

The retail family business has been quiet, although firm, and what flour has been sold has been taken at good values. Sales on bakery flour have been satisfactory for the week, some of the large bakers having come into the market. The Jewish holidays affected the market somewhat. In fact, were it not for these we would undoubtedly have seen a record-breaker in the matter of bakery trade sales here.

The export demand is very hard to size up. There is no doubt that some very fair orders have been booked. New York advices state that the contracts let were larger than reported earlier. It is possible to confirm some fair foreign sales, but it is not possible to locate any big business, although it is believed here that the aggregate has been very good.

The mill feed market has not been very strong for the week. The Eastern demands were more moderate, but there is an improvement in mixed carlot business for Western points.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.80;; standard patent (basis jute), $6.90@7.20; first clear (basis jute), $6.20@6.40; second clear (basis jute), $4.80@5.25.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $7@7.40; straight, $6.65@7; clear, $6.10@6.30; low grade, $4.50@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.50@7; straight, $6.30@6.80; clear, $6@6.20; low grade, $4.50@5.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23@23.50; middlings, $23@23.50; red dog, $29.50@30.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6@6.50; dark, $5.50@5.75; blended rye, $5.50@5.75.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.80@7; straight, $6.60@6.80.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

J. C. Murray, of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, has returned from his vacation, spent in Florida.

Harris, Winthrop & Co., Chicago, took over the business of Walter Fitch & Co., Board of Trade, on April 1. All the Fitch force are taken care of.

Finley Barrell, of Finley Barrell & Co., the Board of Trade firm, returned from California a day or two ago, greatly improved by his six weeks' stay.

The Jacksonville Grain and Commission Co., Jacksonville, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by John E. Ross, Charles A. Obermeyer and Malcolm E. Greenleaf.

Thomas W. Keelin, of Keelin Bros. & Co., owners of a large elevator at South Chicago, Ill., was seriously injured early in the week when he walked into an open elevator shaft and fell a distance of 20 feet.

The recommendation made by the Chicago Flour Men's Club that the net weight on flour in jute be made 140¾ lbs. has been approved by the Chicago Board of Trade. Weights on other packages are to conform to the jute ruling.

F. M. Rogers, with Lamson Bros. & Co., the Chicago Board of Trade firm, has returned from Texas, and says conditions in the greater portion of the Southwest are steadily improving, although a large percentage of the mills are closed down and have good supplies of flour and wheat.

Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Chicago, who returned from the East on Tuesday, said he found little export business in flour under way at New York. The ocean freight situation has eased somewhat, as the result of a falling-off in the demand, but a better inquiry is expected to develop shortly.

It is said that Charles B. Munday, vice-president of the La Salle Street Bank, Chicago, and president of the Litchfield (Ill.) Mill and Elevator Co., is making efforts to arrange a settlement with his creditors. The bank failed some months ago, following which the mill and elevators at Litchfield were shut down.

President Lowell Hoit, of the Council of Grain Exchanges, has appointed the following committees: Bill of Lading Committee—C. A. Magnuson, chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Herbert Sheridan, Baltimore; J. S. Brown, Chicago; D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City. Educational Committee—J. C. F. Merrill, chairman, Chicago; W. C. Mitchell, Duluth; J. L. Messmore, St. Louis.

Frank T. Bliss, member of the Board of Trade at Chicago for more than 30 years and president of the grain commission firm of Frank T. Bliss & Co., died suddenly at his home in Chicago. Mr. Bliss was one of the best-known grain men in the United States and had the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan.: "Mill running 12 hours daily. Flour business generally rotten. Few small sales in Eastern markets, nothing in Southern markets. Mill feed in fair demand. About five per cent of crop still on farms. Have made some extensive improvements in tempering and grain-cleaning machinery."

Clyde Milling and Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan.: "We are running 11 hours daily. Local flour business fair, otherwise slow. Nothing doing in Southern markets. Excellent demand for mill feed. From five to ten per cent of wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Amendt Milling Co., oMnroe, Mich.: "We are running 18 hours daily. Flour business fair, locally good. Eastern markets quiet. Mill feed in excellent demand. Ten per cent of wheat crop is still in farmers' hands. Completed new 100,000-bu. concrete storage last summer."

Peters & Bradley Mill Co., Knoxville, Tenn.: "Are running the mill 12 hours daily. The flour business is generally dull, but demand for mill feed is very good. Not much of wheat crop left on farms."

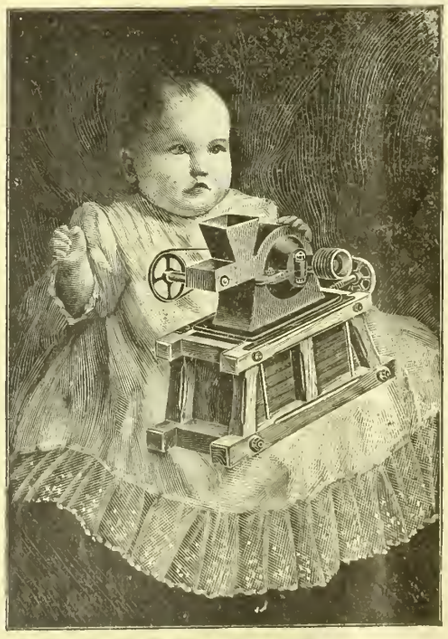
Oxford Mill and Elevator Co., Oxford, Kan.: "We are shut down for repairs. Business generally dull. Mill feed in brisk demand. We judge about 12 to 15 per cent of crop is still on farms."

J. F. Jarvis, of Chillicothe, Mo., has purchased a half interest in the Yates Center Mill of T. W. Hurst, at Yates Center, Kan.

MILWAUKEE BAGS

¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.

MILWAUKEE BAG CO.-MILWAUKEE,WIS.



OUR FIRST INFANT.

The Williams Infant Grinder
Will Make You Money

whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine

to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 5, 1915.

New sales of alfalfa meal were exceedingly light the past week, partly due to the fact that mills are not offering any meal at this time. Most Colorado mills are sold up for the next 30 to 60 days and are not risking and further sales on the present market. Poor roads have kept down the movement of hay, and consequently have handicapped some mills in their operations, but many are using reserve stocks in warehouses and are shipping their entire output on old contracts. Mixed feed manufacturers have begun to inquire for meal, particularly those mixers having only enough meal on hand to carry them for 30 days.

No price changes were recorded in the meal market the past week. The supply of choice meal is exceedingly limited, all of the supply in hands of local jobbers being already sold for future shipment. Nominal quotations range from $18 to $18.50 per ton, but no sales were made at this figure. Colorado mills are unable to obtain any choice hay at this time, most of the reserve supply on farms being of lower grade. Even the supply of No. 1 is light, No. 2 meal predominating in the local receipts. No. 1 is quoted at $16.50 to $17.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City, while No. 2 is quoted down to $15.50 per ton.

Eastern mixers are ordering out on contract time. Local supplies have been moving out at a good rate. There is reported a light current demand for meal from Southern points, but buyers in the cotton states are taking in single carlots only. Eastern mixers, on the whole, still have large amounts of meal yet to move on old contracts, and they are not particularly interested in meal at this time, except for future shipment. For 60-day delivery, jobbers with meal in warehouses are asking up to $20 per ton for choice and similar advances on No. 1 and No. 2, but mixers are not interested in paying this premium.

Mixed feed trade is good in nearby Southwestern states, but the South, Southeast and Eastern markets are not buying much at this time. Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas were good buyers all of the past week. With the grass season approaching, however, these states are making only light purchases, as feeders will use smaller amounts of mixed alfalfa feeds as the season advances. However, mixers anticipate the Southern and Southeastern demand to open up soon in good volume, as the South has been a disappointing buyer the entire year. Eastern states are buying in single carlots.

Molasses alfalfa feed is quoted up to $20 for No. 1, while nominal prices on choice grade is up to $21. No. 2 alfalfa molasses feed sold in straight cars to nearby states at $18 to $19 per ton, in 100-lb. bags, f. o. b. this market. Grain mixed molasses feeds are quoted at $23 to $27 per ton, while grain mixed dry feed is held at $28.50 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23@27; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@17.50; No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $12@13.50; No. 3, $10@12; standard, $13.50@15.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The alfalfa hay market in Kansas City, which is an indication of the price situation in the United States, presents some very bullish aspects. In the past several weeks, notwithstanding increased receipts, alfalfa hay quotations, especially on top grades, have been steadily advancing. Ruling quotations are at the top level of this crop year, choice alfalfa hay selling up to $17.50 per ton. Demand for hay is broad, and there is an increased call from the cotton states of the South for alfalfa. Immediate Southwestern states are also heavy buyers of alfalfa. Dealers in the Kansas City market declare that the shipping demand for hay at this time is heavier than during any other period in this crop year. With lighter receipts in prospect as the end of the crop year approaches, there are plenty of reasons, in the opinion of the leading alfalfa handlers in the Kansas City market, for the belief that prices will steadily advance up to the close of the crop year.

Probably of more effect than any other factor are the reserves of alfalfa in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The Centennial state, particularly, is the largest shipper at this time and will probably contribute more to the receipts at the Kansas City market the remainder of this crop year than any other state. Reserves in Colorado are reported to be not heavy. One of the biggest handlers of meal in Kansas City says reports from a majority of mills in Colorado indicate that the supply of alfalfa in that state is lighter than a year ago at this time. Wyoming has a very small surplus on hand now, several mills having already shut down until new crop hay starts to move, because they have already used up the surplus. Kansas is expected to be a steady shipper the rest of the crop year, but her movement now is very light and it will probably be in same volume until new crop hay is ready for market. Oklahoma is not moving anything to this market, her surplus being taken by the South. However, parts of Oklahoma are buyers now, not sellers, and the aggregate surplus in the state is light. Nebraska is a small shipper, reserves of alfalfa being light.

Alfalfa prices the remainder of the crop year will be affected largely by the supply of prairie, timothy and other hay. Aside from alfalfa, prairie has predominated in the supply of hay, while timothy and other tame hay receipts have been relatively light. Alfalfa and prairie together have made up more than 80 per cent of the total amount of hay received in the Kansas City market, the largest hay market in the world from point of receipts. Alfalfa and prairie receipts have averaged about the same, and reports of reserves of both alfalfa and prairie tell about equal conditions. Alfalfa is now selling at a premium of $3 to $4 over prairie, but handlers of alfalfa declare the hay will sell at a larger premium later in the season. Demand from the South is principally for alfalfa, while Southwestern states are the biggest buyers of prairie. Shipping demand for alfalfa is much heavier than on prairie, and with the South showing increased interest in alfalfa, supplies of the hay becoming lighter and no let-up in the Eastern demand handlers of the legume are unanimous in the belief of a strong market for the future. They point to the market the closing days of March, when receipts increased more than 100 cars over the preceding week and alfalfa showed advances of 50c in face of the larger supply. Alfalfa meal millers and jobbers are imbued with the same spirit of bullishness as reflected in reports to Milling and Grain News.

St. Louis, Mo., April 5, 1915.

There was no change in prices on alfalfa products last week, but the market had a healthy tone and the demand was sufficient to absorb nearly all offers. With good choice alfalfa hay selling at a new high record in this market last Thursday, meal quotations are not likely to be revised downward, and many dealers predict much higher values in the near future. Volume of business was about on a par with that of a week ago, but much of the meal here is already contracted for. Although Colorado is still the best source of supply, much of the output there is going directly East. A fairly good business was reported with the South, and Arkansas and immediate states took supplies rather freely. Mixed grain feeds were irregular and inclined toward weakness, owing to a bearish tone in corn and oats.

Alfalfa molasses feed was in good demand from Southeastern and Southern states. Weather has favored meal holders, as low temperatures have prevailed over the South and snow was reported over a considerable area in the Southwest. The price difference of $17.50 for good hay and $20.50 for choice meal is wider here than in other markets, but is narrowing as the former advances. Stocks of all alfalfa feeds are unusually low here, and with continuous light arrivals of hay there is nothing to indicate increased grinding. Supplies at other distributing points also are small. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $17.50, No. 1 at $19@19.50, choice at $20.50@21; alfalfa molasses meal, with grain, $24.50@28.50; brown, without grain, $19@21.50.

New Orleans, La., April 3, 1915.

Shippers of mixed feeds were much concerned last week over the rates on blackstrap molasses from New Orleans to Macon, Georgia and group points made effective by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rate was fixed at 30c per 100 from New Orleans, or 36c per 100 from plantation points. This shuts New Orleans out of the biggest part of its consuming market for the Southeast and may cause local firms to establish plants at Atlanta and seaboard territory of the South. Business last week was fairly good, the major portion of it being to the mule and horse transports at close margins. This business is being handled by only a few of the larger houses, the small houses being shut out by the smallness of profits and the volume of the capital necessary. Quotations for hay and mixed feeds were about the same as last week. Alfalfa hay ranged from $18 to $21 per ton, f. o. b. New Orleans; meal, $22@23.50 per ton, and mixed feeds from $25 to $33 per ton.

Cincinnati, O., April 5, 1915.

The alfalfa products market was dull and unchanged this week. Buyers bought lightly, owing to the unsettled condition of the hay market. Local buyers principally bought in exceptionally small lots, while Southern points took hold more freely. Alfalfa meal was the best seller during the week. An occasional carlot was moved to the Southern territory. The class of hay coming to the market has been rather poor, and prices showed a wide range. Fine No. 1 timothy brought $19. The total receipts for the week amounted to 162 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $25.50@26; alfalfa meal, $26@27; molasses feed, $28@28.50.

John Hasley, of Hart, Mich., expects to start his flour mill in about two weeks. This was formerly known as the Guerney Mill, but was purchased last summer by Mr. Hasley, who came from Maybee, Mich. Nearly all of the old equipment has been replaced with new machinery.

Royal A. Smith, of Oshkosh, Wis., has purchased a half interest in the mill of Marlin A. Warden, at Campbellsport, Wis., formerly known as Warden & Smith. The new company proposes to remodel the flour mill.

W. J. Pate has purchased a small flour mill which will be installed at Tifton, Ga. It is expected that it will be ready to operate by the time the wheat harvest is finished.

Someday YOU Will Require Storage and Warehouse Service

When that day comes, whether it be today, next week or next month, first investigate the Southwest Warehouse, in Kansas City. You will find we have an almost unlimited capacity for carloads of merchandise—we can handle forty cars a day; and have space for over four thousand carloads in storage.
And rates that are as reasonable as our service is good.

Southwest Warehouse Co.
Nineteenth & Campbell Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
THE FEED OF THE HOUR

All animals love molasses. *They get fat on it, too.* It's a muscle builder. Cane Molasses Mixed Feeds are most palatable and economical.
We have storage for 7,000,000 gallons and operate about 300 tank cars. We offer service, quality and price.

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction. State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Shenandoah, Ia.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady; can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come on short notice. Address A. E. Minard, Hawleyville, Iowa.

WANTED—Position in a mill of 200 or 400 bbl. capacily, as assistant miller or night miller or all around man in mill. Several years' experience. Must be steady position. Address Jeff Hull, Beloit, Kan.

WANTED—Position by a young man with seven years' experience in the grain line with one firm From elevator man to their manager. Can buy and grade wheat. Can run a warehouse and look after the flour and feed business. Have had quite a bit of experience in billing grain, flour and feed, and am also a good collector. Can give best of references. Address Box 269, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Account of burning of plant, successful mill manager experienced in Central West is open for connection as manager or sales manager. Thoroughly trained in office, road and general mill management. Address Box 270, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Engineer wants position in mill or elevator; gas or steam; 23 years' experience as engineer; best of references; will go anywhere, East, West or South. Lock Box 47, Sidney, Iowa.

WANTED—A position in mill or elevator. Am 28 years old and married. Do not drink or smoke. Have had eight years' experience in mill and elevator as elevator man, second miller, bookkeeper and assistant manager. Also as operator of Metz & Weiss oil engine. Can fill position in any department of the work and guarantee satisfaction. Will give best of references. Address Valore P. Campbell, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—By an allround miller, a position with a good mill. Can get the best results and guarantee satisfaction. I have had 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat. Best of references on request. Can come on 15 days' notice. Address Frank Spealman, Fullerton, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—125-bbl. steam mill with 20,000-bu. elevator, 40x60 warehouse, located on siding; mill running steady every day, with established trade; located in south central Nebraska county seat town of 2,000 population. Largest exchange of any mill in the state. Will sell cheap if taken at once. Good reasons for selling. Part cash, balance time. Address Box 265, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Five-story water-power grist mill in northern New York; elevator, hoppers, scales, conveyors, etc., fully equipped for custom or merchant grinding; now in operation. Custom grinding alone will pay 10 per cent on investment. Excellent opportunity. Reason for selling, want to engage in wholesale flour business. Price, $15,000, includes water power, machinery, good will, etc. Power unlimited. Could be used for other manufacturing. Large crops buckwheat, oats, hay and other grains in this territory bought yearly. Address D, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fifty-bbl. flour mill, in fine condition. Splendid location on railroad and interurban tracks between Louisville, Ky., and Indianapolis, Ind. Fine opportunity. Will sell, lease or trade for something else of equal value. Good country and fine outlet for the product. Address George H. Holzberg, Jeffersonville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Old established 60-bbl. flour mill, water power, in growing county seat of 2,500 population, in heart of the famous Willamette Valley of Oregon; two railroads; only mill in town; large local trade. Will sell at a bargain, account of ill health. For particulars, address J. L. Sweeney, Box 718, Dallas, Polk County, Ore.

FOR SALE—Fine 75-bbl. water-power flour and saw mill, in excellent location. Mill running every day and doing a first-class business. Owner's health is bad, the only reason for selling. For particulars address Box 267, care Milling and Grain News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

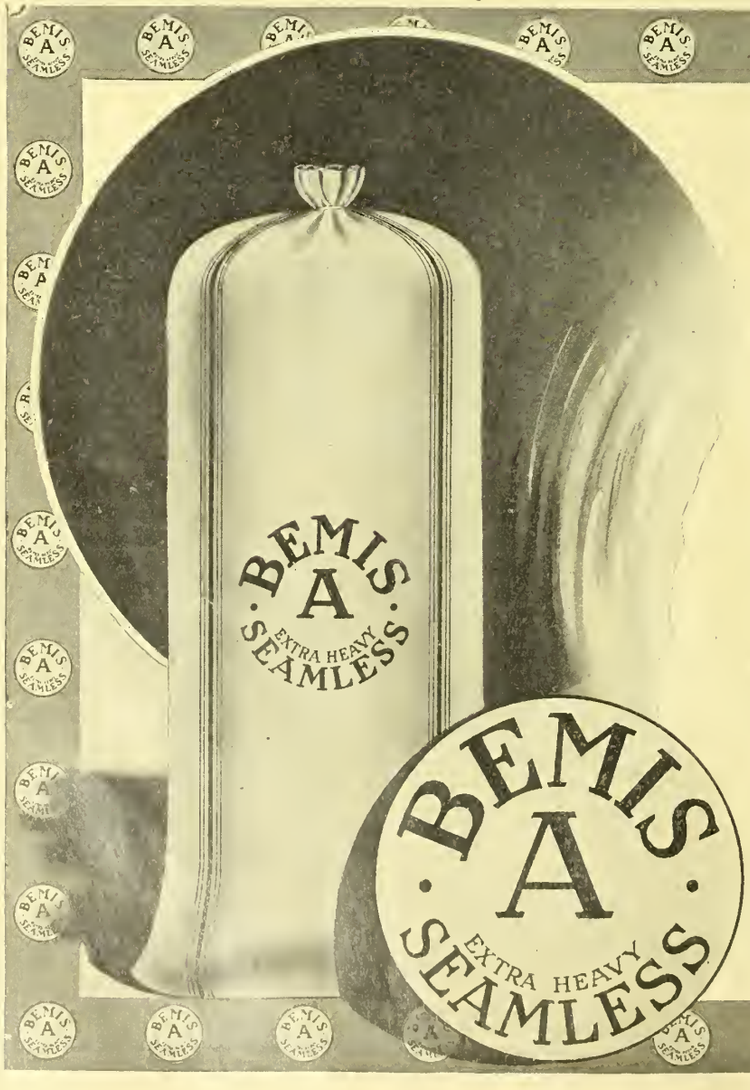
FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

TOOT 'ER UP—Let the people know where you are, what you have to sell and why they should buy it. Blow your own horn. Tell them about your flour. Toot 'EM Up. One advertisement might not put your mill to running steadily, but a few "hot ones" like A. H. Hicks, of Altamont, Ill., will furnish you will bring surprising results. Let him tell you about his special flour advertising.

FOR SALE—One Hamilton Corliss 14x36, 125 h. p. right hand drive engine; one Worthington vacuum condensor; one Cookson feed water heater; one secondhand Richardson automatic scale, 4-bu. dump. The Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.

WANTED — An Alsop Process bleacher for 50-bbl. mill. Must be in good condition and priced right. Also want an experienced miller who will guarantee his work. Good wages. References required with first letter. Wm. L. Lee, Avoca, Neb.

FOR SALE—Five double stands of Willford's rolls, 6x20 and 6x16", in good shape and looks like new. To move them at once, your choice at $50 per stand. C. C. Rasmussen & Son, Harlan, Iowa.



BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

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A LITTLE current of pure air blown through miniature flashes of lightning, and the electrically modified air carried through a pipe into contact with the flour as fast as it is made in the mill is all there is to the Alsop Process, which accomplishes in a few moments' time, and by the same means, what nature requires several months to do. Read it again.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

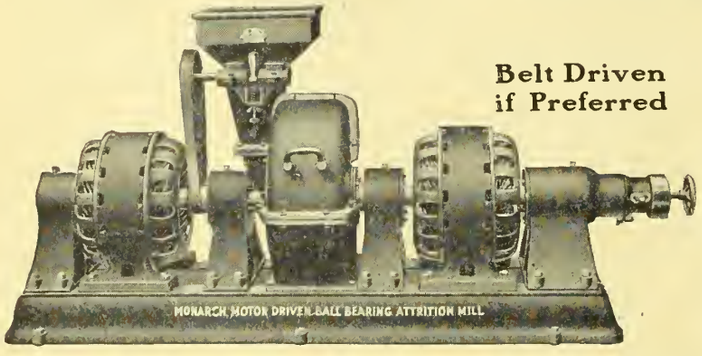
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

No Doctoring, Tinkering or Inferiority of Product

Reliability takes the place of continual promises and eternal alterations, adjustments and stoppages for repairs, just as soon as you begin to use The Satisfactory Feed Grinder,

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Ask Any Monarch Owner



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The Monarch is a continuous voucher of value received.

It not only grinds with absolute uniformity and fineness, but saves power, time and lubricant, requires little or no attention from the operator and costs practically nothing for maintenance.

This is the mill that showed the way to trailers; the original, the best, The Monarch.

Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

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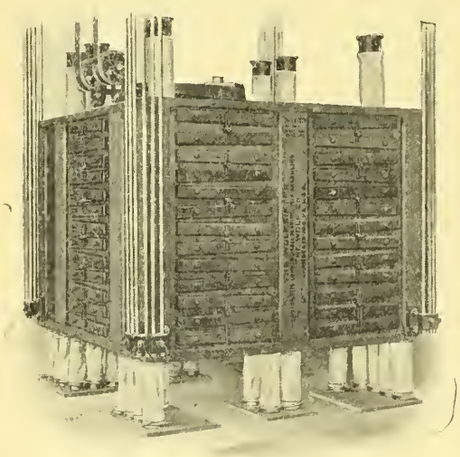

One way to test out the merits of a sifter is to buy it, install it in your mill, and *then* find out what it can do. But sometimes that method is disappainting--and costly.

Another way to purchase such a machine is to ***make sure*** what its qualities are *before* you go so far as to have it installed.

Frankly, we feel that the more millers who practice the make-sure-first way, the greater will be the sales of Wolf Sifters. Send for Bulletin No. 100.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

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in the PALACE of FOOD PRODUCTS at the
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ST. LOUIS OFFICE: 416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915 | Number Twenty

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.

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Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth. BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.

Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

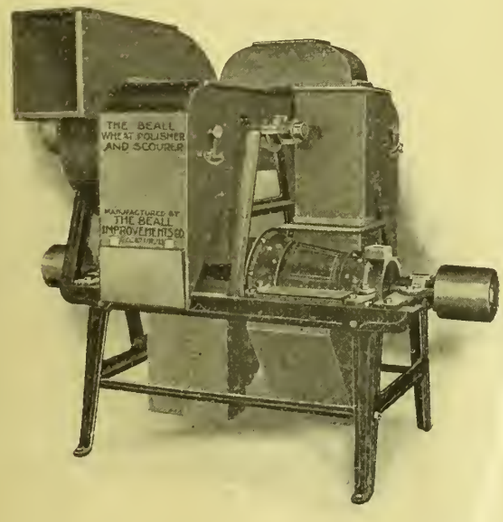
H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



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THE MARK OF QUALITY

IF you want a machine to scour and polish your wheat without breaking.

A machine that can be instantly adjusted to scour as hard or as light as you desire.

A machine that will wear for years without repairs.

You will at once send for a Beall wheat polisher on 30 days' trial.

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.

DECATUR, ILL.

Send for Our New Catalogue.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Reinforced Concrete

Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
Concordia, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Clyde Mill & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
Concordia, Kansas.
750 barrels daily capacity.

Red Star Mill and Elevator Co.,
Wichita, Kansas.
15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Mills and Elevators Designed and Constructed by

The Lehrack Construction & Engineering Co.

724-725 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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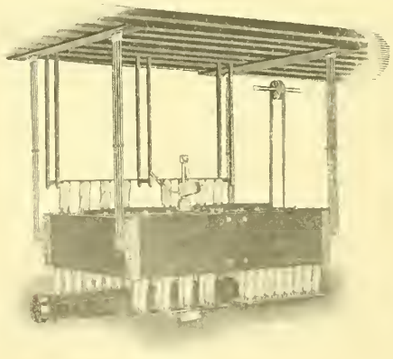
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.



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MILL MACHINERY

Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

Unique Self Balancing Sifters

Unique Ball Bearing Double Roller Mills

Southwestern Agents for
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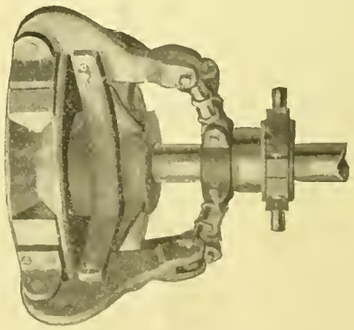
Roll Corrugating & Grinding Plant—Tulsa, Okla.

TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR
Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade
Correspondence Solicited
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat
The flour this year is exceptionally fine.
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle.
Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
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Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
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"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

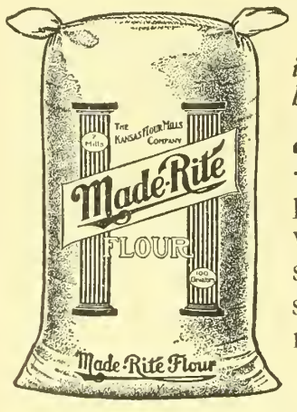
If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

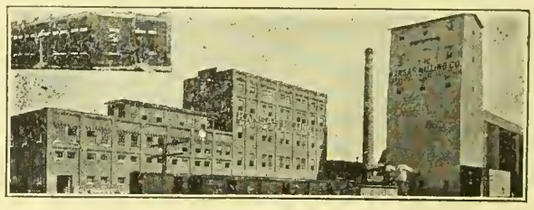


Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

V. THOMPSON COMPANY

W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL

Millers Agents

Established 1890

326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Use All Codes

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY

FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

CHICAGO.

208 No. Fifth Avenue.

Cotton— BAGS —Grain

Any Quantity

BUCKWHEAT

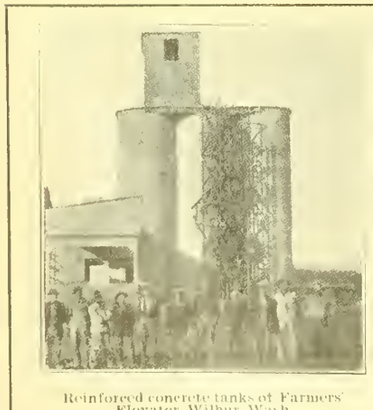
For Milling Purposes

The Albert Dickinson Co.

Chicago

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator

WE SUPPLY IT AT COST



Reinforced concrete tanks at Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

Grain Storage Tanks

of Hy-Rib Concrete

No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
Fireproof
Permanent

Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

Write for further information

CONCRETE STEEL & MACHINERY CO.

Warehouse, 1205 Union Ave
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Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through

A. P. YOUNGBLOOD,

F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

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CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Engineering and Construction Company

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Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

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RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

EL PASO, TEXAS

(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Victor Phosphate

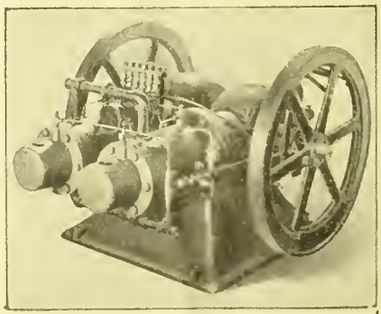
for

Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Chicago St. Louis

World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.



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Jacobson Semi-Diesel Oil Engine

for all kinds of work where small and medium powers are required

JACOBSON GAS ENGINE CO.

Established 1903

Saratoga, Springs, N. Y.

U. S. A.

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS— CLEARS— LOW GRADES— FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal

As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.

WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.

Pine Bluff, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in

FLOUR

Write to the live wire Commission Merchants

JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.

Cypress and Howard. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop

Send Samples and Prices to

ERNEST WHEELER

The "Oats Specialist"

1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

CHALLENGED—

Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.

Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.

It will please your customer. Ask

A. W. ESTABROOK

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

SALPHOS

(Patent Applied for)

The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

62 Williams St., New York

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds

HINRICHS LABORATORIES

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ST LOUIS, MO.

PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR

We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited.

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Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
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Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915. | Number Twenty

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Millers' National Federation

All of the officers were re-elected and but a few changes were made in the Board of Directors of the National Federation at the annual meeting held at Chicago last Friday, April 9. The nominating committee was Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., Minneapolis; J. P. Dunlop, Clarksville, Tenn.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; L. S. Mohr, Kansas City, Mo.; Asher Miner, Wilkes Barre, Pa. Several changes in the Board of Directors were made as follows: W. G. Crocker, instead of Charles C. Bovey, Minneapolis; R. J. Hamilton, Coldwater, Mich., instead of Fred N. Rowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Guy Everett, Waseca, Minn., instead of Charles Vogtel, New Ulm, Minn.

The directors whose terms expired at this meeting and were re-elected are Henry M. Allen, Troy, Ohio; A. P. Goodman, Duluth, Minn.; W. L. Harvey, New Prague, Minn.; E. M. Kelly, Nashville, Tenn.; A. C. Loring, Minneapolis, Minn.; B. W. Marr, Columbus, Ohio; Thomas L. Moore, Richmond, Va.; E. D. Tilton, St. Louis, Mo.; George Urban, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

The new Board of Directors re-elected the following officers: Robert R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo., and George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind., Vice-presidents; W. L. Phelps, Chicago, Treasurer; A. P. Husband, Chicago, Secretary; F. H. rice, New York, Export Agent; Frank F. Reed and Edward S. Rogers, Chicago, Official Counsel.

The success and effective work of the Federation during the past year under the leadership of President Mennel and Secretary Husband was approved and appreciated not only by their re-election but by two resolutions unanimously passed by a rising vote. A special vote of thanks was also passed in appreciation of the work of Fred J. Lingham, of Lockport, N. Y., as Chairman of the Committee of Grain Standardization and Inspection.

The annual meeting of the Federation is necessarily largely routine in its character and a great deal of the day's proceedings consisted of reports of officers and the chairmen of standing committees. The completion of the year's business finds the Federation in splendid financial condition and with a united and harmonious membership who appreciate what the organization stands for and what it has accomplished. If millers generally would attend the annual meeting and note the mass of detail connected with the work centering in the Secretary's office, they would more fully appreciate the constant watchfulness and effort required that their interest may be safeguarded at every point which comes within the scope of the Federation's activities.

New Business Considered.

One of the important subjects which was discused was new terms on export flour business. No definite action was taken because of the uncertain conditions prevailing. The consensus of opinion as expressed, however, was that three days' sight draft terms should generally be adopted by exporting millers.

The Federation went on record in the strongest manner against the attempt in Congress to repeal the Mixed Flour Law. The discussion of the subject brought out the proceedings before the Ways and Means Committee in the last Congress in which an attempt was made to repeal the law without giving millers an opportunity to be heard on the question before action was taken. The opportune although accidental appearence of ex-Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota, who was a member of the committee when the original bill was passed, prevented action and the adjournment of Congress delayed the matter. It is certain that another effort to repeal the Mixed Flour Law will be made at the next Congress and the Federation is now squarely on record and will be prepared to oppose the measure.

Protest Repeal of Pure Flour Law.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

Whereas, bread, the "Staff of Life," made from wheat flour, is of universal consumption, and the manufacture of wheat flour is one of the largest manufacturing industries of the country, with an invested capital of more than $349,152,000, a large part of whose product is exported to foreign countries, and the reputation of American-made wheat flour for purity and excellence of quality is deservedly high and superior to that of any other wheat flour made anywhere in the world; and

Whereas, for several years prior to 1898 the practice of adultering wheat flour with the by-products of Glucose and Starch factories with Mineraline and Barytes and other materials containing matter injurious to health; and also the practice of mixing corn meal with wheat flour and then selling the flour thus adulterated and mixed for pure wheat flour and at pure wheat flour prices, was engaged in to such an extent as to constitute a menace to the public health and a positive injury to the legitimate milling industry of the country, thereby threatening the loss, to that industry, of its foreign, as well as its domestic trade to such an extent that the National Board of Trade and Millers' organizations in 1898 had prepared, and caused to be introduced in the House and Senate in the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, a bill for the purpose of preventing the use of deleterious substances in the manufacture of pure wheat flour .and to require all mixed flour of any kind to be branded and sold for what it is; and

Whereas, there was at that time submitted to the appropriate committees of both houses of Congress by the Department of Agriculture, the Millers' National Federation, the Winter Wheat Millers' League, the Southwestern Wheat Millers' Association, the Illinois Millers' Association, and all other State Millers' Associations, and also by American consuls and foreign buyers of American wheat flour, in support of said bill, evidence which conclusively established the fact of the adulteration was injurious to the public health, and to the domestic and export flour trade of the United States. Thereupon the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives after careful consideration reported favorably to the House (H. R. 9380) a bill defining mixed flour and also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation thereof, which bill subsequently, and as a part of the Spanish-American War Revenue Act, became a law and is known as the "Pure Flour Law," and has ever since remained and is now in full force and effect; and

Whereas, since the enactment of said law and the practice of adulterating pure wheat flour with Flourine, Mineraline, Barytes, and all other substances deleterious to health, has entirely ceased, but the opportunity for and the business of mixing flour made from other cereals with pure wheat flour for the purpose of furnishing a cheap flour has continued and now exists under the provisions of said act, which requires mixed flour to be sold under its own brand and plainly marked as to its contents to protect consumers from imposition and fraud and the manufacturers of whole wheat flour from unfair and unjust competition; and

Whereas, in the Sixty-third Con-Congress, which adjourned March 4, 1915, a bill was introduced in the House and Senate for the repeal of said Pure Flour Law, without affording the millers and others opposed to such repeal an opportunity to be heard, and said repeal bill passed the Senate, but failed of passage in the House; and

Whereas, we have good reason to believe that it is the purpose of those at whose instance this repeal bill was prepared and introduced in the last Congress, to have the same or a similar bill introduced at the next session of Congress and if possible secure its passage; and

Whereas, the repeal of said Pure Flour Law, which has thus protected the public health and the industry engaged in the manufacture of pure wheat flour from injury and loss, without imposing any undue burden, or any hardship upon any other legitimate industry or upon any individual or corporation, would in our judgment be unwise, injurious to the best interest of the producers and consumers of wheat and pure wheat flour and therefore wholly unjustificable; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the Millers' National Federation here assembled, that we do most respectfully, but earnestly and emphatically, protest against the repeal of said Pure Flour Law and we respectfully request and urge in the interest of the public health, in the interest of fair dealing in all food products, including the product of pure wheat flour, and also in the interest of our great manufacturing industry and its future welfare and prosperity, as well as in the interest of the farmers and growers of wheat, that this Pure Flour Law be continued and allowed to remain in full force and effect as heretofore, and without change or modification; and be it further

Resolved, that the Executive Committee of this association be, and it is hereby authorized and directed to appear before and represent this organization before the appropriate committee or committees of the next Congress and oppose the passage of any bill introduced for the purpose of repealing or modifying in any way the provisions of said Pure Flour Law and to do any and all things necessary in that behalf; and that if any bill for that purpose is introduced, said Executive Committee be, and it is hereby authorized to take such steps as it may deem necessary to bring to the attention of the public and secure the active support and influence of as many public and private organizations, as well as individuals interested in the work of protecting the public health, and also the support of Boards of Trade and other commercial organizations in opposition to any proposed repeal or modification of said law, enacted as herein stated by the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1898.

Adopted.

A Campaign for White Flour.

The suggestion of Secretary Husband that something be done to combat the general agitation calling attention to substitutes for flour, because of high prices, created a great deal of interest and a lively discussion. Several plans for a general publicity campaign were proposed but the one suggested by C. L. Roos, of Wellington, Kan., met with approval and was embodied in a motion and adopted. The plan provides that the Federation gather and desseminate to millers all possible information regarding the value and relative cost of white flour as a food product and that millers provide for the publication of this information in their local newspapers. Proposals to attempt a general publicity campaign of national character were not considered feasible because of the time required to get it into operation.

Other New Business.

In connection with the reports of different committees, action was taken on various matters. It was decided to recommend the use of specific meaning for time of shipment of both flour and feed, as follows: Immediate, three days; quick, seven days; prompt, 14 days. These were meant to apply to the period after receipt of shipping instructions.

In regard to the change of grades of grain under new federal supervision of grain inspection, it was decided to recommend that the period during which grades may be changed be not less than six months and not more than one year.

The proposal of the Master Bakers' Association that a joint committee or system of arbitration be adopted for the settlement of differences between millers and bakers was referred to the executive committee.

Roster of Attendance.

The following were in attendance: President Mark N. Mennel, Toledo, O.; Vice-President Robert R. Clark, St. Joseph.; Vice-President George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Secretary A. P. Husband, Chicago; Directors Henry M. Allen, Troy, O.; S. C. Eckenbeck, Appleton, Minn.; A. D. Goodman, Duluth, Minn.; J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill.; H. S. Helm, Minneapolis; E. M. Kelly, Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph Le Compte, Lexington, Ky.; Asher Miner, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Charles L. Roos, Wellington, Kan.; Fred N Rowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, Okla.; George Urban, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., Minneapolis.

Delegates from affiliated organizations and representatives of allied interests were: Joseph P. Dunlop, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. C. Adderly, Chicago; Truman W. Brophy, Jr., Chicago; F. M. Anderson, Chicago; J. B. McLemore, Nashville, Tenn.; E. S. Wagner, Chicago; E. S. Rea, Coffeyville, Kan.; Newton C. Evans, Chi-

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eago; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; L. S. Mohr, Kansas City, Mo.; A. L. Goetzmann, La Crosse, Wis.; Carl W. Sims, Frankfort, Ind.; J. C. Miller, Canal Dover, O.; William G. Crocker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ed. Schurmann, Germantown, Ill.; George C. Ziebold, Waterloo, Ill.; Edgar Evans, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ernest C. Stott, Detroit, Mich.; C. F. Roek, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Gilster, Steeleville, Ill.; Christian Braisch, Lansing, Mich.; Harry E. Hooker, Lansing, Mich.; George A. Amendt, Monroe, Mich.; L. H. Baker, Lansing, Mich.; J. T. Caldwell, Chicago, Ill.; P. H. Litchfield, Chicago; John I. Logan, Chicago; A. E. Bernet, St. Louis; Louis A. Valier, St. Louis; Charles H. Challen, Chicago; Charles T. Olson, Winona, Minn.; G. B. Ballard, Louisville; F. F. Mueller, Chicago; V. S. King, Chicago; C. M. Yager, Chicago; W. O. Bartholomew, St. Louis; B. Deutsch, Memphis, Tenn.; W. B. Burns, St. Louis; Frank H. Tanner, Columbus, O.

Report of Treasurer.

The Auditing Committee, consisting of C. L. Roos, Fred N. Rowe, and Louis Valier, approved of the financial report of Secretary Husband and Treasurer Phelps which was submitted as follows:

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, March 31, 1914	$ 3,088.04
Dues and special subscriptions	14,230.50
Registrations of brands	55.00
Uniform sales contract books	149.86
Stenographic reports of convention	107.40
Interest on deposit	55.70
	$17,686.50

Disburements.

(Vouchers Nos. 1125 to 1278 inclusive). Salary Account.

Secretary	$ 5,000.00
Official counsel	1,200.00
Export agent	500.00
Stenographer	1,038.65
	$ 7,738.65

Office Account.

Rent, 12 months to March 31, 1915	$ 612.00
Telegrams	274.74
Telephone	90.70
Towel supply	12.00
Expressage	.79
Stationery	49.30
Postage	656.82
Registration drawings	70.00
Office expense president and treasurer	90.28
	$ 1,856.63

Supplies and Printing.

Miscellaneous supplies	$ 62.90
Printing, general	1,152.76
Printing, special and order..	127.23
Addressing and mailing	71.80
Remington Typewriter	95.00
Filing cabinets	29.65
	$ 1,539.34

Incidental and Extraordinary Expenses

Hotel expense meeting D & D, April 10 and October 30, 1914	$ 141.15
Reporting two meetings	304.40
Taxes	7.73
Membership Chamber Commerce U. S. A.	70.00
Membership Food Trades Conference	15.00
Membership National Fire Protection Association	25.00
Membership National Industrial Traffic League	25.00
Subscription American Food Journal	2.50
Bonding secretary	12.50
	$ 603.28

Traveling Expenses.

Directors	$ 178.84
President	113.10
Secretary	1.576.60
Committees	760.62
	$ 2,629.16
	$14,367.06
Balance in hands of W. L. Phelps, Treasurer	3,319.44
	$17,686.50

REPORT OF SECRETARY HUSBAND, MILLERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION.

After reading the financial statement, Secretary Husband gave a review of various federation activities during the past year, referring to legislation in Congress, and particularly the Moss Grain Grades Bill, which received the support of the federation. Regarding the

Mixed Flour Law

he said: "Taking advantage of the agitation for cheaper food, which has prevailed during the last few months, two bills were introduced in the House by Representatives Vollmer, of Iowa, and Rainey, of Illinois, and one in the Senate by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, providing for the repeal of those clauses of the Spanish War Tax Law which have constituted what is known as the Mixed Flour Law. This law has been in force since 1898 and provides that millers and others desiring to manufacture or sell mixed flour shall take out a license from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Department of the Treasury, pay a tax of four cents per barrel upon all such flour sold, and make reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, etc.; provision is also made for labeling such flours.

"The Vollmer bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 15, the Rainey bill a day or two later. On Feb. 18 a hearing was granted on the Vollmer and Rainey bills by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means, with Representative Rainey as chairman of the sub-committee. No general notice of this hearing was given, and for this reason flour millers were not represented. The manufacturers of corn products were on hand, however, with counsel, and advanced arguments in favor of the passage of the Vollmer bill. We wired Hon. Oscar Underwood, chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, requesting that his committee defer making any report on these bills until such time as the flour millers could appear, after due notice. It was finally agreed that the committee would postpone action on these bills, with the understanding that they would be considered at the next session of Congress. Within a few days of the close of the last session Senator Cummins succeeded in having his bill reported favorably by the Senate committee, and it passed the Senate. The House committee having adjourned for the session, no action was possible.

"For the purpose of ascertaining the views of our members on this subject, a bulletin was issued asking an expression of opinion as to the wisdom of repealing the Mixed Flour Law. Replies were received from 390 mills in 26 states, with a daily registered capacity of 275,095 barrels, protesting against the repeal of the law, while 35 advocated its repeal, some of these, however, qualifying their statements that they favored repeal only on condition that the United States Department of Agriculture issue regulations as to branding, etc.

"Your secretary is of the opinion that bills of this character will again be introduced at the next session of Congress, and suggests that the subject be discussed today and also given a place upon the program for discussion at the coming mass convention."

Transportation matters were referred to in some detail; also conditions surrounding the export trade. Other subjects discussed were the uniform feedingstuffs law, emergency revenue tax law, new weight law, guaranty legend abolished, preferential tariff duties for American flour by Brazil, moisture content in flour, proposed conference committee with National Association of Master Bakers, restrictions on use of secondhand feed sacks, limiting flour sales, mass convention at Toledo.

Recommendations

were made as follows:

"As a result of the agitation for investigation into the causes for the advance in flour and other food commodities, an unprecedented amount of publicity has been given to the price of flour by the newspapers, as well as by national, state and local authorities. Considerable misinformation has has been published, and a number of substitutes for wheat bread have been suggested, the impression being given that bread made from white flour was not economical food.

"The result will doubtless be a reduction in the amount of wheat bread eaten by the average family, and your secretary submits that the most important business before the millers of the country at this time is to take some steps to offset this impression, produced by newspapers and other agencies during the last six months. Whether this can best be accomplished by a general co-operative movement on the part of millers, or whether it can be accomplished by the individual mills in their advertising, is a matter for discussion, but something should be done to place wheat bread where it belongs, as the backbone of American food products. In a general movement of this kind we could doubtless secure the active co-operation of bakers and manufacturers of yeast, as well as manufacturers of crackers, biscuit, macaroni, etc."

REPORT OF EXPORT AGENT F. H. PRICE,

Millers' National Federation.

This report was read by Secretary Husband and referred to terms of through export bill of lading, claims for loss and damage, the Cummins bill and other matters. Mr. Price then referred to the possible effect of the European war on American export flour business, saying: "It is proper at this time, when we have felt for more than half a year the effect of the greatest war in the history of the world, and at a time when we are hopeful enough to expect the war to come to an early end, to take stock of our position. We already hear rumors of defensive and retaliatory import and export tariffs to be imposed by European nations after the war has ended. We know, or we can imagine, what an effect the war has had on European agricultural pursuits and industries. The armies of Europe are recruited from agricultural districts and to a less extent perhaps from other manufacturing centers. The cost of the war in men and money has not been told, and will not perhaps for some years to come, but we can safely expect that the very first efforts of the European powers now at war will be to restore agricultural industries. By this I mean general and dairy farming and flour manufacturing. The re-establishment of other industries will follow. It is likely that government aid will be given to those engaging or re-engaging in agricultural industries, and for that purpose of protecting such industries it is likely that tariffs will be imposed for the protection of those so engaged. No more can we foretell, but we can well imagine that European governments will for a long time after peace is declared enact such laws and tariffs as will encourage the importation of raw material and will discourage the importation of manufactured articles, except as they may be immediately necessary for the good of the people. Hence I look for a large market in Europe for our wheat and for other wheats, and I look for a general arrangement of tariffs against the importation to Europe of our flour. If my vision is right the American miller will have to meet a very strenuous competition in those countries of Europe, even where he has been most accustomed to sell his flour. You will be more than ever required to look out for details, such as fine packages, attractive brands, bags of good quality and arrivals in good order and condition. Perhaps you will even be required to arrange for stocks of flour in European centers for quick distribution in small lots, and I urge you to look to your chances now, cultivating your connections abroad with assiduity, and leave no one measure overlooked which will aid you in the years to come to maintain and continue and, if possible, increase your export trade. You will need then more than ever

the aid and assistance that you have received under the 'All Risks' form of marine insurance, and you will find our organization abroad of greater help to you than heretofore in the matter of maintaining friendly and helpful relations with your foreign buyers, and it is to your interest to see to it that forms of bills of lading, conditions of freight contracts, etc., etc., on which the safe transportation of your exports rests, are made to conform absolutely to trade conditions."

The Cash Wheat Situation.

Elevator stocks of wheat at milling centers are being reduced to a minimum. In Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis elevator holdings of wheat have been decreasing. Chicago stocks of contract wheat amount to less than 35,000 bus., while holdings of all wheat, including milling supplies, amount to less than 1,000,000 bus. It is a great many years since Chicago has had practically no contract wheat and little milling wheat on hand.

St. Louis has less than a half million bus. of wheat in store. Kansas City stocks amount to less than 1,000,000 bus., compared with holdings of more than 6,500,000 bus. a year ago. Shipments from the Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Louis markets continue to exceed receipts. Minneapolis stocks are falling off at the rate of more than 500,000 bus. weekly, while reductions of 300,000 to 500,000 bus. weekly have been made in the meager holdings at Kansas City. Most of the wheat moving out of these centers is for export on old contracts. How much wheat exporters have sold that is not yet covered by the actual grain no one knows, but at the rate of clearances the past few weeks the carry-over from the 1914 crop may be expected to be the lightest in history. However, an encouraging indication is the light export demand for our wheat at this time. Argentine and India are helping to relieve the present European situation.

Broomhall says: "It has been proven by statistics that no one country has purchased thus far this season anywhere near its requirements. Consumption has been on a very large scale and the elimination of Russia as a shipper has been severely felt in the sharp advances in prices. The entire population of Europe is dependent on foreign supplies until next harvest. From trade statistics I fail to find that Germany has received any wheat or flour from Italy, excepting perhaps a little the first few weeks of August."

Bill to Prevent Speculation.

The Nebraska Legislature is considering the Hunter bill, which is aimed at future trading in grain in Nebraska. Commission houses at Hastings, Omaha and other points in the state are at Lincoln with a protest against the measure. Ex-Mayor Miles of Hastings is attorney for grain interests before the committee considering the measure.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: W. G. Engle, Enderlin, N. D., standing grain thresher; A. J. Evans, Beach, N. D., lock socket for whips; D. A. Lindholm, Belfield, N. D., attachment for mowing machines.

The Cottonwood Milling Co., Cottonwood, Cal., has been purchased by Brown & Sons, who have been operating the plant under a lease. Present capacity of the plant is 80 bbls., but the new owners will double the output before the new crop.

Southwestern Millers' League

Annual Meeting to Be Held at Kansas City Next Friday.

Kansas City, Mo., April 12, 1915.

A revision of the export trade rules adopted at the special meeting on Aug. 3 will be completed at the annual convention of the Southwestern Millers' League to be held in Kansas City Friday, April 16. The special export trade rules committee will make a detailed report to the meeting and its suggestions for amendments to the export trade rules will be gone into. The members of this committee are numbered among the leading exporters in the Southwest, and any additions they may make to the trade rules will be the result of difficulties they have overcome in the months since the war started.

The committee on domestic trade rules will present a report on their findings based on new conditions as a result of the European war. Other topics to be brought up for discussion, as outlined by Secretary Topping, are as follows:

Terms upon which we will do export business.

Comparison of rates, both rail and export, including differentials between wheat and flour tariffs. The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision to the effect that a differential of eight cents per 100 between wheat and flour rates to the Pacific Coast is warranted by traffic conditions will be taken up in this connection.

Advances in minimum carload weights and estimated weights.

The Cummins amendment, with its joker provision granting railroads a 10 per cent increase.

Uniform sales contract.

The secretary will make his annual report and various committees will read their reports. Probably of great interest will be the report of the traffic committee. Some very important traffic problems are yet undecided by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on a number evidence is still to be heard. The position of the league on these questions will be decided.

Headquarters for the meeting will be at the Baltimore Hotel. The opening session will convene at 9:30.

River Rates to the East.

Minneapolis has an all-rail rate to Eastern distributing centers of 25c per 100 lbs. on domestic shipments, while Kansas City has a rate of 29.5c, or 4.5c per 100 lbs. more than the Minneapolis rate. This condition prevails notwithstanding the fact that the mileage between Kansas City and New York and Minneapolis and New York is practically the same. By the use of the Missouri River from Kansas City to St. Louis a saving of 1.8c per 100 lbs. is made on the domestic rate, reducing the Minneapolis advantage of 4.5c to 2.7c per 100 lbs., or 5.4c per bbl.

The difference in the export rates between Kansas City and New York and Minneapolis and New York by the lake-and-rail route is only two cents. It is possible to use the boat line from Kansas City to St. Louis on this business, saving 1.8c, thereby reducing the Minneapolis advantage to two-tenths of a cent. The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, which made a shipment of 30,000 bags by the Missouri River last week, was enabled to get this business by the lower rates of the boat line company. W. I. Sterling, traffic manager for the mill, says that "the lower rates from Minneapolis are based on water competition. Kansas City has this water competition and can secure lower rates by using it."

Deering, N. D., is organizing a stock company to erect a small flour mill, probably of 100 bbls. capacity. Farmers are being interested in the plan.

Hy-Rib Concrete Construction.

A system of constructing elevators practically as cheap as wood, but which eliminates the fire hazard and rapid deterioration of wood elevators, is the Hy-Rib method of concrete construction. In the opinion of W. G. Coumbe, manager for the Concrete, Steel and Machinery Co., 204 Boston Building, Kansas City, Hy-Rib concrete construction is the answer to the present call for fireproof elevators of 10,000 to 50,000 bus. capacity, yet keeping the cost down.,

Numerous advantages are claimed by the Concrete, Steel and Machinery Co. for Hy-Rib concrete construction, principal among which is that no forms are required in the building operations, making the cost of Hy-Rib elevators of less than 50,000 bus. capacity practically the same as of wood. Hy-Rib elevators cost less than those of poured concrete, while they retain all of the strength of poured concrete structures. Hy-Rib concrete is fireproof and is impervious to changes in temperature. Hy-Rib construction becomes stronger with age; in fact, it has all the good qualities of poured concrete and the added attribute of being cheaper.

The Concrete, Steel and Machinery Co. is making a specialty of elevators of less than 50,000 bus. capacity. The company is now erecting a 30,000-bu. elevator for Kuhlman & Meyer, millers, at California, Mo.

Hy-Rib reinforcing is a Kahn product, manufactured by the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Youngstown, O. The Concrete, Steel and Machinery Co. is the only distributing agency in the Southwest for the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., which has made a specialty of elevator plans and construction.

Imports of wheat flour by Denmark from the United States in 1914 amounted to 31,943 tons, which compares with imports in 1913 of 28,888 tons. Imports of wheat in 1914 aggregated 46,931 tons, compared with 48,294 tons in the preceding year. From these figures it is apparent that wheat exports from this country have shown a small falling-off, which has been offset by imports of flour. Only 124 tons of rye flour were imported from the United States by Denmark in 1914, but this represents an increase of 107 tons over the imports in the preceding year.

The Society for the Development of American Shipping, Inc., has been organized in New Orleans, La. The object of the organization is, first, to spread throughout the Gulf states and the Mississippi Valley accurate information regarding the present shipping situation at New Orleans. The society is empowered to promote or assist in the operation of corporations building steamships under the American flag. It is its ultimate object to promote the organization of steamship services.

The Spanish government is taking steps to secure an adequate supply of grain until the next harvest. Its procedure will be similar to that which other countries have adopted. It will take over a number of Spanish-owned vessels and use them to convey cargoes of wheat and oats from the United States to Spanish ports, principally Barcelona. The Spanish government has large supplies of wheat contracted for in the United States and is making new purchases on favorable markets.

The summer convention of the Michigan State Millers' Association will be held at Ottowa Beach, Mich., a health resort about 25 miles from Grand Rapids. The dates set for the meeting are June 24, 25, 26 and 27. Headquarters will be at the Ottowa Beach Hotel. The program for the meeting is being arranged by H. E. Hooker, secretary of the organization.

Winter Wheat Report

Government Figures for Wheat Condition on April 1.

A condition of 88.8 per cent for all winter wheat on April 1 was indicated in the crop report issued by the national Department of Agriculture on April 8. This condition compares with 88.3 per cent Dec. 1 and a condition of 95.6 on April 1 a year ago. The 10-year average for April is 87.6 per cent.

The condition figures indicate a crop of 695,000,000 bus. if present condition is maintained until harvest. However, figuring on normal impairment and abandonment, the Department of Agriculture interprets the report to indicate a crop of 619,000,000 bus. Last year's harvest of winter wheat was 685,000,000 bus., while the average winter wheat crop in the United States during the past five years was 495,000,000 bus.

Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma have promise of a crop in excess of 300,000,000 bus., or nearly half the total winter wheat crop in the United States. This indication is 23,000,000 bus. less than the harvest a year ago. All of this decrease is in Kansas, where the indication is for a crop of 150,000,000 bus. Nebraska winter wheat condition promises a crop of 66,000,000 bus. and Oklahoma and Missouri have prospect of harvesting 46,000,000 bus. each.

The following table shows the condition of winter wheat in the principal states on April 1 and comparisons:

	Apr. 1, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1914.	Apr. 1, 1914.	10-Yr. Ave.
United States.	88.8	88.3	95.6	87.6
Kansas	89	80	96	87
Nebraska	96	90	93	90
Missouri	86	87	98	87
Oklahoma	90	83	97	85
Illinois	90	92	98	86
Indiana	90	89	97	84
Ohio	87	94	96	83
Pennsylvania	78	85	93	90
Kentucky	79	89	96	88
Tennessee	81	90	97	90
Texas	89	89	92	84
Michigan	85	92	92	85
California	95	98	95	88
Washington	95	100	97	93
Oregon	94	93	102	94

Exports of flour from Argentine to European, North American, African and Brazilian ports amounted to 62,470 tons in 1914, of which Brazil took about 57,674 tons, as compared with total exports of 104,506 tons in 1913. It is estimated by one of the leading publications of Argentine that total exports of wheat in 1915 will have a value amounting to $178,000,000, while value of corn exported will be $85,000,000 and oats value $27,000,000.

The Russian government is preparing to export through Vladivostok 350,000 tons of wheat from the Omsk (Siberia) district, where there was a large crop last year. Vladivostok has no facilities for handling such an amount, but, as it is the only port from which shipments can now be made, temporary mooring and storehouses are being constructed. The warehouse capacity of the port will be increased by 100,000 tons per month.

The Great Northern Flour Mills Co., St. Cloud, Minn., will let contract this week for the erection of its new mill building to replace the mill burned several months ago. New plant will have capacity of 600 bbls. and will be fireproof throughout. A small rye and feed mill will be built in conjunction.

The Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., has let contract for the addition of several concrete storage tanks to its present elevator. When completed the mill will have a total storage capacity of 700,000 bus. of wheat.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 12, 1915.

Further betterment in flour trade conditions was witnessed last week, but Kansas City and other Southwestern mills are not jubilant over the small improvement. Average operations of all mills in the Southwest were about 50 per cent, and showed an increase of 10 per cent, compared with the running time two weeks ago. The small fluctuations in wheat were favorable influences, particularly as the market tended upward and any recessions were quickly regained. Prices showed a small net advance, final quotations of Kansas mills being 10c to 20c higher than a week ago.

Bakers displayed considerable interest in new bookings. Several Kansas City bakers covered their old crop needs last week on basis of $6.70, net, in sacks for patent, 60-day shipment. With but one exception, all bakers in Kansas City have enough flour on hand or contracted to fill their needs into the middle of July. Some have a sufficient supply to carry them into August, but from present indications bakers expect to begin blending old wheat and new wheat flour around Aug. 1.

Not a few country mills refused to book bakers for more than 30 days to six weeks, but those companies willing to contract for 60 days or more obtained the business. Most bakers buying carlots in the Southwest have finally come to the belief that wheat will slowly advance from now to the end of the old crop year. The possible opening of the Dardanelles and the likelihood of early peace is overshadowed as a market factor in their minds by the disappearing stocks of wheat at milling centers.

Established patents were sold in larger volume to regular trade last week. This business was principally in mixed cars, as the shortage of mill feeds has put a premium on bran, and it is almost impossible to buy in straight carlots. Kansas mills sold high patents to southwest Missouri and Kansas points at $7.10 to $7.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered 30 days. Fancy clears are fair sale at $6 to $6.25, bulk.

Southern buying is still exceedingly light. Jobbers in the South are taking a car at a time and are not at all interested in filling old crop needs.

A few scattered sales to Eastern states were made by interior mills, but total of all contracts was very small. The big distributing centers in the East are not buying much at this time from any section. Quotations of $7 to $7.10 per bbl. in jute for straight grade, delivered New York, 60 days, did not attract any buyers. A few sales were made the opening days at $6.90. Spot flour in New York and other points is depressing the market.

* * *

Soft wheat mills are not meeting with the improvement in trade reported by hard winter wheat plants. Southern inquiry appears to be absent altogether. Local trade of mills is somewhat better. Running time is still less than 50 per cent. Prices of extreme soft winter wheat patents are on a basis of $7.25 to $7.70 per bbl. in sacks, f. o. b. mill.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $6.60@6.90 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.40@5.90.

Mill Feed Continues Upward.

The top price of the year on bran was paid in the Kansas City market last week, when several cars were sold at $1.20 per 100 lbs. Spot bran sold at this figure, while teed for five-day shipment brought $1.10 to $1.20 per 100. Early in the week a local mill sold several thousand sacks of bran out of store at $1.15. This was the balance of 14,000 sacks placed in a warehouse several months ago, when bran sold around 90c. There is yet a large amount of bran held in Kansas City, a large part of which is owned by interior mills. Kansas City mills have light supplies in warehouses, but a majority of country mills have cleaned up all stocks of feed. One country mill, which has several thousand sacks in a Kansas City warehouse, expects to sell when the market reaches $1.25 per 100. And there is no doubt in the mind of this miller that the price will go that high.

Jobbers and carlot buyers experienced some difficulty in obtaining straight carlots of bran and shorts. Mills asked strong prices the entire week. Final prices for the week were five to seven cents higher. A number of Kansas mills do not care to sell bran for even five days' shipment. These mills are offering only what they have in cars on track.

Shorts were as strong as bran and advanced five cents per 100. Brown shorts sold as low as $1.20 to $1.37 per 100, while white shorts are quoted up to $1.40. Fancy white middlings are scarce. Quotations range up to $1.45.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.19@1.20 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.20@1.37 white shorts, $1.40; fancy white middlings, $1.45@1.47; red dog, $1.60@1.65.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.90@7.25 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.70@7; first clears, $6@6.20; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $7@7.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.50@6.90 corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.30@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10 @3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05 @3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.19@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7 @7.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.80@7.30; bran, $1.20@1.30 per 100; mill run, $1.35; gray shorts, $1.30@ 1.40; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.50 @7.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.20@7.50; bran, $1.25; mixed feed, $1.20@1.25; standard shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.40@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.20@7.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.35 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.70 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Flour output of Kansas City mills during the past week was practically the same as a week ago. Production was 39,000 bbls., compared with 39,209 bbls. in the preceding week, 37,150 bbls. two weeks ago and 35,000 bbls. in corresponding week last year.

Southwestern Grain Situation.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased 361,549 bus., making holdings in all elevators 1,424,201 bus., compared with 5,595,920 bus. a year ago. A large part of the grain moving out of local elevators is destined for Gulf ports to fill export contracts. Outside mills have a little wheat contracted. The sharp reduction in elevator stocks is causing some apprehension. Cash wheat is worth a premium of five to six cents over May, and there are a few traders who believe that spot offerings will go to a much higher premium. The movement of wheat at country points has proven ample for interior mills' needs, while Kansas City mills have large amounts of wheat in store.

Local mills are active buyers of cash wheat. Many are providing for their needs up to the new crop year. Receipts in Kansas City last week were 174 cars, compared with 156 cars in the preceding week, 155 cars in the same week in 1914 and 171 cars two years ago. Current receipts of wheat are somewhat in excess of mill needs. Last week Kansas City mills used 175,000 bus. of wheat, while receipts amounted to practically 210,000 bus. However, exporters were active buyers.

Growing wheat in the Southwest passed through an exceptionally favorable week. Light showers fell over most of the winter wheat area. The high temperatures are making possible a good growth. Wheat is backward for this period of the year, but with the present auspicious conditions it is expected to advance into normal condition.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. F. McAleer has started work on a 10,000-bu. elevator and extensive feed mill at Oswego, Kan. Mr. McAleer formerly operated the flour mill at Chetopa, Kan.

The Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., has let contract for new office building. Present office quarters of the mill are crowded. New building will be fireproof.

George A. Kimball, in charge of the Transit Inspection Bureau, with offices at Kansas City, has resigned. Mr. Kimball's resignation becomes effective May 15, but as yet no successor has been chosen.

The Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., has completed plans for the erection of a warehouse and elevator at Parsons, Kan. The town will be made a distributing point for flour and other products of the mill.

C. H. Bennett, of the Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kan., left last week for the Pacific Coast, where he will attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Bennett will be gone several weeks, expecting to return about May 1.

Seventeen carloads of flour were loaded into a single barge of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. last week, and this cargo, part of a large export shipment by the Southwestern Milling Co., is en route to St. Louis.

Proposed increases in grain and grain products from points in Nebraska and Kansas to Oklahoma stations were found to be unjustified by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week. The Frisco, Rock Island and other roads publishing the higher tariffs were ordered to cancel them and put in the old rates.

Harry Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., will probably be manager of the Attica Milling Co., Attica, Kan. The mill is now being overhauled and new machinery will be installed. The Hunter Milling Co. purchased the Attica plant last fall, although they had operated it for several years under a lease.

The government report issued on April 7 indicates a crop of 150,000,000 bus. of wheat for Kansas, or about 35,000,000 bus. less than a year ago. However, the condition figures for Kansas point to a backward crop, but with the prevailing high temperatures and ample moisture another month will witness a big gain in the condition.

Several Kansas mills have been notified that certain steamers in which they made shipments of flour to foreign ports have been sunk by German submarines. However, this loss is covered by war risk insurance, and, as the war risk insurance was provided in most instances by the importers, Kansas mills cannot be held liable in any way for the recovery of the insurance. Most of the sales for export being made now are on a basis of buyers assuming liability as soon as flour is loaded on board steamers at American ports. In a few instances where this clause does not govern Kansas mills have covered with shipments with war risk insurance. These mills may probably be compelled to ship another similar cargo of flour to replace the one destroyed.

New Mill in Kansas City.

A new 1,000-bbl. mill will be built in Kansas City to handle the 1915 crop movement if present plans of a former Kansas miller are realized. The site for the plant has already been chosen. An option was obtained last week on a piece of ground located on the Belt Line in the east part of the city. Should the necessary stock subscriptions be obtained, construction work on the mill would start early in May. The man at the head of the present plan at one time operated several mills in Kansas, but for several years has been out of the milling industry.

More than half the stock of a proposed $200,000 company has already been subscribed to by Kansas City capital. A local flour broker is aiding the Kansas miller in soliciting stock subscriptions. The new company will have all of its incorporated capital paid up before anything definite is done toward the beginning of building operations.

Suit Over Export Order.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, was made defendant in a suit brought by Attorney E. L. Scarritt, representing N. W. Agentuur, an importer, of Amsterdam, Holland, to recover $25,000 damages. In the brief of the suit filed in the federal court by Mr. Scarritt, it is asserted that the mill company failed to deliver 15,000 bags of flour, which had been contracted for by his client before the opening of the war.

This is the first suit in the Southwest started against any mill as a result of conditions brought about by the European war. In most cases where mills were unable to fill contracts because of shipping conditions or other technical reasons satisfactory settlement has been reached.

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S. We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1915.

Flour was firm last week, and at the close of business values averaged five to 15 cents higher than the previous week. General conditions were not materially improved, however, although sentiment as regards both domestic and export business seemed to indicate betterment in the near future. It is still strictly a wheat market, the movement in cash and future prices reflecting quickly in flour prices. As the week closed several mills reported a little better domestic inquiry, and, although no foreign orders were booked, several bids were reported in the market.

With mills running light in all directions and stocks of good wheat steadily diminishing, many mills are not inclined to force business. Stocks of flour are not excessive, and with trade on an old crop basis, with sentiment leaning toward higher wheat prices in the end of May, unless sudden peace in Europe should overthrow market conditions entirely, there is nothing to indicate that, from both the standpoint of values and activity, business will not shortly be on a much healthier plane. A strong point is that country mills recently have been selling considerable out of their stocks of wheat, owing to dullness in flour. Consequently, any increased demand for wheat would find supplies only the lighter, and buying for necessary requirements to replace recent sales would cause advancing wheat quotations, which in the present sensitive market should immediately be reflected in flour. With the arrival of spring wheather in Europe it may develop also that proportionately more flour will be taken for export than wheat, as stocks of the latter are nearing the point where supplies for domestic consumption may become a vital question. Export sales reported during the week were 1,000 sacks hard clear to the United Kingdom and a few lots to the West Indies. Only domestic sales reported at the week's final session were 350 sacks hard cut straight at $6.30 jute; 500 bbls. and one car hard patent to the East on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 51,900 bbls. last week, against 56,600 bbls. previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 7,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 8,200; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,500; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.50@6.65; straight, $6.30@6.35; extra fancy, $6.15@6.25; clear, $5.50@6; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.60@6.80; straight, $6.40@6.50; first clear, $5.75@6; second clear and low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.90@7.10.

Rye Flour (in jute)—Pure white at $6.15; dark, $5.90.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.27; soft, $1.30; mixed feed, $1.30; middlings, $1.40@1.60; white hominy feed, $25.25 per ton; alfalfa meal at $18.50@19 for No. 2, $20.50 for No. 1 and $21.50@22 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.30@1.32 and middlings $1.50.

Mill Feed Market Strong.

Bran prices were five cents higher last week, with a good demand in the market. With output at the mills the lightest in some time and no definite indications of increased activity in the next fortnight, offers from first hands were light and made only at advancing prices. Supplies are limited here, as well as in other big markets, and dealers feel sure values are headed for a higher level. The South took bran in a fair way, and Arkansas and Missouri buyers were ready takers, both in straight and mixed carlots.

While the near approach of pasturage makes for some conservatism in future purchases, sales for 30 to 60 days could be made readily at current quotations, but mills are asking a premium of five to ten cents per 100 lbs. Nearly all trade is immediate or 10-day shipment. Mixed feed and middlings were strong with bran, and the demand in the market was better than in some time. Week's final sales were two cars 100-lb. middlings at $1.41; one split car 100-lb. at $1.27 bran and $1.40 middlings; on direct order, one car hard bran at $1.27 and one car at $1.28¼.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was one to two cents higher, after an irregular market last week, when prices ended with only small changes. Receipts are light and stocks are small and practically all sold. Farmers are holding their surplus wheat closely, and, as many mills have sold considerable wheat and may need to replace it later on, the trade expcts a steady to higher market for the balance of the old crop year. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.52¾@1.53½; No. 3 red, $1.51¼@1.52; No. 4 red, $1.51; No. 2 hard, $1.57½; No. 3 hard, $1.56@1.58.

St. Louis Notes.

John N. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., was a St. Louis visitor on Monday.

Gorge A. Gamble, commercial agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at St. Louis, returned from a business trip to Buffalo and New York on Monday morning.

John Shaunahan, of Duluth, Minn., the originator of the present standard of uniform grades of grain, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange recently.

E. M. Kelly and J. B. McLemore, of Nashville, Tenn., were in St. Louis Saturday on their return from the meeting of the Millers' National Federation at Chicago last Friday.

Friends of T. K. Martin, of the Graham & Martin Grain Co., welcomed him back on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Martin had been confined to his home by illness for nearly three weeks.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 159,820 bbls., against 66,940 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 997,690 bbls., against 897,070 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 86,230 bbls., against 58,600 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,354,100 bbls., against 1,115,110 bbls. last year.

No wonder there is talk of raising grain commissions on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Here is what the grain man is "up against": A road tax of 25 cents, war revenue tax of $20, commission house license of $50, an income tax, personal tax on office fixtures, telegraph tax, tan on money in the bank. "Next!"

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 200,745 bus., against 370,428 bus. the week before. Shipments 294,740 bus., against 264,170 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 471,325 bus., against 507,920 bus. last year. Of the present stock 9,098 bus. are No. 1 red wheat, 358,791 bus. No. 2 red, 2,100 bus. No. 1 hard winter wheat and 4,625 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Rains in St. Louis territory helped the winter wheat last week and came just when needed, as, according to S. A. Bemis, of the Bemis Bag Co., who recently returned from Chicago, and of reports to Jacob Schreiner, of the Schreiner Grain Co., from Hillsboro, Ill., wheat in Illinois was much in need of moisture. Sam Plant, Arthur Petri, Bert Lang and others who live in St. Louis County also report wheat much benefited by recent rains.

The Johnson-Willard fight caused more excitement on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange than the recent advance in wheat prices. Betting on the result was brisk and several pools on the number of rounds were sold. Oscar Lamy had the twenty-sixth round (the winning number) and stood to win $45 for $1. After the fight had reached the thirteenth round, however, George Harsh bet him $1 against $30 that the fight would end in the twenty-sixth round.

John C. Fischer, president of the Fischer Flour Co., died last week after a lingering illness. Mr. Fischer had been in the flour business for over 40 years. At one time he was quite active in St. Louis politics. Mr. Fischer was born in Highland, Ill., June 18, 1849. He came to St. Louis when a boy, and had been the head of the flour company for many years. He was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, of which he formerly was a director. Pallbearers, chosen from his business associates, were: A. R. Rumeli, August Rump, Victor Albrecht, Joseph Hattersly, Jerman Keisker and August Bolte.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., April 13, 1915.

While flour prices did not show any increases this week, every indication points to an advance, millers say, owing to the spurt taken in cash wheat prices. Buying is extensive, as most bakers and cracker concerns are practically out of supplies. Millers are advising buyers that lower prices will not prevail, as supplies of wheat on the farms are light.

Kansas flour was unchanged this week. Buying was heavy, coming from both the large and small buyers. Outside points bid readily for the better grades of flour. The local trade bought in lots of 500 to 1,000 bbls. All grades seem to be moving. The smaller bakers centered their attentions to the fancy and family grades.

Spring wheat flour was steady. Supplies on hand are light, agents say, and they look to an advance in prices. The receipts were exceptionally light, principally on the better grades. The local trade bought freely of all grades. The millers here received the report of the new wheat crop in the winter wheat belt, and declared that they believe that the government estimate is a little high. In Ohio, principally the northern part, the crop is not as good as expected. They declare that with the present wheat prices the farmers will realize fully 40 cents more for their wheat than last year, and this will keep up prices of all grades of flour.

The cash rye market displayed a firmer tone, and cash rye flour prices were advanced in sympathy. They were increased 10 cents. There was especially a good demand for the Northwestern blended rye flour.

The good demand for all descriptions of mill feed caused an advance of $1 a ton this week. The supplies of the mills here are light. Receipts from the Northwest were also very light.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.85@7.15; fancy, $6.10@6.25; family, $6.50@6.70; extra, $5.70@5.90; low grade, $5.40@5.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.70; straight, $6.35@6.85; clear, $5.75@5.95.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.90; straight, $7@7.30; clear, $5.90@6.30.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.50@6.70; city pure, $6.70@6.90; city blended, $6.50@6.70.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25.50@26.50; middlings, coarse, $28.50@29; fine, $29@30.

Notes.

The receipts of flour this week amounted to 24,872 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week, and 22,989 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 23,872 bbls., compared with 21,827 bbls. last week and 19,982 bbls. a year ago.

The Cincinnati office of the Washburn-Crosby Co. was closed in respect to the memory of James S. Bell, president of the company, who died at Minneapolis.

WANT ADS.

Received Too Late to Classify.

GRAIN BUYER wants position as manager of farmers' elevator in Minnesota, North Dakota or Montana; 12 years' experience; good references; or position as solicitor for good commission firm. Write Box 272, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—A partner in a three-stand double-roll custom mill. Mill has 15 to 20 mile radius to draw work from. Wheat is looking good. Will guarantee results to right man. W. E. Patton, owner, Walnut Hill, Ill.

WATER POWER MILL FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. mill, water and steam power, I-X-L 35-ft. wheel, new ball-bearing sifter, corn mill, three-story building and basement, wareroom, scales, several acres of land, 180-acre farm. Will sell together or separate. Plenty of wheat at door. Ready sale for all output of mill at door. Address Buchanan & Moore, Cane Hill, Ark.

FOR SALE—A 150-bbl. Michigan mill. Allis rolls, Barnard & Leas plansifters. Machinery, millwright work and all equipment. Power can be leased or plant removed. Jonathan Hale & Sons, Lyons, Mich.

OREGON MILL FOR SALE—Fine little 25-bbl. flour and feed mills, water power, built in 1912. Situated 10 miles east of Scio, Linn County. Good location, with 20 acres of good land, dwelling, barn, etc. Only $5,000 cash. Or if you are shy on cash, pay me $2,000 down and I will give you all the time you want on the balance; but you ought to have $4,000, so that you would have $2,000 left to work with. Come and see this offer. E. M. Kimball, Scio, Ore.

FOR SALE—A 40 h. p. New Era gas engine and 40 h. p. gas producer plant. In good condition; makes cheap power. Only $600. Custer Milling Co., Custer, Mich.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., April 12, 1915.

The flour market does not show the expected improvement from last week. The improvement in sales was only among a few mills, others report that the change did not reach them and they are still running 12 hours. Practically all mills in Kansas are down half time and less. Price does not seem to cut any figure when it comes to selling flour and flour sales reported are to old established trade on well-known brands. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $7.30 to $7.50, basis Kansas City rate points.

The wheat market seems to have likewise struck a rut and exporters are practically the only bidders. Receipts have dropped off as the farmers are all busy in the fields. Exporters are bidding around $1.60 Galveston, which would mean around around $1.38 to $1.40 to the farmers. Millers are only buying wheat enough to cover their running time and continue to sell their stocks of wheat. With a general opening up of the flour markets, mills would find it hard to get hold of cash wheat.

The feed market continues strong, owing principally to the shutting down of the majority of the mills. Straight bran sold as high as $1.30, basis delivered Kansas City rate points. Shorts have also gained, selling around $1.50 to $1.55, with the opening up of spring, this condition will undoubtedly ease up as the pastures will soon be ready and the stock will be turned out.

Crop Conditions.

From all over the state comes the report that growing wheat is in excellent condition. The Southern half of the state was thoroughly soaked by a rain and the fields are standing in water. A few days of good warm weather will make the wheat fairly jump. The western part of the state has had quite a good deal of rain.

Notes.

H. S. (Larry) Kennedy, the first secretary of the Millers' National Federation, was a visitor in Wichita the past week. Mr. Kennedy is selling the H&K Wheat Heater.

P. B. Kimpler, of the Ellinwood Mill & Elevator Co., Ellinwood, Kan., was a visitor in Wichita the past week. He reports wheat to be in excellent condition, with plenty of moisture.

J. H. Moore, of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., has just returned from a business trip to Texas. He reports wheat to be in excellent condition in Texas but states that it is backward three or four weeks owing to the extreme hot weather.

L. B. Young, of the Kansas Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., and who is interested in several mills in the state, was a visitor in Wichita. He reports the growing crop to be in excellent condition, plenty of moisture, in fact, a few days of good warm weather would help.

H. Herzer, representative of E. F. Newing & Co., exporters, is quite ill at his home. His daughter, Mrs. McKinstry, who was traveling in the East with her husband, D. McKinstry of the Perry Mill Co., was called to his bedside. Reports are that Mr. Herzer shows a slight improvement.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, states that from the indications the annual meeting of the League on April 16 will be a very large and important meeting. Several subjects of importance and matters of interest to all mills are on the program for discussion. The meeting will be at the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City.

L. R. Hurd of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., who has been in Chicago for the past two weeks, is expected home in the next few days. The Red Star Mill has asked the City Commission to let them close up an alley near their building and some changes either in added capacity, storage or warehouse may be announced in the near future.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, spent Friday in Oklahoma City in conference with F. M. Gault, president of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Topping reports that the growing wheat looks fine all along the line, and Oklahoma is expecting one of their largest crops, according to the acreage and the condition at this time.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, 1915.

The city trade this week has not amounted to anything of any moment but the country trade have done very well as far as one to three cars of flour is concerned. The feed trade has been very poor and feed brokers have complained very much about poor business.

We are having ideal spring weather and the farmers are busy seeding and the receipts of wheat this week were very small at the country mills. Wheat acreage is away above last year's and the growing crop never looked better.

Our factories are working better than a month or two ago but not up to normal.

It is reported that some new Kansas flours were sold here this week but no one seems to know who sold or the prices. A great many dealers say that the mills would not make a made inquiries for new but they all price.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.25@7.60 straight, $7.05@7.25; clear, $6.35@6.60; low grade, in jute, $3.90@5.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.10@7.25; straight, $6.60@7.05; clear, $6.35@6.60; extra, $5.90@6.05.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.05@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.05; clear, $5.90@6.70.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.50@6.75; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.50@6.75.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $33.25@34.50; flour middlings, $30.50@32.75; standard middlings, $26.50@27.50; bran, $26.25@26.75; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $31.75@32.25; bran, $28.50@28.75 winter middlings, bulk, $30@30.50; bran, $28.75@29.

Notes.

Hardy & Davis are a new flour and feed firm at Dunbar, Pa.

Howard B. Yerger, of Gilbertsville, Pa., a flour miller, was badly hurt when he fell out of a car this week.

Exports from Philadelphia of wheat since Jan. 1 have been 6,182,673 or about 2,000,000 bushels more than the same time last year.

Wm. Crockett & Son and J. E. Hornbake have consolidated and will be known as the Keystone Milling Co., at Fredericktown, Washington county, Pa.

O. O. Morrison and E. L. Glaser, of Chicago; Victor A. Cain, of Mansfield, Ohio; A. J. Hunt, of Arkansas City, Kan.; W. G. Gooding and H. P. Gallaher, of Minneapolis, were calling on the trade during the last week.

The flour mill belonging to Morris Holinger, at White Oak, Pa., with a loss of $8,000 and the flour and feed warehouse belonging to J. A. Gault & Sons, of Kittanning, with a loss of $40,000, were damaged by fire this week.

All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

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AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

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Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

Schuyler, Nebraska

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia.	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1915.

Trade conditions are unsatisfactory, and no miller pretends to see any silver lining to the clouds. In a situation such as the one now confronting the manufacturer there is sure to be excessively keen competition for the little business developing among buyers to meet immediate wants, and that has led to very close price-making.

Southwestern mills are apparently anxious to make sales, as they have been offering patent flour at attractive prices, but so little of this grade was sold during the week that such trade as was consummated was at sacrifice prices. The mills in this section continue operating at about half capacity. Consequently, clears are very scarce and bring fairly good values. The few mills who are in position to offer first clear will sell for immediate shipment only, being apparently unwilling to take any chances on selling for deferred delivery. The situation on Southwestern second clear is practically unchanged.

Business by the Northwestern mills has been slightly improved. Some of the mills report very good sales and shipping directions coming in somewhat more liberally. Northwestern patents are bringing better values and sales effected in larger quantities for both immediate and deferred shipment. Northwestern clears are being offered more freely, but there are very few mills who are in position to offer any round lots of clear at anywhere near market levels. Some liberal sales of second clear were effected.

The soft wheat flour market is in a demoralized condition. Cracker manufacturers in Chicago are not making purchases in the usual volume to which they are accustomed at this time of the year, and, of course, while this situation continues we cannot look for much change in the soft wheat situation.

The rye market is very quiet. White patent rye offerings are liberal, and at low prices, but there are very few buyers. However, the trade here generally look for a decided improvement in the near future, as rye grain is very scarce.

There has been practically no trade in durum products the past week, buyers apparently waiting for lower levels.

The bright spot in the present market situation is in mill feed. Demand is broadening and the market very firm. The strength, however, is due largely to the light stocks, which are not pressing on the market, and this is, of course, the time of year when the call should be heavy.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8; standard patent (basis jute), $7@7.30; first clear (basis jute), $6.10@6.40; second clear (basis jute), $4.80@5.25.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7@7.50; straight, $6.50@7; clear, $6@6.20; low grade, $4@4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $6@6.20; low grade, $4.25@5.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24@24.25; middlings, $24@25; red dog, $30@31.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.20@6.50; dark, $5.30@5.60; blended rye, $5.50@5.75.

Coast —Flour—Patent, $6.90@7; straight, $6.70@6.90.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Walter Och, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., was a visitor in Chicago for the week-end.

C. B. Spaulding, secretary and general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, is making a business trip in the Northwest, to be gone for a week or more.

A great many millers from all parts of the country were present Thursday at a hearing of the rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the La Salle Hotel.

The death of James S. Bell, president of Washburn-Crosby Co., of Minneapolis, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was announced on the board early in the week.

William Caler, head miller for the Union County Milling Co., Jonesboro, Ill., is just recovering from a broken hip bone, caused by a drunken teamster attacking Mr. Caler, who got his foot caught in a pulley.

While Holland has been a liberal purchaser of flour and has taken care of its requirements through offers of millers, they have again asked for offers on flour in large amounts, and April 14 will be the next date on which purchases will be made.

The program for the hearings on the Western rate advance cases now being held in Chicago before Commissioner Daniels has been set for April 17 to 21. All the evidence will not be in before the middle of May, and dates for argument will probably be set for the first week in June.

The new waterway freight service, which it is claimed will cut 45 per cent off the rail transportation charges for shippers to Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans, will be open for business Saturday, May 8, according to W. A. Bertman, general freight agent of the Chicago, St. Louis & Gulf Transportation Co. A new steel steamer has just been completed and will be placed in service by the Illinois-Michigan Canal & Mississippi River Transportation Co. This steamer has a capacity of 1,000 tons and 135 passengers.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 12, 1915.

There has been an absence of any large demand for flour in the Southeastern territory the past week, but local mills report increased activity in orders for car lots for immediate delivery. This is due to the fact that jobbers have cleaned up most of the old contracts, and are now content to place orders to meet their requirements. It is not expected that there will be any large business until after there are developments as to the size of the new crop. The export trade has been quiet, there being a gap in the ideas of foreign representatives and local millers, with not many inquiries. Flour ruled generally steady last week, and wheat was about 2 cents higher, being quoted at $1.42 to $1.47.

Mill feed has ruled stronger, with upward tendency of prices, and most of the mills being sold well ahead in the feed department.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.30; standard, $7.10; family, $7; low grade, $6.55; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.75@7 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.35@7.75.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings, $29@30 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville April 10 amounted to 46,500 bbls. against 47,000 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

E. M. Kelly, president, and John B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association, went to Chicago last week to attend the Millers' National Federation.

Commission men handling Western flour report business light, and more disposition on the part of sellers to cut prices to the "bone" in order to get business.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed the receipts of 113 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at the end of the week were: wheat, 249,760 bbls.; corn, 436,000 bu.; oats, 181,000 bu.

The old Crockett Roller Mills at Crockett Mills, Tenn., have been acquired by J. B. Acred and C. J. Anderson, two well-known mill men. They announce their purpose to install new machinery in the near future.

The annual meeting of the Nashville Grain Exchange will be held April 20, when officers will be elected and organization effected for the year. The past year has been a good year for the Nashville grain dealers from the standpoint of profits, though the volume of business has been considerably below normal.

The Bell-Dowlen Mills Co., of Springfield, Tenn., has taken steps to incorporate. The authorized capital of the company is $25,000, and it is the purpose to build mills with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. The mills will be built on a spur track of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Springfield. Toney Dowlen, Otto S. Dowlen, C. S. Bell, N. W. True and V. H. Dowlen compose the company.

The Southeastern Millers' Association held a meeting in Nashville April 5 with about 30 millers from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia in attendance. The meeting was devoted largely to consideration of trade rules and general conditions. It developed that the Southeastern millers have sold very little mixed wheat and corn flour, and have not been pushing this class of business, though several plants had made arrangements for the blended product on account of the war price of wheat. Secretary John B. McLemore was instructed to get out a pamphlet on flour as an economical food product, there being an erroneous idea among consumers that flour is a high priced product at present values. The regulations of the various states as to bleached flour were taken under consideration, and the question was referred to a special committee, with the probability that the various states will be asked to pass uniform regulations. The reports made on general conditions indicate that business has been extremely quiet recently.

The McIntyre Sugar Feed Co., Memphis, Tenn., was incorporated last week and will handle feedstuffs exclusively.

The Chicago Board of Trade is considering plans for remodeling or erecting a new structure for its members. The present building is in need of repairs.

The Commercial Club of Clifton, Kan., promises financial support to a stock company for the erection of a small flour mill. The club is trying to interest local capital in the proposition. A 50-bbl. mill is its object.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 12, 1915.

Steady prices were quoted by Kansas City and other Missouri river corn millers during the past week. Most corn mills were able to maintain half time runs or better, the average being a little more than 12 hours. Shipping instructions on old contracts were good. There is quite a deal of uncertainty in the trade as to the trend of future corn prices and for this reason most current orders are for prompt shipment. Mills are unwilling to book for more than 30 days.

Immediate Southwestern states bought corn goods principally in mixed cars with flour. Straight carlot demand was lacking. A number of Missouri river mills report a good business with the Pacific coast. Best demand comes from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Cream corn meal sold at $3.25 to $3.35 per bbls. in 24s. Standard meal was held at 20c to 25c per bbl. less. Other corn goods were also quoted nominally unchanged for the week, prices fluctuating with a 10c per bbl. range.

Chop trade is in fair volume. Immediate Southwestern states were best buyers. Some chop is moving to the South, but principally in mixed cars with table goods. No. 2 yellow chop is quoted at a top of $1.42 per 100, while No. 3 mixed sold at a discount of six to eight cents per 100 lbs.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; $3.40G3.45 per bbl.; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $136@143 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1915.

There was not much change in trade in corn products last week, but prices ruled steady, in sympathy with cash corn. Receipts of good corn are very light in this market, and despite the large stocks at distributing points, many dealers believe that they are in strong hands and will only be marketed at firm quotations. Trade outside of the state for meal is mostly in mixed cars. Louisiana purchased considerable cream and standard meal, grits and chop. Arkansas has been buying some chop, but not much in straight carlots. The trade would feel more confident of higher prices if exports of corn increased. So far the war has proved a disappointment for exporters, especially considering the enormous demand for wheat. Quote corn meal unchanged at $3.55 f. o. b., wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

Cincinnati, O., April 13, 1915.

Corn products displayed a firm tone this week. Prices advanced 5 to 10 cents on the strength of extensive buying. There was a good shipping demand noted. The total receipts of corn aggregated 152 cars this week. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@1.55; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 12, 1915.

The corn products market is firmer, but the demand has not shown much increase and buyers are taking only a small part of their usual requirements. The rail receipts of corn have been about 20 cars daily. Local millers were good buyers early in the week and took all the offerings made. The amount of corn in store is 1,905,900 bus., against 1,829,904 last week and 801,722 a year ago. The corn in store exceeds wheat by over 400,000 bus. and is about double the quantity of oats.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.50 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; corn feed meal, $29.75; cracked corn, $32.35; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., April 12, 1915.

Corn products have had a steady tone the past week, with millers reporting fair demand. Bolted corn meal is quoted at $1.80 per 96 lbs., and grits and pearl meal 10 cents higher. Corn was a shade higher at 82 to 83 cents.

New York, April 12, 1915.

There was no change to note in price of corn goods during the week, tone being steady and demand very light.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.70@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $215. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.05.

New Orleans, April 12, 1915.

Sales of corn goods were light last week and the demand was scattering. Some small lots were placed in both city and country and there was a stronger inquiry from the country for meal and grits. Quotations on corn goods were as follows, basis carloads f. o. b. New Orleans in bbls. and half bbl. lots: Cream meal, $3.40@3.50; standard meal, $325@3.35; pearl meal, $3.30@3.40; grits, $3.60@3.70; corn chops, $1.45@1.50 per 100 lbs

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Has corn meal consumption shown any material increase as a result of the high price of flour and its comparatively low cost? This question was put to a number of Missouri river corn millers, and, in their opinion, the amount of corn meal and hominy and other corn goods consumed in this country will not show any material increase. The export demand has not increased to any extent whatever. One or two millers declared that corn meal consumption in the South would be somewhat larger than a year ago.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind, April 12, 1915.

The statement by Indianapolis bakers that they expect an increase in the amount of bread used, now that spring has arrived, leads millers to expect more buying in some quarters. Wheat prices at the mills show a decline of one cent in the week and buyers are being obliged to do at least a moderate amount of business to keep up their small stocks.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.80@6.95; straight, $6.45@6.60; clear, $6.25@6.40. Quotations are in jute; wood 25c higher

Mill Feed—$20@23 a ton, bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $21.50@24.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

Indiana Notes.

Fire destroyed the mill owned by G. W. McCord at Oakland City, Ind., causing a loss of $1,800, with $1,000 insurance.

The Spring Valley Milling Co., of French Lick, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, and the following directors: Orville T. Stout, John J. Copeland and Noel S. McIntosh.

The following men have been elected to membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade: Fermor S. Cannon, Harley H. Giltner, Walter E. Kipp, John S. Pearson, R. R. Reagan, Fred H. Schwomeyer, Harry B. Skillman, H. Vern Schlosser, Otto D. Kendrick and William Locks, of Indianapolis; Samuel Y. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, O., and Fred H. Heinmiller, Lafayette, Ind.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., April 12, 1915.

The more stable markets in wheat continued to have a favorable effect on flour trade, and buying increased, but most of the trade still displayed a lack of interest in flour and prices, except when their stocks were in need of immediate replenishment. The regular carlot trade in the state was practically the only buyer. Distributing jobbers in Des Moines and other important points in the state were not in the market at all. Bakers bought carlots in scattered instances. However, volume of new business is still exceedingly light, but there is indication of a better feeling among buyers.

Price changes for the week were small. Flour quotations fluctuated within a range of 25c per bbl., closing values being at about the same level as a week ago. Strength was apparent early in the week, but the lower tone later offset advances. Kansas mills asked a range of $7.25 to $7.60 for high patents. Minneapolis mills quote advertised brands at $7.35 to $7.75 per bbl. Local Iowa mills were about in line with Kansas on winter wheat brands.

Nebraska mills did a fair business in the state on mixed cars of feed and flour. The general scarcity of bran throughout the Southwest is increasing the Iowa flour business of those mills in Kansas and Nebraska who have feed to offer in cars with flour.

Bakers in the state with old contracts are ordering out, but they are not much interested in new contracts. Bakers feel that prices cannot go much higher than the present level and that there is a chance for declines. So they are not in the mood to own flour for any length of time at present values.

Mill feeds were again higher. Bran advanced 50c to $1 per ton, reflecting the strength in the Southwest. Kansas mills asked $25.50 to $26 per ton for bran in mixed cars with flour. Few hard winter wheat mills had straight cars to offer. Standard middlings and fancy white middlings were about as strong as the bran market, an advance of about $1 per ton being made in quotations. Standard middlings sold at $27.50 to $28, while flour middlings were quoted up to $30 per ton in 100-lb. bags.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.40; fancy clear, $6@6.10; second clear, $5.50@5.70.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.30@7.75; standard patent, $7.10@7.55; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25.50@26 per ton; standard middlings, $27.50@28; flour middlings, $29.50@30.

IOWA NOTES.

E. F. Wentz has let contract for the construction of a 20,000-bu. elevator at Oakland, Ia. It will be of concrete and will be completed before the new crop.

C. E. Cushing will have a 20,000-bu. elevator at New Hartford, Ia., completed before the summer movement of grain starts. It will be of concrete construction.

The Central Roller Mills, Ida Grove, Ia., were sold last week by Lee Grant to Baxter Bros., who have taken possession and will operate the mill. Charles Pottiger will continue in the employ of the new owners.

Winter wheat is backward in the state, but the high temperatures prevailing in Iowa the past week were favorable for a rapid early growth. Spring rains were reported in some sections. Moisture is not deficient in any part of the state.

Amboy Milling and Elevator Co., Red Cloud, Neb.: "We are building 100-bbl. mill of reinforced concrete. Also 20,000-bu. elevator and fireproof two-story warehouse, to be ready for new crop."

Platte Center Milling Co.: "We are running the mill 11 hours daily. Flour business generally fair. Sell all output of mill feed at door. Very little reserves still on farms."

York Milling Co., York, Neb.: "Mill running 12 hours per day. Flour business very quiet. Demand for mill feed active. Eight to 10 per cent of wheat crop still on farms."

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New York

New York, April 12, 1915.

There appeared to be quite an improvement in the inquiry for flour during the past week, especially whenever there was a reaction in wheat. As a general rule, such offers as the trade were willing to make, were too far below mills' limits to permit mils to accept, still there was a slightly larger volume of sales this week than in the previous week. Mills are all apparently very anxious for business and are willing to figure very close and therefore were more willing to meet buyers' views than they were of late. There were offers given by the trade on quite a large volume of business and if the market had shown more of a break there would no doubt have been a large volume of sales. It is quite evident that there will be fairly good business doing right along as buyers are practically on a hand-to-mouth basis as a general rule and therefore must make purchases from time to time.

Spring patents during the week were held at from $6.90 to $7.30 in jute and a fair volume of business was booked at from $6.90 to $7.00 jute for April-May shipment. There were offers made on some round lots at from $6.75 to $6.80 jute but as far as can be ascertained, none of the mills took any business at these figures.

Kansas straights were held at $6.80 to $7.10 jutes but demand on same was very limited. There were a few cars disposed of at the lower figure and also some spot stuff was sold at that price.

Spring wheat clear was in fairly good demand and prices were firmly held at the previous week's level. Prices were quoted at $6.60 to $6.75 jute.

Kansas clears were quoted at $6.60 to $6.80 in jute with only a very moderate demand in evidence.

Soft winter wheat flours were very slow and were quoted at $6.75 to $7.00 in wood.

Mill feed prices were steadily held, in fact, showed a little firmer tendency and demand on same was only fair. City bran in bulk was held at $24.75 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.20@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $7.10@7.30 in bbls.; clear, $6.85@7.00 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.30@7.50 in bbls.; straight, $6.75@7.00 in bbls.; clear, $6.50@6.70 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.50; straight, $6.80@7.10; clear, $6.60@6.80; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.00; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $30.50; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $24.75; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $24.75@32.50; red dog flour, $32.50.

Notes.

George C. Aylesworth, Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

T. G. Sinnott, who has been active as a mill agent in this market for a long term of years, died last Friday morning. Mr. Sinnott was 58 years of age and had been active in business up to a short time before his death.

Cooper & Gaskins have purchased the Russell Springs Roller Mill, Russell Springs, Ky., for $5,000. Luther Brockman was former owner.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 12, 1915.

Unusually quiet times are being experienced in the flour business and the mill that is operating more than half time is reported to be the exception. In fact, one-third capacity is admitted by some millers.

Feed prices hold firm, because there is so little stock offering. The demand has not picked up to any extent, but reduction of supplies has been marked within the past few weeks and unless flour business picks up, a strong market seems probable. At the same time there will soon be large supplies of feed coming down at lake-and-rail rates, which will interfere with any great strength developing in the market.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8@8.25 in wood; clear, $7; low grade, $5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.75@8 in wood; pastry, $7.50@7.75; low grade, $5.50.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; standard middlings, $25; red dog flour, $33; oil meal, $31; gluten feed, $28.

Buffalo Notes.

David Martin, a flour and feed merchant at Niagara Falls, died suddenly on April 1 from heart disease. He was 68 years old and leaves a wife.

The Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corporation has filed plans for a new concrete elevator to cost $226,700 and to be located between the Buffalo River and the Lake Shore Railroad.

More export inquiry for flour is said to have been received lately, but the quick changes in price have put a damper on the demand. Very few orders are now being taken for export.

Fire destroyed the feed mill of Charles H. Wood at Rushville, New York, on April 5, including equipment and stocks of feed. Insurance was $2,000 and the loss is said to have been considerably larger.

Among members of the milling trade here last week were George Tomlinson of the Silver Lake Mills, Perry, N. Y., and Bert Waite, of the West Valley (N. Y.) Milling Co. Registered at the Corn Exchange were John Sloane, Olean; Joseph Ball, Bradford, Pa.; Ed Forsythe, Duluth, Minn.; George Buskin, Clyde, N. Y.

As a mark of respect to the late James S. Bell, president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., the mills and offices of the company here were closed on the afternoon of April 7. Mr. Bell was held in great esteem by all the company's employes, many of whom had a personal acquaintance with him. He came here two or three times yearly, though not so frequently in the past year or two, because of ill health. Mr. Bell is spoken of as a man of fine executive ability and remarkably good judgment. Frank F. Henry, of the local management, attended the funeral.

There has been increased American commercial activity in rice during the past three years. Imports of rice have averaged about $2,000,000 in value and of rice flour, meal and broken rice about $2,250,000 during the five years 1906-1910, but, although consumption has been on the increase since 1910, imports have remained about stationary, production in this country increasing.

The Wittenburg Milling Co., Wittenburg, Mo., has been incorporated with capital of $15,000 by W. F. and Joseph G. Weinhold and O. B. Lueders. The company will operate the Weinhold Bros. mill, capacity of which will be increased.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 12, 1915.

Quotations in flour advanced 10c a bbl. Saturday over the offerings of the early part of last week. There was a general disposition to hold off buying by the trade, as the idea seemed to prevail that prices would go lower next month. Reports from the cotton section indicate that a demoralizing influence in the market is the introduction of a lot of compound flour composed of 25 per cent flour and 75 per cent wheat flour, which is being sold at $6@6.50 per bbl. in 98-lb. sacks. A large amount of this is being taken, according to wholesalers and jobbers. Stocks in jobbers' hands are low, but bakers appear to have ample flour to last them until June.

Kansas flours closed the week at $7.10@7.20 for patents, $6.85@6.95 for straights and $6.25@6.40 for clears. Oklahoma prices were on a parity. Kansas did the bulk of the business and fair lots were sold for export to Mexico and Cuba. Local trade was dull, except in small lots where stocks were depleted.

Minneapolis mills were quoting patents at $7.15@7.40, with straights at $7@7.15. No clears were offered, as mills were sold ahead for weeks to come.

Soft winter wheat flours made some progress, especially in the sugar districts, where there was an improved demand for extra fancy and family flours. Patents were quoted at $7@7.15, straights at $6.80@6.95, extra fancy at $6.40@6.50 and clears at $6.25@6.35 per bbl. Mill feed prices were irregular and very high. Bran was quoted at $1.32@1.38, with shorts at $1.40@1.45.

New Orleans Notes.

Ocean rates on flour from New Orleans are non est. All lines refused to make firm quotations last week and no new bookings were made.

Commercial bodies of New Orleans are taking steps to build a publicly owned and operated grain elevator of 500,000 bus. A bond issue of $500,000 will be made to cover the cost.

A rate check was started April 1 on all way bills and expense bills to the Southeastern territory by the Board of Trade, and all shippers are sending copies of their bills of lading to the joint traffic bureau for checking.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association will be held in Galveston May 24 and 25. An extensive program is being prepared by Secretary Dorsey, who predicts a large attendance.

The Grant Tower Milling Co., Washington, Mo., has let contract for additional storage to be completed before the new crop starts to move.

The Illinois Grain Dealers' Association will hold its next annual meeting in Champaign, Ill., May 12 and 13. Program has not been completed.

Webb & Sons are erecting a corn mill at Demopolis, Ala. Local trade will be catered to only. Flour will be handled in connection with the mill.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., April 13, 1915.

Mills all over the country are making prices that vary from 25 to 50 cents per bbl. on the same grade of flour. Old contracts at low prices are about used up, but a few jobbers have cheap flour contracted for, but on account of being uneasy about the market conditions they are inclined to shade the market price on what stock they have, also on what flour they still have on contract at the mill.

Some few Missouri mills seem to have quite a large stock of wheat on hand at a cost considerably under today's market, and are basing their prices on this stock instead of on the present market price of wheat.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Missouri highest patents, $7.80@8, 48s; standard patents, 30@40c less; extra fancy, 50@70c less; wheat bran, $1.35@1.38; shorts, $1.48@1.50.

Notes.

H. C. Haley, of the Golden Grain Co., East St. Louis, was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Haley covers Arkansas and Louisiana.

E. B. Terry has recently resigned his position with the Marco Mills, of Pine Bluff. Mr. Terry has made no positive arrangements in regard to his future plans, but it is possible that he will go into the flour and feed brokerage business in Little Rock.

R. M. Peck, of the Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., has just returned to Little Rock, after having made a trip to Louisiana, and reports business very quiet, stating that his immediate shipment orders are fair, but that there is practically nothing doing in the way of contracts.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., April 10, 1915.

Securing orders for flour at this time is about as difficult as locating the proverbial "needle." All classes of handlers are holding off till the last minute before placing business, and then it is small. Prices as a rule are rather firm, especially is this so with most old line mills.

Mill feed continues to advance as demand has shown a decided improvement over last week. There is a good demand for corn goods, both meal and chops—prices are a little higher than last week. Movement of grain is good, or rather as good as could be expected. This can also be said of alfalfa mixed feeds.

Quotations, wood basis, soft winter wheat: Highest patent, $8@8.20; standard patent, $7.70@8; low patent, $7.40@7.60; pearl meal per 96-lb. sack, $1.80@1.85; cream meal, 10c less; pure corn chops per 100 lbs., $1.60@1.70; pure wheat bran, $1.40@1.50; grey wheat shorts, $1.50@1.60. Choice alfalfa hay, $22@24.50; No. 1 timothy hay, $22.50@24.50; prime S. C. meal, $28@30; hulls, $10@12; mixed feeds, $273@35.

The Pigeon Milling Co., Pigeon, Mich., is considering the sale of its property to a local organization of farmers.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 10, 1915.

The wheat market here is somewhat stronger today, No. 2 hard closing at $1.50, an advance of 2½ cents for the week. Receipts continue light, only eight cars being received today.

Changes during the week in flour quotations have been trifling. In fact, the market has been steadier than for some time past, excepting in Omaha, where quotations are on a $7.30 basis. The balance of the state ranges from $7.60 to $7.80. There is some improvement noted this week. Domestic trade is better and some inquiries are coming in from the East.

The slackness of the flour trade is reflected in the small offerings of mill feed in this market. Jobbers are complaining they are not getting in sufficient to fill their orders. They are offering around $23 for bran in carlots and from $25 to $26 for shorts. Interior mills have advanced quotations during the week, and are now asking $24 to $25 for bran, $27 to $29 for shorts.

Nebraska Notes.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Giltner, Neb., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000.

The Globe Mills, of Broken Bow, are contemplating closing down this month, putting in new machinery.

E. G. Taylor is making improvements in his water power at Loup City, Neb. A new water wheel is being put in place.

V. E. Brainard, millwright, of Oakdale, Neb., and G. C. Linzy, Milford, Neb., are overhauling the plant of the Sturgis Milling Co., Sturgis, S. D.

The Amboy Mill and Elevator Co., of Red Cloud, has about completed its mill building, and with good weather hopes to be in operation shortly.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Chapelle, Neb., has about $9,000 subscribed toward building a flour mill in that town. Contract is expected to be let very shortly.

For the third time the Omaha Grain Exchange has increased the size of its proposed building. It is now contemplated to make the building full eight stories and the cost will be around $400,000.

William L. Lee, of Kimball, Neb., has purchased the mill at Avoca, formerly owned by H. O. Sell. He will put the same in immediate operation, with E. L. Gearheart, formerly of the Fairbury Mills, as manager.

At a meeting of the county assessors in Grand Island, Neb., last week it was decided upon to assess wheat at $1.10 per bu., corn 55c, oats 40c and hay $4 per ton. Assessors in Hastings County, which adjoins Grand Island, will assess wheat at only 90c.

C. C. Rassmussen & Son, of Harlam, Ia., who recently purchased the Acme Flouring Mills, of Blair, Neb., are overhauling and putting in new machinery. They expect to commence operations within the next 30 days and will operate under the name of the Blair Milling Co.

It is reported from Gibbon, Neb., that O. McConnaughey, of Gibbon, has traded his 200-acre farm for the half interest of Mrs. Roy Davis in the Gibbon Roller Mills. Mr. Ashburn, former partner of Mr. Davis, deceased, will retain his interest in the mill and will form a partnership with Mr. McConnaughey in the operation of the mill.

The final crop statistics for Nebraska issued by the State Board of Agriculture show Clay County the leading producer of winter wheat, with a crop of 3,306,322 bus; Custer the leading corn county, with a crop of 6,565,893 bus.; Cheyenne the biggest spring wheat county, harvesting 768,489 bus. Custer County, aside from being the largest producer of corn, also ranks first in alfalfa, with a crop of 154,971 tons.

Favorable growing weather for winter wheat prevailed throughout Nebraska all of last week. A few sections had light spring showers which, although not needed, were beneficial to the growing plants. Many fields are showing up well, few bare spots being visible. High temperatures are needed, as wheat is generally backward on account of the late spring. Few points note any abandonment, which, it is expected, will be very light. The government figures showing Nebraska winter wheat condition at 96 per cent, the highest for any state, are a source of satisfaction to the grain trade.

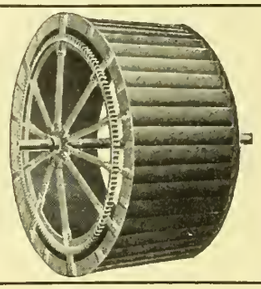
About 20,800 bus. of wheat has disappeared from the bins of the Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., Harvard, Neb., and Emil Bauers, manager of the elevator, cannot be found. After bankruptcy proceedings had been started against the elevator company and the plant was reopened it was discovered that instead of 21,000 bus. of wheat in store there were only 200 bus. in the bins. Whether or not this wheat has been sold to the account of the manager or has been lost in speculation is not known. About 14 farmers stored the wheat and they are planning a suit to make the stockholders of the elevator repay them for their loss.

In the government report issued on April 7 condition of winter wheat in Nebraska is placed at 96 per cent, compared with 90 per cent on Dec. 1, 1914, 93 per cent a year ago April and the 10-year average for April of 90 per cent. Without a single exception, Nebraska winter wheat is in the best condition, California and Washington, with condition of 90 per cent, being second. Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri winter wheat condition is reported at 89, 86 and 90, respectively, by the national department. The prospective yield of winter wheat in Nebraska, as indicated by the condition figures and estimating on the assumption that present condition will be maintained, amounts to 66,000,000 bus.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska upholds the anti-prize statute in a decision holding "package misbranded containing anything not on label." This decision was rendered in three test cases brought up from Lancaster County. The opinion is written by Judge Letton, in the habeas corpus application of Nick Armigo, who was fined $10 by the Lancaster County Court and in technical default of bond was supposedly, but not actually, held in jail for selling a package of crackerjack containing a toy butterfly. The case was appealed to the district court, which held the law bad, and from there to the Supreme Court, which reversed the district court and upholds the law. The defendants contended that putting a prize in a package of foodstuffs was not "misbranding" and could not be made such by the Legislature. Supreme Court holds that the intent of the law is to eliminate "any act or element designed to conceal the true nature or the value of the article packed." It argues by analogy that many articles are held "adulterated" that have no foreign elements in their composition but are merely below standard. The Nebraska law is unique among the states. It goes beyond the federal act in this respect, but this does not invalidate the law, according to the Supreme Court.

A. J. Miller has just completed the erection of a 25-bbl. mill at Montpelier, Ind., which will be operated as the Montpelier Mills.

The Allneeda Milling Co. has been incorporated at East St. Louis, Ill., with capital of $75,000. Among those interested are F. J. Malone, J. G. Ferguson and Fred Roberts. The company will operate the Allneeda Mills, making mixed feeds.



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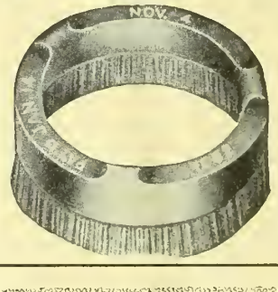

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 12, 1915.

Trade in alfalfa meal continues uninteresting, no new features developing in the market during the past week. Prices remain practically stationary, with a higher tendency in choice and No. 1 and a weak tone in No. 2 and off grade meal. A fair supply of No. 1 meal is held in local warehouses, but No. 2 predominates in the holdings, while choice is exceedingly scarce. As the old season advances, choice meal will probably advance to a bigger premium than it is now quoted at over No. 1, while the difference in price between No. 1 and No. 2 grade meal will also grow larger.

The amount of choice meal being shipped by Colorado mills is estimated at less than 10 per cent of the total shipments, while No. 2 meal output is more than 50 per cent of the total. Eastern mixers are inquiring for choice meal and in a great many instances have been unable to buy any of this grade. A few Wyoming mills now running are grinding choice hay, but they have their entire output contracted.

Not only in alfalfa meal, but also in the hay market, this condition prevails. Of the total receipts of hay in Kansas City, a very small percentage will grind No. 1 or better. Much of it is standard and less. Low grade hay is difficult to move and a wider price differential between the better and poorer grades is being established. A difference of $7.50 per ton is now quoted between the top on choice and he low point on No. 3 alfalfa in the Kansas City market. A difference of only $4.50 is quoted in the meal market. Demand for alfalfa hay, as in the meal market, is for the better grades.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted nominally at a top of $18.50 per ton. Several mixers here would pay 50c to $1 per ton more than this figure if they could buy a large supply of this grade. No. 1 meal sold at $16.50 to $17.50, most holders asking the latter figure. No. 2 meal sold at $11.50 per ton, or at the same level of a week ago.

Mixed feed business was in fair volume. The beginning of plowing and other active work in the Southwest is increasing the demand for alfalfa mixed feeds. The same is true of the cotton states of the South, where spring work on plantations is under way. Very little feed is moving East out of this market. Southeastern states are taking some alfalfa grain mixed feeds, but in much lighter amounts than a year ago. Best demand for mixed feeds is in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas. These states have been steady buyers for the past several months, but with the approach of the grass season demand is expected to fall off.

Grain mixed and molasses alfalfa feeds were quoted at unchanged prices. Fluctuations were irregular, but were within a 50c per ton range.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23@27; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@17.50; No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $12@13.50; No. 3, $10@12; standard, $13.50@15.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The J. H. Dougan Hay Co. is a new organization in Kansas City. It was admitted to membership in the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association last week and is actively engaged in receiving and shipping hay.

H. W. Kramer will have his alfalfa meal mill and elevator at Seward, Neb., ready for operation in 60 days. Bad weather has delayed construction, but work is progressing rapidly now. Mill will have capacity of about 75 tons daily.

Another record was broken by the Kansas City market during week ending April 3, when 1,117 cars of hay were received at that market. This exceeds all previous figures for a single week's receipts at Kansas City or any other market in the country.

The damage caused by the dust explosion and the resultant fire in the plant of the International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, amounted to a loss of about $15,000, covered by insurance. The mill proper was not damaged at all. There will be a small delay in getting out orders for prompt shipment, but the entire mill will be running within two weeks. Water damage to stored feed aggregated most of the loss.

The Colorado Alfalfa Milling Co., now operating five mills in Colorado, is at work constructing a new alfalfa mill at Riverton, Wyo. The Western Steel Headgate Co., Fort Collins, Colo., has been given the contract to equip the mill, which will have a capacity of about 250 tons per day. The machinery will be housed in a building 60 by 140 feet. A large warehouse for the storage of hay and meal will be erected adjacent to the mill building. It will be 60 by 600 feet. H. Cassady, one of the owners of the Colorado Alfalfa Milling Co., says that the new Riverton plant will be the model alfalfa mill structure of this country. It will contain all of the latest milling machinery and specially devised appliances now in use at the other mills of the company. The new mill building will be completed and machinery installed before new crop hay starts to move.

When the Riverton alfalfa mill is completed it will be the largest in Wyoming, which is a comparatively new recruit to the ranks of alfalfa milling states. More than 10 new mills have been built in Wyoming in the last year, and before the 1915 crop of alfalfa is harvested in the state a number of other plants will have been completed. The increasing area to alfalfa in Wyoming has been one of the principal factors in its development as a milling state. In the past year, since Wyoming meal has become an important factor in the market, millers in that state have asked for a premium on choice and No. 1 grades over the product from Kansas and Colorado. Meal from Wyoming appears to have much better color than that from older milling states, and as long as color plays an important part in grading Wyoming meal will sell at a small premium over other meal, the size of the premium depending more on the supply of choice meal and the demand for it. Colorado is today the largest milling state in the country, but those watching the development of the industry declare that Wyoming will soon rank with the Centennial state in annual production of alfalfa meal.

Cincinnati, O., April 13, 1915.

The alfalfa products market is slightly higher. There was a good request for alfalfa meal this week, and prices advanced 50 cents. Southern buyers were the principal factors on the market. There is talk of lifting the quarantine in many states, and dealers say this will bring down the prices of feedstuffs. Hay is off 25 cents and moving slowly. The total receipts for the week amounted to 163 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $27@28; alfalfa meal, $26.50@27.50; molasses feed, $28.50@29.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1915.

The alfalfa market was firm and higher last week, with the demand broad enough to absorb all offers of meal at rising prices. Scant offers and small stocks of choice meal were factors in the market's firmness, but a firmer tone in other feeds and light receipts with higher quotations on hay also helped sentiment. The South was in the market in a slightly better way, and Eastern mixers have been ordering out rather freely on contract time. Efforts of buyers to book for distant shipment met with little success, as holders are firm in their belief that higher meal prices will be inevitable later on. For 60-day shipment jobbers with meal in warehouses are asking close to $1 above the present market. Reports from the West indicate the Colorado mills sold up for the next 30 to 60 days, and, as Colorado has been the principal source of supply for some time, bidders for meal in other directions are forced to advance prices. Bad weather has interfered with the movement of hay, but even when weather is good the movement is less than the demand. Trade in mixed feeds is fair, but confined mostly to the Southwestern states, with orders from the East light. Trade in alfalfa molasses feeds was in fair volume from regular trade sources. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $18, No. 1 at $19.50 and choice at $21; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24.50@23.50; brown, without grain, $19@21.50.

New Orleans, La., April 12, 1915.

Quotations of alfalfa hay and meal were unchanged from the week previous. The demand was scattered and sales were mostly in small lots, with the exception of large contracts for the allies, to be exported in the horse and mule transports. These sales were made on small margins, so that the business was confined to big operators. Warm weather caused an increase in the sales to levee and road contractors, farmers and dairymen who are feeding alfalfa hay in preference to timothy and corn, on account of its being less heating. Prices for hay ranged from $17.50 to $19 per ton, according to quality and grade, and from $21 to $23.50 for meal. Mixed feeds were quoted in a range of from $25 to $33. Local stock feed men were about shut out of the market, on account of inequalities in rates to Georgia and contiguous territory.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., April 10, 1915.

Business seems to be assuming a more normal condition in this territory the past few weeks. Considerable cotton has been sold around nine cents during the past two weeks and this has put money into circulation, and favorable weather has given farmers an opportunity to plant their crops.

Jobbers report almost normal demand for meal and feedstuffs but flour is not selling as it should probably because of the high price. Jobbers are generally pretty well sold up on flour and are beginning to make inquiries for prices, however very little is being bought as buyers seem bearish, and too the re-sale prices from jobbers has made it difficult for buyers to see mill prices.

The following prices prevail here: Soft winter wheat flour fancy patent, $7.35 to $7.55, wood; standard patent, $7.00 to $7.15; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.65; bran, 100s, $28.50; shorts, 100s, $30.00.

J. T. Moore, Alabama representative for the Home Mill & Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., visited Selma this week and reports business quite dull in his territory, with considerable resale flour having been shipped into Alabama recently.

Thomas E. Snyder, prominent in the grain and milling business at Evansport, O., died recently at the age of 50. He was a large stockholder in the Evansport Milling Co.

The Empire Milling Co., Wooster, O., has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000. Improvements will be made in the mill.

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When that day comes, whether it be today, next week or next month, first investigate the Southwest Warehouse, in Kansas City.
You will find we have an almost unlimited capacity for carloads of merchandise—we can handle forty cars a day; and have space for over four thousand carloads in storage.
And rates that are as reasonable as our service is good.

Southwest Warehouse Co.
Nineteenth & Campbell Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
THE FEED OF THE HOUR

All animals love molasses. *They get fat on it, too.* It's a muscle builder. Cane Molasses Mixed Feeds are most palatable and economical.
We have storage for 7,000,000 gallons and operate about 300 tank cars. We offer service, quality and price.

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction. State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Shenandoah, Ia.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady; can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come on short notice. Address A. E. Minard, Hawleyville, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a young man with seven years' experience in the grain line with one firm From elevator man to their manager. Can buy and grade wheat. Can run a warehouse and look after the flour and feed business. Have had quite a bit of experience in billing grain, flour and feed, and am also a good collector. Can give best of references. Address Box 269, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Engineer wants position in mill or elevator; gas or steam; 23 years' experience as engineer; best of references; will go anywhere, East, West or South. Lock Box 47, Sidney, Iowa.

WANTED—Account of burning of plant, successful mill manager experienced in Central West is open for connection as manager or sales manager. Thoroughly trained in office, road and general mill management. Address Box 270, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position by thoroughly competent miller with lifetime experience. Can keep mill in good repair. Am strictly temperate. Am 30 years old; married. Can come at once. State salary in first letter. Robert P. Howard, Spalding, Neb.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat. Can produce quality, yield and percentages; can also make repairs and keep mill in good shape. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. Address John Loughry, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Flour salesman to represent Kansas mill in Pennsylvania and New York. Must have executive ability and good judgment as well as salesmanship. Successful experience with Kansas flour in that territory essential. Satisfactory terms to the right man. Address Box 271, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

ROLLER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Four stands double rolls (McFeely) Plansifter, necessary cleaning machinery, two sets corn rocks, two water wheels, on river that never runs low. One four-room dwelling, two good wells of water and seven acres of land. Two and one-half miles from Lincolnton, N. C. County seat. Two railroads. Best wheat section in the county. R. E. Costner, Lincolnton, N. C.

FOR SALE—Five-story water-power grist mill in northern New York; elevator, hoppers, scales, conveyors, etc., fully equipped for custom or merchant grinding; now in operation. Custom grinding alone will pay 10 per cent on investment. Excellent opportunity. Reason for selling, want to engage in wholesale flour business. Price, $15,000, includes water power, machinery, good will, etc. Power unlimited. Could be used for other manufacturing. Large crops buckwheat, oats, hay and other grains in this territory bought yearly. Address D, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Old established 60-bbl. flour mill, water power, in growing county seat of 2,500 population, in heart of the famous Willamette Valley of Oregon; two railroads; only mill in town; large local trade. Will sell at a bargain, account of ill health. For particulars, address J. L. Sweeney, Box 718, Dallas, Polk County, Ore.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced manager for a 100-bbl. mill. One who can invest not less than $1,000. Mill is located in one of the best wheat sections in the state. C. P. Lowe, Chapman, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—One Hamilton Corliss 14x36, 125 h. p. right hand drive engine; one Worthington vacuum condensor; one Cookson feed water heater; one secondhand Richardson automatic scale, 4-bu. dump. The Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.

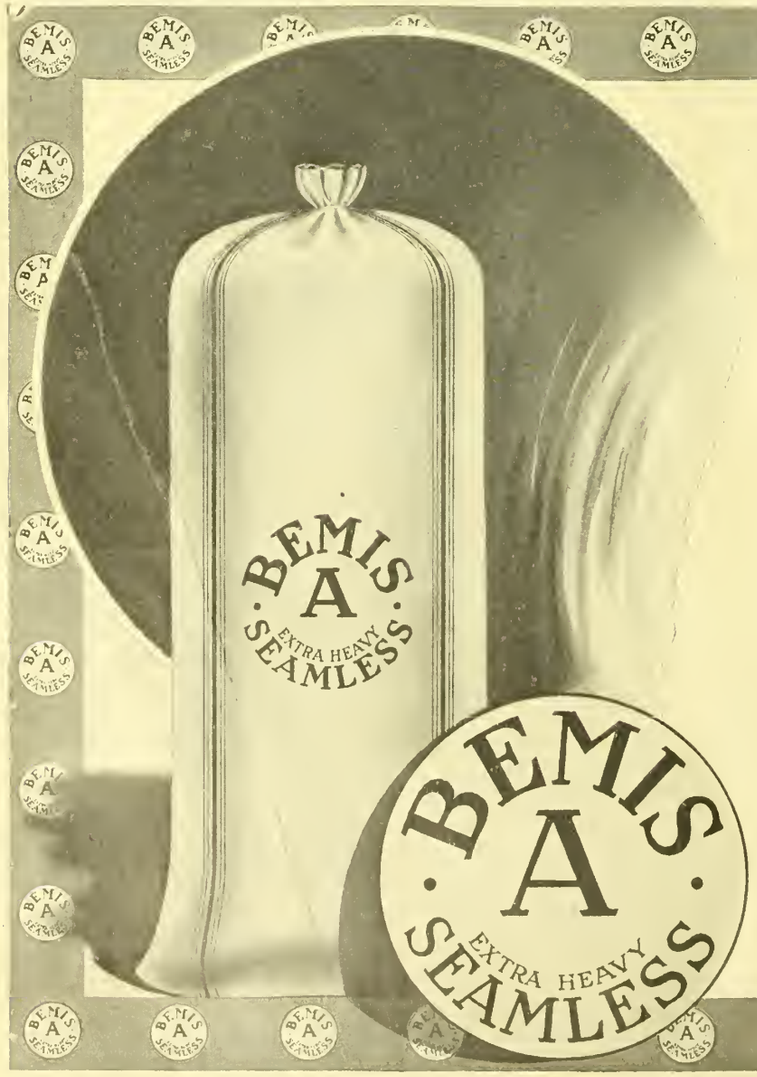
FOR SALE—Five double stands of Willford's rolls, 6x20 and 6x16", in good shape and looks like new. To move them at once, your choice at $50 per stand. C. C. Rasmussen & Son, Harlan, Iowa.

ELEVATORS TO LEASE—Wanted to lease elevator in Ohio or Indiana. Give full particulars first letter. Box 321, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—Steam engine; a 50 h. p. Frost Automatic engine; good as new. Cheap. Address Dayton Milling Co., Dayton, Iowa.

WANTED—A secondhand automatic grain-receiving scale for small elevator, capacity from 1,000 to 2,000 bus. per hour. Also secondhand receiving separator, capacity 1,000 to 2,000 bus. per hour, with coarse screens. Reply, giving size, dimensions, make, time in use, reason for being taken out of service. Box 273, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

SUDAN GRASS—Reliable seed. Wholesale quantities. Advise quantity you can use for immediate delivery. Can fill straight car orders uniform seed. C. Ullery, Lubbock, Tex.



BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
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Electricity and Air

A LITTLE current of pure air blown through miniature flashes of lightning, and the electrically modified air carried through a pipe into contact with the flour as fast as it is made in the mill is all there is to the Alsop Process, which accomplishes in a few moments' time, and by the same means, what nature requires several months to do. Read it again.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

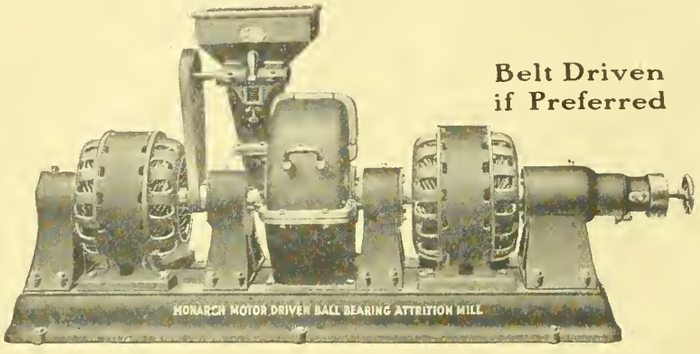
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

No Doctoring, Tinkering or Inferiority of Product

Reliability takes the place of continual promises and eternal alterations, adjustments and stoppages for repairs, just as soon as you begin to use The Satisfactory Feed Grinder,

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Ask Any Monarch Owner



Belt Driven if Preferred

The Monarch is a continuous voucher of value received.

It not only grinds with absolute uniformity and fineness, but saves power, time and lubricant, requires little or no attention from the operator and costs practically nothing for maintenance.

This is the mill that showed the way to trailers; the original, the best, The Monarch.

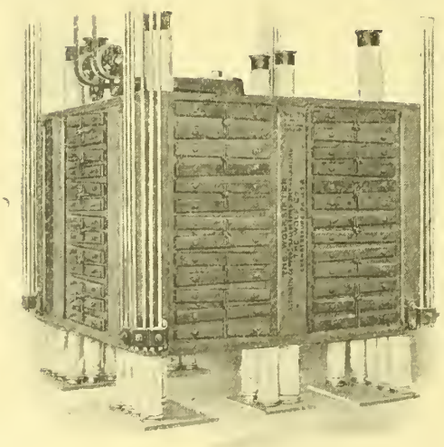
Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Milling Engineers

Main Office and Works: Muncy, Pa., P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office: No. 9 S. Clinton St.



The Wolf Sifter strikes you as being the most sturdy looking machine on the market. And it does not belie its looks. It is built for service INSIDE as well as outside; and service cannot possibly be achieved without sturdiness of construction.

Send for Bulletin No. 100.

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CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1915 | Number Twenty-one

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

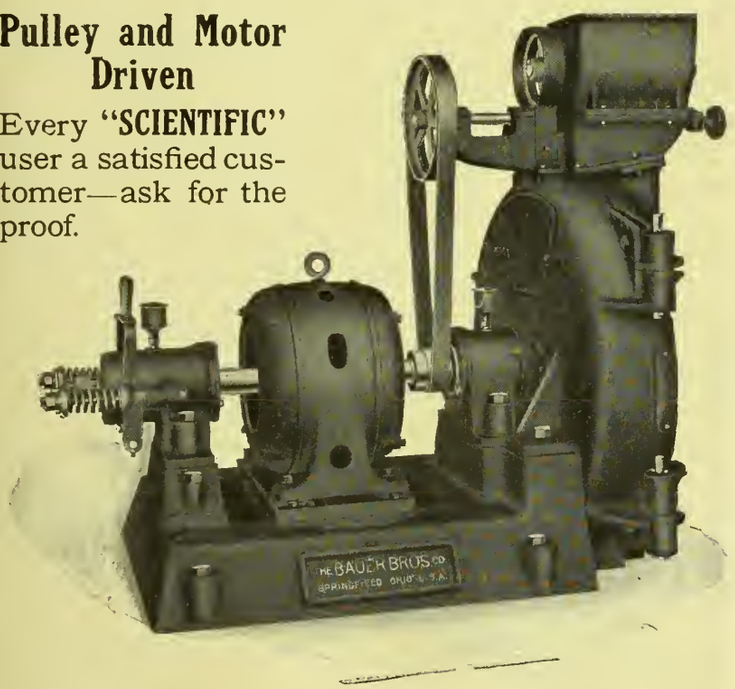
H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.
The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Pulley and Motor Driven

Every "SCIENTIFIC" user a satisfied customer—ask for the proof.



Built in all sizes. Saves 40% to 50% Horse Power. Saves 90% Lubricating Cost.

Write and give us your requirements.

"SCIENTIFIC"

Ball Bearing Single Disc Grinders and Attrition Mills Our Specialty.

Hinges open like a watch, either to right or left, fitted with force feeder, safety springs, quick release and other "Scientific" features.

As a Middlings Mill it has no equal; for cracking corn it is superior to all others; next to our "Scientific" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill it is the best feed mill in the world.

THE BAUER BROS. CO.
(Formerly THE FOOS MFG. CO.)
SPRINGFIELD, (EAST) OHIO

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

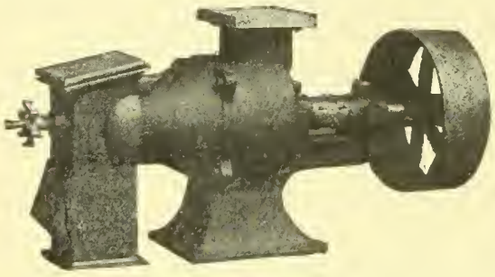
MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Is This Important to You?

One of the newest and most successful 300-barrel mills in the East—using one of the "McFeely Granulating Machines"—lately started a fine laboratory, one of the partners being the chemist. Both he and the head miller report the flour, produced by the Granulating Machine, far ahead, in gluten and baking qualities, of any other of the mill streams.



Another mill of 1200 barrels capacity has a report from bakers of a gain of "12 LOAVES OF BREAD PER BARREL" by the USE OF 9 GRANULATING MACHINES.

Another 1200-barrel mill reports the #4 Granulating Middlings Finisher, costing $125.00, saves them 6 cts. per barrel, or over 15,000% per annum on the cost of the Middlings Finisher.

We send on trial and guarantee 200%.

THOS. McFEELY CO.

The Bourse Philadelphia, Pa.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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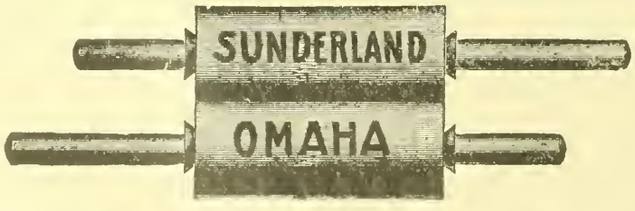
MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

Send Your Rolls Now!

Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

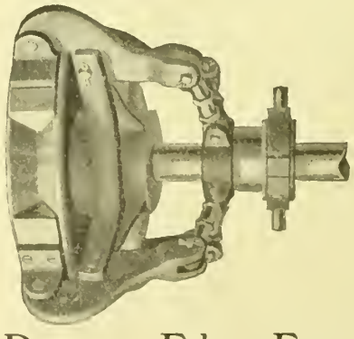


Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write for Free Booklet.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

Correspondence Solicited

THE PRATT MILLS

Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why

Peerless Princess Flour

Excells All Others

THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

N Multiplied by 6.25

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

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The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY

ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat

TRY OUR

Western Star AND **Golden Crest**

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

TYLER & COMPANY,

Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Just what the name implies,

"REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.

Salina, Kansas.

"Telegram"

THE LYONS MILLING CO.

Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

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Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

Manufacturers of

Kansas Hard Wheat Flours

Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

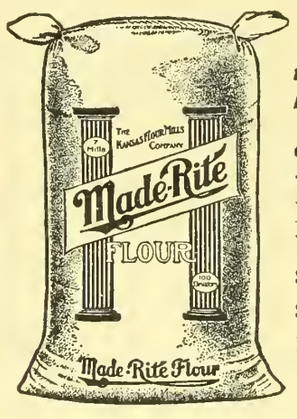
LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.



Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.
Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from — **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. — Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels — Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill.

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls. Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus. Cable Address "Pfeffer" Correspondence Solicited LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
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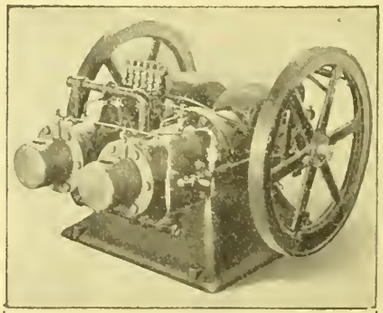
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Southwestern Millers' League

Another Successful Year Closed by Annual Meeting at Kansas City.

New conditions arising from the European war and the best methods and rules of meeting them successfully were discussed at the annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League held at Kansas City on April 16. Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska were represented in the attendance. Thirty millers were present at the two sessions.

President Henry Lassen opened the morning session, and in his address told of some of the activities of the league in the past year. "In times of business stress, particularly since the war started," said Mr. Lassen, "the Southwestern Millers' League as an organization has helped materially to relieve some of the almost unbearable conditions resulting from the European conflict. The Southwest has enjoyed an unusually prosperous year, the flour output of the winter wheat mills being larger than in any preceding year. New trade conditions have shown the necessity of an organization like the league among hard winter wheat millers, and I am glad to say that the committees, the secretary and the members of the organization have done well in the past year.

Solving the Export Problem.

"One of the biggest problems that now confront the Southwest, and which has been an ever imposing factor, is that of ocean freight rates. No doubt our exports of flour were larger than for some time in the past 12 months, but with the handicap of unequal ocean rates they were much smaller than they could have been. Millers of this country will be on a strong foundation only when the milling industry is on a basis where it can export its surplus. And before this will be possible the export freight rate question must be solved. There are many different ways of finding an answer for this big problem, but I believe that the millers of the Southwest can organize an ocean steamship company, as did Canadian millers, build several steamships and compete with the ocean lines that now discriminate between wheat and flour. Our secretary has gone into this more thoroughly and it will be taken up later."

Mr. Lassen touched on several other points in his address. The next topic in order was the annual report of Secretary Topping, who said in part:

Secretary Topping's Report.

"Possibly the year just passed will go down into history as one long to be remembered and often referred to. It has been a very strenuous twelvemonth and everyone will hail the return of peace. We have not only had war trade conditions, but a general upheaval in everything, and the war seems to be responsible for everything. Railroads have been busy advancing rates and issuing tariffs with advanced minimums and trying in various ways to offset losses caused by the war. And all tariffs have been scanned closely to see that the Southwestern miller is maintained in his present relative position.

"Early in March certain interests attemped to reduce the export rates on grain and grain products from Southwestern points. This would have worked a hardship on millers and we were able to have new tariffs canceled.

"Discriminating advances filed by railroads to Louisiana points from the Southwest were also protested by this organization and were canceled. Advanced rates from Oklahoma to Memphis were defeated by the league. A committee of the league obtained promises from railroads in Western Classification territory that no attempt would be made for some time, at least, to file tariffs providing for a charge of one cent per 100 lbs. for milling in transit. These are some of the more important rate problems that we have had to contend with in the past year. We were successful in many local problems and this league is now recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a force. We have never asked for anything unreasonable in rate questions, and our protests are always backed up with ample evidence, giving us grounds for protest.

"The flour exchanges of Chicago and other Eastern centers have amended by-laws and will accept 140 lbs. net weight on jute bags, while they formerly required 141 lbs.

"Estimated weights on flour and feed have had a slow road to travel. The Western Weighing Association is attempting to collect freight on the container. We were able at a conference in Denver to show the railroad representatives that this was unreasonable, and at a further meeting in Kansas City they agreed to let the matter go before a general conference of Southwestern railroads.

"Since the five per cent increase was allowed to Eastern lines there have been over 1,200 tariffs issued advancing and changing rates. We have checked our relative position in all of these new tariffs.

"We believe that the millers of this country must take a united stand to protect their interests against the discrimination and the favorable conditions under which our raw material is being milled by foreign millers. We believe that it will be necessary and a profitable investment to establish steamship lines, one running between the Gulf ports and Pacific Coast ports and another to Europe. This is a question that should have due consideration.

"We are confronted with an advance in rates on flour from our territory to California terminals from 65c to 75c per 100. At the same time the commission issued this order the Northwestern lines filed tariffs reducing rates from Minnesota and the Dakotas to San Francisco and other points from 75c to 65c. We are negotiating with steamship lines to handle Pacific Coast business via the canal, and we hope to complete arrangements within a short time."

Secretary Topping suggested a membership campaign and in conclusion thanked the officers and members of the league for their co-operation with his office in the past year.

The report on finances by Mr. Topping showed the league to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. President Lassen then called on Chairman L. E. Moses of the traffic committee.

Report of Chairman Moses.

"Advanced minimums, estimated weights and a number of other important questions which have come up in the past year are now in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railroads have taken an altogether

(Continued from page 9.)

Death of H. E. Hanna

Manager of Russell Milling Co. Dies Suddenly in Kansas City.

H. E. Hanna, manager of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., died on April 15 in a Kansas City hospital from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Hanna had only been in the hospital 24 hours when he died. About a week ago he started from Russell on a trip to the Pacific Coast, where his mill has an extensive business. He became suddenly ill at Trinidad, and doctors there advised him to return to Kansas City. His strength gave out and death resulted soon after he arrived.

Mr. Hanna was very successful as manager of the Russell mill. When he became manager, several years ago, the mill had a capacity of 350 bbls. Today it has an output of 750 bbls. In the past two years the mill was operated full time throughout the year, and it was Mr. Hanna's statement that he was always behind on flour orders.

Previous to his connection with the Russell mill, Mr. Hanna had been head miller at the plants of the Crosby Roller Milling Co. and the Shawnee Milling Co., Topeka, Kan. He was just as successful as an operative as a manager.

A wife and daughter survive him. His funeral was held in Topeka, his old home, Saturday morning, April 17. The Southwestern Millers' League, in session at Kansas City last Friday, sent condolences to his family and expressed regret over his death. Kansas loses a successful miller, a man who always supported every movement in the general interest of the industry. Mr. Hanna had many warm personal friends among millers and the milling and grain trade. He was 58 years of age and has appeared to be in the best of health.

J. K. Mullen Buys Wilson Mill.

Details of the sale of the Yost Milling Co. plant, Wilson, Kan., to J. K. Mullen, of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., were completed last week. The mill has been operated by the new owners since April 9, but announcement of its purchase was not made until last week, when all papers transferring the property were signed. The mill will hereafter be operated as the Wilson Milling and Elevator Co. R. B. Ward, formerly assistant manager of the Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., will be manager of the Wilson mill for Mr. Mullen.

Some very important improvements will be made in the Wilson mill by the new owners. Concrete storage to the amount of 100,000 bus. will probably be added before the 1915 crop starts to move. The mill proper will be overhauled. It now has output of 300 bbls. and its capacity may be increased.

The sale of the Yost mill is another indication of the concentration of mill ownership. In the past few years some of the stronger milling companies have been increasing their holdings. There have been many instances in Kansas of large milling companies absorbing smaller plants. The Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., besides mills in Colorado, Utah and Idaho, owns the mills at Dodge City and Hays City, Kan., and the Platte Valley Milling Co., at Gothenberg, Neb.

Pacific Coast Mills to New York.

The Atlantic-Pacific Flour Co. has been incorporated in New York with capital stock of $50,000 to care for the business of the Portland Flouring Mills Co. in the East. The Portland company operates several mills on the Pacific Coast, the largest one at Portland, Ore., having capacity of several thousand bbls. Since the opening of the Panama Canal the Pacific Coast mills have sold considerable flour to Atlantic Coast ports for shipment via the canal. The organization of the Atlantic-Pacific Flour Co. in New York City is an andication that Pacific Coast millers plan to develop their trade in the Eastern states.

A number of other strong milling organizations on the Pacific Coast will either form a separate jobbing organization like the Portland company or have made arrangements with Eastern jobbers to handle their business. Pacific Coast mills also plan to invade the South, particularly Eastern and Gulf ports.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT.

The total American visible supply of wheat decreased 4,485,000 bus. last week and on April 17 was 15,374,000 bus. less than last year.

The comparison for April 10 and April 17 (000 omitted) is as follows:

	April 10	April 17
St. Louis	359	422
Chicago	1,130	1,149
Minneapolis	8,769	7,884
Kansas City	1,324	1,048
Duluth	11,984	9,816
Toledo	416	375
Milwaukee	13	18
Detroit	213	190
Indianapolis	146	136
Buffalo	1,560	653
Omaha	157	177
Total primary	26,071	21,868
New York	4,214	3,006
Boston	470	470
Philadelphia	1,134	1,178
Baltimore	936	831
Galveston	1,675	1,550
New Orleans,	2,606	1,741
Newport News	....	137
Total ports	11,035	8,913
Duluth afloat	1,229	2,041
Lakes	....	1,028
Total afloat	1,229	3,069
Total American	38,335	33,858
Last year	50,801	49,224

More Flour by River.

The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, and the Kansas Flour Mills Co. have contracted with the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. for the movement of 25,000 bbls. of flour from Kansas City to St. Louis. The Southwestern will mave 20,0000 bbls., while the Kansas Flour Mills Co. will move 5,000 bbls. The two cargoes are for export and will move within the next month.

A saving of 3.6c per bbl. is made by the two mills in rates by the use of the river. The Southwestern Milling Co. is just concluding the shipment of a large export order via the boat line.

John Washburn was elected president of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis, to succeed the late James S. Bell. James Ford Bell was elected vice-president, to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Washburn. No other changes were made in the officers or the directors of the company.

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Terms on Export Trade.

With very few exceptions, export millers are insisting that the terms for payment on export flour shipments continue on the basis of remuneration at three days' sight against established New York credit. At the annual meeting of the Millers' National Federation and again at the meeting last week of the Southwestern Millers' League, the consensus of opinion was that there should be no deviation from these terms. A strong effort has been made by the London Flour Trade Association and individual importers to induce millers to return to the 60 days draft terms, which was in use before the war.

Uncertain and extra hazardous conditions surround the export of flour to either the United Kingdom or to the Continent. The acceptance of a 60-day draft is quivalent to the giving of a promissory note for the amount. Payment at American seaboard is cash transaction equivalent to the arrival draft used in the domestic trade. Millers may well ask themselves why they should extend terms to Europe which they would not give to American customers. No one can be assured of what changes will occur next week, to say nothing of what might happen in 60 days. There is not only the hazards of war but the danger of a financial upheaval as well.

A deviation from the prevailing terms during the progress of the war or until stability in business and finance follows peace, will be disastrous to the American export flour business. Few millers can afford to lose the export shipment of a round lot of flour and the expense and difficulty incurred in the re-sale and handling of flour which has been refused by a foreign buyer, will wipe out the profits of considerable export business.

Millers, as a rule, are "standing pat" upon the declaration of terms announced shortly after the war commenced which have since been amplified as occasion required. These conditions were made necessary by the hazards of war and as long as war continues or the effects remain, there should be no deviation from the terms. The statement of a meeting of flour exporters at St. Louis, which are also in use by other millers and were generally accepted by importers, are as follows:

"The increasing difficulties which have developed in connection with an export flour trade force us to outline a more complete and definite understanding for our guidance. We submit the following:

"Quotations—As heretofore our quotations will be per 100 kilos (flour to be packed in 50-kilo cotton sacks) f. o. b. cars at the seaboard. They will include your commission. And:

"Insurance—The quotations will include cost of marine insurance from point of shipment to foreign point of destination for 10 per cent above gross value of goods delivered at the seaboard at the rate charged for regular line steamers; you to be charged the extra rate, whatever it may be, if the flour is to be transshipped on a 'tramp steamer.' We will also cover the amount of the ocean freight if you advise us what the rate of ocean freight will be before the shipment goes forward. War risk insurance to be covered by you or your government.

"Freight—We will prepay the inland freight to the seaboard.

"Payment—Sales are to be subject to sight drafts against established New York credit, payable on arrival of goods at the seaboard with inland bill of lading, copy of invoice and marine insurance certificate (as outlined above) attached.

"Quality—The quality grade for grade is guaranteed sound and uniform and in every way equal to what we have always shipped you.

"Inspection—If our guarantee is not sufficient we will furnish St. Louis Merchants' Exchange inspection certificates at your expense.

"Acceptances of Offers—Owing to instability of the wheat market and probable scarcity before harvest, we are compelled to make all quotations subject to our immediate cable confirmation on receipt of order. This will enable us to figure much closer than if obliged to consider probable advances in market while awaiting your reply."

F. O. M. A. at Cincinnati.

Preparations are being made by Cincinnati to entertain the millers who attend the annual convention of the F. O. M. A. from May 24th to May 28th. The place of meeting is centrally located and the promise is for a large attendance of both operative millers and mill owners and managers. For the last four years at Detroit, Louisville, Kansas City and Buffalo, there have been machinery exhibitions which undoubtedly increased the attendance but which did not add to the interest in the program or business sessions of the convention. This year there will be a splendid program and also an exceptionally interesting entertainment for the guests of Cincinnati. Cincinnati is a fine city, beautifully situated upon the Ohio River, with an unusual number of places of historical and educational interest. Among them can be mentioned Eden Park, one of the largest and most beautiful parks in the country, which is reached by numerous car lines. Its eminences command a fine view of the city and suburbs. It contains lakes, reservoirs, greenhouses, a great water tower, beautiful driveways and stone-arched bridges, and an abundance of trees and grass, with rest and shelter houses. In its midst is the famous Art Museum and Art Academy, filled with priceless art treasures. Famous paintings and art treasures are housed there.

Only a few miles down the river is Fernbank Dam. This is the largest movable dam in the world. It was built by the United States government at the cost of $1,300,000 as a part of the proposed system to give the Ohio River a nine-foot water stage the year round.

Fort Thomas, a United States military reservation, stands in the Kentucky highlands just across the river affording a magnificent view for many miles around. It is used as an infantry post and is visited by thousands every year.

Famous Music Hall on Elm street opposite old Washington Park, was built in 1877. It has a seating capacity of 4,000 and one of the largest stages in the United States. The stage is 112 feet wide and 70 feet deep. Most modern stages could be revolved upon it. At Music Hall are held the famous May festivals, participated in by upwards of 1,200 singers and players. The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra plays its concerts here and at Emery Auditorium, another famous music hall.

Rookwood pottery is known all over the world for its wonderful specimens of ceramic art. It is situated on the brow of Mount Adams, overlooking the city. Just across the street from it is the Sterling Glass Works, where a fine line of cut glass is made.

The famous Zoological Garden of Cincinnati covers an area of 63 acres. Its collection of animals is among the largest in the United States and its reputation extends round the world not only on this account, but because of its fine scenic beauty, its club house, its daily band concerts throughout the summer. Over 2,000 birds, beasts and reptiles, the finest giraffes in the world, the biggest hippopotamus in the United States, the largest buffalo, etc.

SCENES AT CINCINNATI, WHERE THE F. O. M. A. CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

SOUTHWESTERN MILLERS' LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 7.)

unreasonable stand on the estimated weight question, and I believe this committee has shown them that they should only receive pay for the net quantity of flour and feed. A miller who sells 98 lbs. of flour should not be compelled to bill this at 98¼ lbs. or 100 lbs. of feed at 100½ to 100¾ lbs. Railroads are only entitled to the weight of the commodity shipped. We have had conferences with representatives of a number of railroads on this question, but the final decision is yet to be made.

"The advanced minimum case is now before the commission. Senator Long is taking care of our side of the matter and we believe it is in good hands. Considerable evidence has been gathered on this point, and it all has been presented to the commission. Another hearing on this matter will be held next week in Chicago. It is the understanding of the traffic committee that this question and that of the general advance case will be decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission before their summer adjournment.

"The Cummins amendment prohibits railroads from limiting their liability in bills of lading and thereby automatically advances all rates 10 per cent. Railroads have not yet announced their position as regards this act, but the National Industrial Traffic League and other organizations will fight the matter out before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Minor rate problems have been handled by the committee in large number during the past year. But in these times of general advances it would not be wise to ask for reductions in rates, so our proposed plan to ask for lower rates to the East will have to be abandoned for the present. But it will be taken up later."

George Sohlberg, chairman of the domestic trade rules committee, suggested that, as his report was made out before the war, his committee should have additional time and make a report later. A discussion of proposed rules brought out that millers were favorable toward limiting sales to 30 days and 60 days at the outside; that they should have a clause in contracts giving them the right to cancel sales at end of 30 days and recover any damages because of lower prices without shipping the flour or product sold. The trade rules committee was reappointed by President Lassen and will make their report to Secretary Topping later.

Comparison of Rates.

David G. Page pointed out that the rates to Pittsburg, Virginia points and to Boston and New York were 3.7c to 4c higher from the Southwest than from Minneapolis. Mr. Page advanced the reason for this in the lake competition that Minneapolis has.

L. E. Moses said that Kansas City has water competition, but is not using it. Millers have been giving the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. some business, and this loss of tonnage to railroads has caused them to look into the matter. "Our only relief in the Eastern rate question is to consign all of our flour destined for Eastern points via the boat line from Kansas City to St. Louis. There is possible now a saving of 3.6c per bbl. on flour, and if railroads advance rates to St. Louis one cent the boat line will leave present rates stand and there will be a saving of 5.6c per bbl. We can make this water competition a club which will bring results in our attempt to obtain lower rates to the East. Millers in the Southwest should give the river as much tonnage as possible. Railroads will listen to your plea for lower rates if they lose tonnage by not granting reductions."

Old Officers Re-Elected.

The election of officers was next in order. President Henry Lassen was unanimously elected to succeed himself for another year. Other officials were re-elected. Officers of the league are as follows:

President, Henry Lassen, Wichita; first vice-president, Theodore Ismert, Kansas City; second vice-president, George Sohlberg, Oklahoma City; treasurer, Herman K. Schafer, Omaha; secretary, C. V. Topping, Wichita.

Directors were elected as follows: Kansas, David G. Page and Andrew J. Hunt; Oklahoma, H. Dittmer and D. McKinstry; Missouri, C. M. Hardenbergh; Nebraska, C. L. Aller and Chauncy Abbott; Texas, J. C. Whaley and Frank Kell; Colorado, J. A. McSwigan.

The Afternoon Session.

Emmett Hoffman, chairman of the export trade rules committee, made his report at the opening of the afternoon meeting. Mr. Hoffman said: "We have been doing business abroad largely on custom and tradition. Rules in our code are now obsolete. The exporting business of millers in this country needs broad, general rules to follow. I believe the principal question involved in export trade is that of price. The foreigner, more than any other buyer, considers the price, and if our prices are lower than those of Canada he buys here. When Argentine has the advantage he buys there. And when the Northwest is able to make lower quotations he buys there. It is always a question of prices, and with this the principal factor in the minds of foreigners business rules are necessary.

"Foreigners now want us to return to 60-day sight draft. Why give a foreigner several thousand miles away this credit, when we do not give the domestic buyer such terms? Exporting millers should make all drafts on basis of three days' sight, less one per cent, or three days' sight less six per cent interest for 57 days. The foreigner can borrow money at less than six per cent, and there would be a profit in this for him. He won't buy our flour unless our prices are less than those of our competitors, and this matter of three-day sight draft will have no important bearing if our price figures lower than that of some other exporting country.

"Another evil in the export trade rules is that of commissions in Holland. There are a few mills quoting net prices in that country, while others quote commissions ranging from 2½ to three per cent. This results in confusion and this committee suggests that hereafter bids to Holland be made on a net basis.

"There has been some question of whether rules are necessary in foreign trade. This committee is heartily in favor of a set of rules and suggests that amendments to rules adopted by the league be sent to the federation for consideration and that later a copy be turned over to the London Flour Association and other importing organizations.

"This committee believes that all bids sent out by millers should be on a basis of f. o. b. mill, insurance and freight, and that insurance include only marine insurance."

The suggestion by President Lassen of organizing a steamship company to haul flour to foreign countries was reconsidered. President Lassen said: "Canadian millers found their export trade in flour in danger at one time and they took steps to organize a steamship company. They built several new boats at a cost of $200,000 each and, but for the war, would have these running at this time. The Southwest can do this. Two or three boats will be all that is necessary. A separate organization can be formed. Stock subscriptions can be taken by millers. The company can keep rates on flour down to those of wheat. Other business can also be handled, but it will have the effect of removing the discrimination against flour. And such a company would make returns on the investment."

E. D. Lysle, of Leavenworth, suggested that instead of building several steamers to carry flour a bureau be formed in New York to charter tramp steamers for carrying flour. This would bring about the same results. The secretary was ordered to investigate into this matter more thoroughly.

Chauncy Abbott brought up the subject of relative values of hard winter and spring wheat. He commented on the spread between Chicago and Minneapolis and asked the opinions of millers as to the cause. It was stated that an export house in Chicago had figured up its exports of wheat in the year ending June, 1914, and that their average price for wheat delivered foreign countries had been 4½c per bu. more on winter than on spring wheat. H. S. Kennedy said that the mixture of velvet chaff, durum and other wheats in the Northwest had caused a lowering in the general quality. A very small percentage of the wheat arriving in Minneapolis is pure Northern, said Mr. Kennedy. Northwestern mills are finding it more difficult to keep up their standards, while the quality of winter wheat in the Southwest is uniform.

Theodore Ismert cited his experience. He said: "About seven years ago, when the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. first started to grind hard winter wheat in Kansas City, I made a trip to New York City. At that time jobbers in New York were paying a premium of 75c for spring flour over winter wheat brands of the same grade. In Eastern markets at present we are selling 'Thunderbolt' at a premium of 20c over spring flour of the same grade. The Northwestern wheat quality is decreasing. The Southwestern supply is gaining in quality all the time. Foreigners appreciate the value of winter wheat. They are willing to pay more for it. And the big distributing points in this country are beginning to realize it."

Theodore Ismert asked for statements as to reserves of wheat in the various states in the Southwest. Kansas millers present estimated about 25,000,000 bus. as being on farms. The Oklahoma delegation placed reserves at 2,000,000 bus. Representatives from Nebraska said reserves were about 15 per cent of last year's crop, or about 10,000,000 bus., making a total in the Southwest of 37,000,000 bus.

Roster of Attendance.

Kansas—Henry Lassen, F. D. Stevens and C. V. Topping, Wichita; H. H. Starkweatber, Clay Center; A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City; David G. Page and J. C. Fulton, Topeka; Ross Stratton, Winfield; R. S. Malaby, Ellsworth; W. G. Woodie, Wellington; E. D. Lysle, Leavenworth; J. N. Sauer, Cherryvale.

Oklahoma—George Sohlberg and Frank Foltz, Oklahoma City; John Kroutil, Yukon; E. H. Lehman, Geary; John Ruth, Kingfisher; M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha; H. Dittmer, El Reno; D. McKinstry, Perry.

Nebraska—Chauncy Abbott, Sr., Scruyler; Secretary J. B. Burgner, Grand Island; Herman K. Schafer, Omaha, and W. F. Nieman, York.

Missouri—W. H. Marshall, Joplin Club, and W. B. Burns, St. Louis.

Kansas City—Theodore Ismert, L. E. Moses, Emmett Hoffman and J. B. Wilcox.

Notes of the Meeting.

Charles R. Decker, of the Milwaukee Bag Co., who distributed pencils, vouched for their quality.

John Turner, of the Kansas City Bag Manufacturing Co., attended the afternoon session.

David G. Page, of the Page Milling Co., Topeka, said that he had just received about 200 reports from Kansas points indicating that reserves on farms amount to about 14 per cent of last year's crop of about 25,000,000 bus. This seemed to be the consensus of opinion among the Kansas delegation.

Muddy roads prevented a heavy movement of wheat during the recent break, in the opinion of Nebraska millers present at the meeting. Chauncy Abbott, of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, believes that farmers still have about 10,000,000 bus. of wheat on farms. Present condition of growing wheat in the state is excellent. Mr. Abbott said that he never knew when conditions were better.

L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., says reports to his company from western Kansas indicate that conditions there were never better. H. H. Starkweather, of the Snell Mill and Grain Co., Clay Center, says that elevator stations in northwestern Kansas report to him that conditions were never better there.

A. J. Hunt, of Arkansas City, said that condition of soil in southeastern Kansas was never better than it is today. Wheat is advancing and is in excellent condition.

W. H. Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Filers' Club, Joplin, Mo., estimated that southwestern Missouri reserves amounted to about five per cent of last year's crop. Acreage of new crop is 15 per cent larger than a year ago. Condition is excellent.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the league, and W. H. Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' League, left after the meeting for Chicago, where they will attend the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the advanced minimum case. Rebuttal of railroads' testimony will start on Monday, April 19.

N. E. Stafford has retired from the active management of the Bluffton Milling Co., Bluffton, Ind., following 39 years of active milling. Mr. Stafford is succeeded by R. F. Stafford, his son, as manager.

Victor Cain, of the Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., is traveling in Eastern markets. He visited his company's connections in Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern distributing points.

Ernst Meyer & Sons, Superior, Neb.: "Running mill half time. Local flour business fair, otherwise slow. Big demand for feed. About 15 per cent of crop still in farmers' hands."

Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, Tex.: "We are running only part of the time. Flour business generally dull. Fair demand for mill feed. Only a small per cent of crop in farmers' hands."

Igleheart Bros., Evansville, Ind.: "We are running 36 hours per week. Flour business generally dead. Good demand for mill feed. About five per cent of wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

The Gem State Mill and Promotion Co., Rexburg, Idaho, has obtained incorporation papers to operate mills and do a flour and feed business. Capital stock is $10,000.

Oakdale Milling Co., Oakdale, Neb.: "Flour business fair locally; nothing doing otherwise. Mill feed in brisk demand. About 15 per cent of wheat crop still on farms."

Donmeyer, Gardner Co., Peoria, Ill.: "Mill running 16 to 18 hours daily. Flour business dead. Mill feed all sold."

Cottonwood Valley Milling Co., Marian, Kan.: "Running about one-fourth time. Flour business generally dull. Mill feed in demand. Ten per cent of wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 19, 1915.

A larger volume of business was again booked by Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. The higher prices tended to stimulate demand early in the week, but trade withdrew later to some extent. Quite a few bookings were reported throughout the Southwest, with bakers who are securing old wheat flour supplies to August. It is the general belief among the trade that because of backward wheat new flour will not be available until after July 25. This is somewhat later than usual, with result that many bakers are planning to use old wheat flour up to the beginning of September.

One large Kansas City baker bought 2,500 bbls., shipment up to the middle of August. A number of other Kansas City bakers bought in the past two weeks old wheat flour supplies to carry them past the middle ot August. Most of this flour was contracted on a basis of $6.55 to $6.65, bulk, delivered. Several sales of 80 per cent patent were made as high as $6.75 bulk, but most bakers had contracted for all of their needs before the market had reached this figure.

At the close of last week mills asked $6.75 to $6.95 for 95 per cent flour in jute. High patents were quoted at $7.20 to $7.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered Kansas and southwestern Missouri points. Quotations the first half of the week were on a basis of $6.50 to $6.70 per bbl. for 80 per cent patents in jutes, net. After the rise of six cents in May wheat on Tuesday a number of country mills offered to protect their trade on carlots, 30-day shipment, at the old price. But the full effect of wheat advances was reflected in flour quotations before the close of the week.

Shipping directions improved the past week. Indications are that light stocks are held by jobbers, but they are entering the market only when supplies are exhausted. This is not only true of new orders, but also indicated by shipping instructions. Mills report instructions on old contracts as slow.

Export trade is dead. Practically no cable offers were interchanged the past week. Mills have been operating on straight to a large extent and have practically no clear to offer. There is a fair domestic demand for fancy clear at 30c to 45c less than the straight grade quotations. Second clears are in less demand than fancy clear. Low grade is good sale at this time, because of the feeding demand.

* * *

Soft wheat mills are running less than half time. Business to Southern states is showing little improvement, although there is a better tone in trade. Inquiries are somewhat more in line with millers' views, particularly from Texas. The Southeast has been an exceptionally light buyer for several weeks and jobbers there still appear not to be interested in flour at this time. Soft wheat patent is quoted at $7.20 to $7.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Soft wheat clear is in good demand from bakers, selling at a discount of 50c to 90c under patent.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $6.75@6.95 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.40@5.90.

A generally higher tone prevailed in the mill feed market throughout the past week. A feature was the unusual strength in shorts. For some time bran has sold near the quotations on shorts, but the demand for heavy feeds last week is widening the difference between the prices of the two feeds. Standard gray shorts sold in Kansas City at the close at $1.35, with supply light and demand good.

A very brisk trade was done in bran throughout the past week, but prices made no material advances, because of the prospect for a bigger output of feed. The demand for bran and shorts has been ahead of the supply. Few country mills have straight carlots of feed to offer. Most mills say they are compelled to limit the supply of feed in mixed cars.

Local demand for bran and shorts throughout Kansas is active at this time. Hog feeders are large users of shorts and middlings, and it is this demand that is causing the spread between bran and shorts to widen.

Brown shorts are quoted at $1.24 to $1.27. Gray shorts are worth up to $1.35 per 100 lbs. in burlap bags. Fancy white shorts are exceedingly scarce. Middlings are worth from $1.42 to $1.50, an advance of three to five cents for the week.

There is still a few thousand sacks of bran in Kansas City warehouses. Some of this has been sold for deferred shipment, but most of it is being held by millers as a speculation. A few weeks ago $1.25 per 100 was the price they expected to get for bran in store, but now they say $1.30 per 100 is the figure they want.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.20@1.23 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.24@1.37; white shorts, $1.40; fancy white middlings, $1.45@1.50; red dog, $1.60@1.65.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton of jute, $7.10@7.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.90@7.20; first clears, $6.20@6.40; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $7.25@7.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $7.25@7.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.23@1.24; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7.20@7.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $7@7.50; bran, $1.20@1.30 per 100; mill run, $1.35; gray shorts, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.70@8 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.79@7.80; bran, $1.30; mixed feed, $1.30@1.35; standard shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.60@8 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.40@7.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.35 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.80@8 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.60@7.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

One Kansas City mill which had been shut down for a month resumed operations last week, with result that total production of all mills increased more than 10,000 bbls. Output amounted to 49,400 bbls., compared with 39,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 39,200 bbls. two weeks ago and 37,600 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

More Storage at Kansas City.

The Santa Fe Railroad awarded contract last week for increasing the capacity of its elevator by 2,000,000 bus. This will make a total capacity of 4,500,000 bus. and it will be the largest elevator west of Chicago. Twenty-eight additional concrete tanks will be erected. This work will be completed by Sept. 1. The elevator is operated by the Neola Elevator Co., a subsidiary of the Armour Grain Co., of Chicago.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad is expected to complete plans within a few days to replace its elevator burned about a year ago. The C. & A. elevator will be of 250,000-bu. capacity, but it will be built so that additions can be added. Present plans of the railroad are for the construction of a 250,000-bu. house by July 1 and the addition of 1,000,000 bus. within the following year.

Kansas City now has a total storage capacity of 18,000,000 bus., but with the new additions to be completed before the new crop the aggregate capacity will be 20,500,000 bus. Including the smaller elevators, there are 36 located in Kansas City, six of which have a capacity of more than 1,000,000 bus.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Kansas City elevator stocks continue to decrease at an alarming rate. Last week elevator holdings decreased 250,000 bus., now amounting to 1,075,824 bus. It is said that all of this total has already been sold and will move within the next 30 days. Most mills in the Southwest have all flour sales covered with actual holdings of wheat in elevators, and because of their inability to buy much cash wheat at this time are limiting new flour orders to 30-day movement. This is particularly true of country mills.

Millers at the Southwestern Millers' League meeting on April 16 estimated reserves in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska at 37,000,000 bus. Kansas reserves are placed at 25,000,000 bus., Nebraska 10,000,000 bus. and Oklahoma at 2,000,000 bus.

Country marketing of wheat is very light at this time. The advances of the past week brought out some grain, but in a great many instances only whetted the appetite of farmers for still higher prices. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week amounted to 253 cars, compared with 174 cars in the preceding week, 159 cars a year ago and 245 cars two years ago. Larger receipts at Kansas City are accounted for by heavier selling of country elevator operators.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

C. Heller is making improvements in his mill at Solomon, Kan. He reports flour business as fair. The mill is shut down at this time.

The Bulte Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Mo. resumed operations last week, after a shut down of practically a month. Improvements in the power plant were made.

Local support is solicited by Mr. Munzer, of Alma, Kan., who is planning to overhaul the flour mill at that point and start operating it at the beginning of the 1915 wheat movement.

The Alton Grain Elevator Co., Kansas City, was incorporated last week with capital of $105,000. Incorporators are E. F. Swinney, E. D. Fisher and W. M. Corbett. The company will operate the new Chicago & Alton elevator.

The Oklahoma Feed and Milling Co. has been incorporated in Oklahoma City, Okla., with capital stock of $20,000. Incorporators include A. S. Dolezal, E. G. Fisher, J. D. Frisbie and F. A. Wheeler, all experienced mill men.

John Ruth, of the Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Okla., says flour trade is exceedingly dull, but business is improving. "Wheat condition throughout Oklahoma is excellent," said Mr. Ruth. "Reserves are light and I believe Oklahoma would be a buyer if flour trade increases in volume to any extent."

One Kansas City mill sold a large amount of bran and shorts to a local jobber and was unable to deliver it later. The mill asked the jobber to file a bill for the difference between the sale price and the market quotation and gave him a check for this cheerfully. It amounted to more than $1,000.

The Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., is idle at this time, pending repairs in its engine room and in the mill. R. S. Malably, sales manager, who was in Kansas City last week, said that they expect to resume operations around May 1. "Trade is light at this time," said Mr. Malably, "but improvement is apparent. Wheat condition is excellent in our section. Marketing of old wheat is rather light now."

The Larabee Flour Mills Co. case, twice in the United States Supreme Court, is now on its way there for a third trial. The Kansas Supreme Court last week overruled a motion by attorneys for the Missouri Pacific to set aside its opinion of Jan. 9, in which the railroad was directed to pay the Larabee company $12,000 of the attorney's fees accumulated by eight years of litigation. The case started over a demurrage charge of $89, which was protested by the mill. It has been in court eight years.

W. F. Nieman, manager of the York Milling Co., York, Neb., was a Kansas City visitor last week. "Flour trade has been pretty dull, but shipping directions and new sales have improved materially in the last fortnight," said Mr. Nieman. "We are running days on current sales. Farmers are not selling much wheat, but we are able to buy enough locally to fill our wants. New wheat is in excellent condition, but the ground is cracked in some places and I am advising farmers to roll their fields. Farmers are secretive about wheat reserves, but I believe there is 14 to 15 per cent on farms."

The Snell Mill and Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan., is making improvements in its milling plant. New dust collectors and packers were installed last week. H. H. Starkweather, manager of the mill, who was in Kansas City last week, says that flour trade is dull at this time but is much improved over the conditions early in April. "We are operating half time," said Mr. Starkweather. "Our feed business is exceptionally active. We have nothing to offer in carlots and are compelled to limit the amounts sold to customers in mixed cars. I look for a fair volume of flour business up to the new crop year."

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.

214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., April 20, 1915.

Flour quotations were five cents to ten cents higher last week, but the advance was entirely in sympathy with wheat and failed to reflect any marked improvement in trade conditions. New business was light and came entirely from buyers in absolute need of supplies. Practically no business of importance is being booked for distant shipment. Many mills are running half time in winter wheat territory and a fair proportion are closed down. Aside from the possibility of a further advance in wheat prices and its influence on flour, there is little in the general market outlook to indicate increased domestic buying for some time. One strong factor, however, is that the stocks in dealers' hands are unusually small; but this is offset by curtailed use of flour, owing to high prices and a reduction in the size of the bread loaf.

The trade apparently is of the opinion that no shortage of flour is likely until the new wheat crop comes in, and consequently is not inclined to purchase except as necessary at the present quotations. A change in the present favorable winter wheat outlook, or increased export buying owing to small wheat supplies may develop, however, and would no doubt immediately reflect in an increased demand from dealers to replace stocks, regardless of price, especially as it now looks as if the war in Europe will last throughout the summer, which should assure very high prices for our next wheat crop. Export sales reported were only 1,000 sacks of hard clear to the United Kingdom and a few lots of hard flour to the West Indies and elsewhere.

Domestic sales reported at the end of the week were one car soft clear at $5.85 jute; one car soft, part patent at $6.55 and part straight at $6.35; scattered cars hard 95 per cent patent (on direct orders) at $6.75@6.85 bulk; 2,000 bbls. hard and 1,000 bbls. soft and one car soft patent on private terms; also 1,000 bbls. hard, in part for export, not to Europe.

Output of flour at the following mills was 44,900 bbls. last week, against 51,900 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 6,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 7,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Mo. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 5,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.55@6.85; straight, $6.40@6.50; extra fancy, $6.20@6.30; clear, $5.50@6; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.65@6.85; straight, $6.45@6.55; first clear, $5.75@6.10; low grade and second clear, $4.75@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.30.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.30; soft, $1.32@1.35 (latter figure bid locally for a car); mixed feed nominal at $1.35; middlings, $1.38½@1.60; white hominy feed at $26.50 bid and $27 asked per ton; alfalfa meal, $18.50@19 for No. 2, $20.50@21 for No. 1 and $22@22.50 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.35@1.38 and middlings $1.55.

Mill Feed Is Firm.

Bran was strong and about five cents higher last week, with a ready market noted for liberal amounts and buyers in keen competition at times to secure supplies. Prices touched new high ground for the year, with mills offering lightly, and the trade is confident that a further advance in quotations is inevitable, with wheat showing such pronounced strength. With local mills running in many instances on half time and many country mills closed down, there is no chance for an increase in stocks for some time to come, especially as supplies of good milling wheat are unusually small and a distinct shortage seems assured on the end of the old crop year.

Warehouse supplies are light and are being held for a higher market, and there is practically no business being written for distant delivery, despite bids well above present market quotations. Jobbers and carlots buyers experience difficulty in obtaining carload lots, and some mills are selling under a five-day basis of delivery. Mixed feed was nominally five cents higher, with bran, and, while middlings were unchanged in price, there was a better demand in the market. Top prices in the feed market were made as trading closed for the week.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was one to two cents higher on Monday, following an advance last week of five to six cents. Decreasing stocks and advancing futures forced millers and elevator interests to take offerings on the upturn, and the trade expects still higher values. Receipts of wheat here and in other primary markets are barely sufficient to meet demands, and so far the farmers show no decided tendency to let go of their surplus wheat even at the present high prices. A decrease in the domestic visible supply yesterday of 4,900,000 bus. for last week indicates an unusual demand for cash grain, export and otherwise, and with the total visible now some 33,000,000 bus., against 49,000,000 bus. last year, the visible figures of the next few weeks should prove highly interesting. Quote No. 1 red wheat at $1.56@1.57; No. 3 red, $1.55½@1.56½; No. 2 hard, $1.60@1.63½; No. 3 hard, $1.58@1.63½.

St. Louis Notes.

Al. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., is visiting New York City and other Eastern points.

George Ziehold, of the Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., said that early wheat was looking fine, but late wheat very backward and rain was needed badly.

A vote of members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will be polled April 27 on the question of making an appropriation of $2,000 toward the crop improvement work undertaken by the Council of Grain Exchanges.

Buying of wheat on the Merchants' Exchange was slightly stimulated one day last week by the announcement that 200,000 bus. of wheat had been destroyed by a fire in the Huhn Elevator, at Minneapolis. Stocks of wheat there decreased 752,000 bus. for the week, in addition to the fire loss.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 51,250 bbls., against 159,820 bbls. the previous week. Since Jan. 1, 1,048,940 bbls., against 958,350 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 70,030 bbls., against 86,230 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,424,620 bbls., against 1,204,850 bbls. last year.

William E. Meek, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., in conversation over the long-distance telephone last Friday, told Claude Morton, of Morton & Co., St. Louis, that several wheat fields near Marissa were being plowed up, owing to dry weather. Millers at several other points east of the Mississippi River also reported rain needed for the growing wheat.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 265,571 bus., against 200,745 bus. the week before. Shipments 241,670 bus., against 294,740 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 383,631 bus., against 399,105 bus. last year. Of the present stock 9,098 bus. are No. 1 red wheat, 246,465 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 2,100 bus. No. 1 hard winter wheat and 3,100 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

The following have been admitted to membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange: E. H. Brewer, of Bemis Bag Co.; John V. Beggs, of the Central Illinois Grain Co., Ashland, Ill.; Maurice W. Goldsmith, of Jacob Goldsmith & Co.; B. M. Rasmussen; C. A. Hill, Ridgway, Ill.; James N. Russell, Russell Grain Co., Kansas City and St. Louis. The following memberships were transferred: H. T. Young, V. L. Jones, John P. Collins, Richard M. Sayers, Edwin Beggs, E. H. Howell.

Missouri Notes.

W. H. Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, will represent Missouri millers at the advanced minimum case in Chicago on April 19.

The Cowgill & Hill Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., is building a new warehouse to cost $5,000. It is to be 100 by 35 feet, one story, and will be used for flour and feed storage.

Lon Adams, a miller of LaRussell, Mo., 10 miles east of Carthage, was killed on April 8 while going through his mill. His coat became entangled in a line shaft. He was whipped around against a wall until nearly every bone in his body was broken.

The plant of the Seymour Milling Co., Seymour, Mo., near Jefferson City, was damaged to the extent of $8,000 by a tornado recently. The mill was located in the direct path of the twister and its roof was carried away. Other damage was done to the mill proper and adjoining buildings. Repair work has started.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Seneca Milling and Elevator Co., Seneca, Mo., which is capitalized at $120,000. The new corporation will operate the mill and elevator at Seneca, which is valued at $99,000. Incorporators include D. C. McDonough, L. C. Harper, Myron Witters, C. E. Short and S. E. Swiggett, all of Kansas City.

The many friends of J. E. Howard, formerly president of the Howard Mills Co., will be glad to learn that Mr. Howard has been elected to the office of Commissioner of Lights and Water for Wichita. Mr. Howard has been a miller for the past 20 years and has a great many friends throughout the Southwest. It will be remembered that years ago Mr. Howard started the suit which caused the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce the differential between wheat and flour to the Pacific Coast to seven cents.

Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, stopped off in Wichita on the way to the meeting of the league in Kansas City. Mr. Foltz intends to go from Kansas City to Chicago to be present at the advance rate and minimum hearing and to take up some matters with railroad officials regarding Oklahoma business. He stated that wheat conditions in Oklahoma were ideal and that they were having plenty of moisture and good growing weather. He predicts another bumper crop for Oklahoma.

WANT ADS.
Received Too Late to Classify.

FOR SALE—Steam engine; a 50 h. p. Frost Automatic engine; good as new. Cheap. Address, Dayton Milling Co., Dayton, Iowa.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 19, 1915.

The demand for flour continues very light and hardly any of the millers are inclined to be optimistic as to the near future, although some report their sales as slightly better than a short time ago. With all millers, however, the volume of business is unsatisfactory. Some of the country mills are closed down, having flour on hand for which there is no immediate sale. Prices hold strong, being about the same as a week ago.

The feed market is a little stronger and a better demand is found for both bran and middlings, while red dog flour is scarce, on account of light mill business. One or two large mills have none to offer. Oil meal is rather weak in price, being much lower than several weeks ago. Mill feeds are reported to be considerably stronger in the Northwest and also in the Southwest, so a firm market is looked for by some dealers here.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8@8.25 in wood; clear, $7; low grade, $5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.75@8 in wood; pastry, $7.50@7.75; low grade, $5.50.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; standard middlings, $25.50; red dog flour, $33.50; oil meal, $30; gluten feed, $27.50.

Buffalo Notes.

The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association will hold its April meeting at Erie, Pa.

W. J. Brewer, sales manager of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, was a visitor here last week.

The Corn Exchange has elected D. M. Irwin, E. M. Husted and W. G. Heinold as directors for the next three years.

H. C. Veatch, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. office, is taking a two weeks' trip South. He reports some improvement in flour sales.

Flour and feed by lake are expected to arrive here within the last few days of this month, and a large quantity of grain will also begin coming in.

Recent visitors to the Corn Exchange included the following: C. L. Mornier, Oriskany; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia, president of the New York State Millers' Association; Thomas Campbell, of the Deerfield Milling Co., Knoxville, Pa.; J. M. Parke, of the Valley Milling Co., Harrison Valley, Pa.; E. J. Dissette, New York; W. S. Gage, of Felt Bros. & Gage Co., Olean; J. Sibley, of Phelps & Sibley, Millers, of Cuba, N. Y.; F. B. Combs, Albany; Louis Bush, feed dealer of Lowville.

A farmers' elevator and supply company has been organized at Altamont, S. D. Subscriptions are being received from farmers.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 19, 1915.

The condition of the Chicago flour market is practically unchanged. Demand for flour is limited and millers are still far from satisfied with conditions.

Where concessions are made there is some improvement reported, and where sales have been made the prices have been very low. Although the mills in the Southwest have been increasing their output during the week and there has been a material advance in wheat, some of these mills have not followed the advance, but are offering the higher grades of flour at low prices. This cannot be said of clear, however, as these grades are in great demand. The Northwestern mills have apparently had a larger output the past week, and in some cases prices on the higher grades of flour have followed the advance in wheat. There have been liberal offerings of clear from this section, both first and second.

There is no question that buyers have permitted their stocks to get very low, but the disposition to buy is on so limited a scale that even when they come into the market for their barest necessities competition is so keen for this business that they can get flour on almost their own terms. There are, to some extent, resellers in the market, which has made the situation still more unsatisfactory. It is now generally maintained in Chicago that there will be but little activity in flour until after the old crop futures are out of the way and the market gets on a new crop basis.

There is no question that the foundation is being laid for a big flour business, once buyers feel that the market is adjusted to new crop conditions. Stocks in all positions are low and it is now pretty certain that prices are to continue high, although considerable easement from the present high level for cash wheat is looked for next crop and that is the reason trade continues on a close consumptive basis.

The rye market remains very quiet. Rye grain has been increasing in value, but millers have not increased the price of the finished product in proportion. There is practically no demand for patent white rye, and buyers will not take hold apparently unless they are quoted very attractive prices. The darker grades are bringing fair values and are in good demand. This grade is being offered very freely by the millers, and if they can obtain good values for it they seem to think they can sell their higher grades at a discount and in this way keep their mills in operation.

Durum wheat has been in great demand the past week, and the price of this commodity advanced in one day 15 cents a bu. at Duluth. This has caused durum users in this market to sit up and take notice. Consequently, the inquiries have been of much greater volume and we will undoubtedly see some good business consummated in this direction within the next few days.

The business on soft winter wheat flour has been more satisfactory the past week. The cracker manufacturers have increased their output about 25 per cent and have come into the market more freely. These flours, however, are still sold below the actual cost of the wheat, but if the demand holds up a short while longer prices on all grades will undoubtedly advance in the near future.

The city family trade has been only fair for the week. While stocks of this grade are rather heavy, only a few good sales were perfected, but if the wheat continues its upward trend we will very likely see a good business in this class of trade next week.

The city bakery business has shown a little improvement for the week. Several substantial contracts for patents have been made, as well as some first and second clear. It is well known that stocks in the bakers' hands at this time are minimum, and a satisfactory business is anticipated on bakery flours before very long.

The mill feed market ruled firmer for the week. A moderate demand existed and offerings were light.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8; standard patent (basis jjute), $7.25@7.50; first clear (basis jute), $6.20@6.50; second clear (basis jute), $4.80@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.30@7.60; straight, $7@7.30; clear, $6.10@6.60; low grade, $4@4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.75@7; straight, $6.50@7; clear, $6.20@6.50; low grade, $4.20@5.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24; middlings, $24; red dog, $31.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.10@6.20; dark, $5.20@5.50; blended rye, $5.25@5.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.50@7; straight, $6.25@6.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

P. S. Bartlett, of W. P. Anderson & Co., Chicago, leaves today for a six weeks' vacation in Florida.

August Fissel, owner of a large feed mill at Normal, Ill., was in Chicago last week, purchasing elevator machinery for the large addition to his mill.

J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, will deliver an address before the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association convention at Champaign, Ill., on May 12.

Lee G. Metcalf, president of the Grain Dealers' National Association, was in Chicago last week. Mr. Metcalf is extremely interested in the campaign which is being made to secure 1,000 members before the October meeting.

The seaboard reported sales of 1,000,000 bus. of wheat for one day late in the week. The big transactions were not reported until after the close of the Chicago Board of Trade, possibly for fear that they would act as a bull help and cause a complete reversal in conditions. The talk of cash handlers at Chicago was previous to this of a general lack of demand and of the losing of premiums for all descriptions.

Walhalla Roller Mill Co., Walhalla, N. D.: "Running the mill one-half time. Local flour business good; otherwise slow. Good demand for mill feed. About five per cent of wheat crop still in farmers' hands. Intend to install new engine."

Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia.: "We are running the mill about a third of the time. Flour business is generally poor. Demand for mill feed slow. About 10 to 25 per cent of the wheat crop is still on farms."

Mapleton Milling Co., Mapleton, Ia.: "We are running 11 hours daily. Flour business generally dull. Mill feed in good demand. About 10 per cent of crop still on farm."

The offices of the Des Moines Flour and Feed Co., Des Moines, Ia., were entered by burglars, the safe opened and about $600 taken from a drawer in the safe.

All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

"PURITAN"

Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

Schuyler, Nebraska

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia.	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., April 19, 1915.

The spurt in flour prices last week stimulated trade throughout Iowa. Bakers entered the market for their old crop needs, while jobbers started to inquire for deferred supplies. Buying showed general improvement, but trade is still in rather light volume. Advances of 25c to 40c were asked by mills.

It was almost impossible to obtain more than 60-day delivery from Kansas mills. In many instances mills refused to sell for more than 30 days' movement. Of course, some mills sold for 90-day delivery, but asked a premium of 10c. Bakers, as a rule, are in the market for old winter wheat flour to carry them into August, while some anticipate using Kansas old wheat flour up to the beginning of September, or at least start blending new and old the middle of August. With the widespread talk of a possible shortage in milling wheat before the new crop is harvested and the consequent sharp rises in prices, bakers were generally inclined to believe that flour purchases on the current basis are a "good buy."

Kansas patents sold at $7.50 to $8 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Straight grade is quoted at 20c per bbl. less. Spring wheat mills asked up to $8.25 for advertised brands of extreme short patent. Standard bakers' patents sold around $7.50 to $7.85 per bbl., cottons or jute, delivered.

Local Iowa mills are running an average of 10 hours. Business is entirely local. Prices of Iowa mills are in line with those of Kansas and the Northwest. Quite a few mills are handicapped as to wheat supplies and, due to this shortage, are selling only in local territory.

Mill feeds continue strong. Advances of 50c to $1 per ton in bran, standard middlings and flour middlings were again general. Bran sold up to $26.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags. Kansas mills had feed to offer only in mixed cars. Nebraska mills were in the same position as Kansas, but spring wheat mills were able to offer straight carlots at competitive prices.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@8; straight, $7.30@7.70; fancy clear, $6.20@6.50; second clear, $5.70@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.90@8.25; standard patent, $7.50@7.85; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26.50@27.50 per ton; standard middlings, $28.50@29.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.

IOWA NOTES.

Growth in winter wheat fields throughout Iowa was marked during the past week. Temperatures were favorable and light rains fell in parts of the winter wheat area.

Spring work on farms was given an impetus last week by the favorable temperatures prevailing throughout the state. Plowing and sowing are taking up most of the farmers' time, which is reducing the country marketings of corn and oats.

Iowa grain men largely composed the attendance at the annual meeting of the Western Grain Dealers' Association, held in Omaha last week. The present dull period in business made possible a vacation of several days for most of the Iowa dealers, in which to attend the meeting.

The weekly olwa crop report, the first to be issued this year, says that favorable conditions have prevailed during the winter and, while the season opens a few days later than usual, the prospects at present are for a good crop year. It is likely that the acreage to spring wheat and barley will be increased.

The Iowa State Agriculture College, at Ames, has contracted with the Kansas City office of the Wolf Co. for a small experimental mill. The college is completing the arrangement it made with the Iowa Millers' Club for testing flour and mill feeds for Iowa millers. It will be the purpose of the Iowa college, in connection with the experiment mill, which will be installed within the next 60 days, to make tests and investigations into the qualities of wheat best suited for Iowa soil.

The plant of the Coon Rapids Milling Co., Coon Rapids, Ia., will be rebuilt. Contract has been let for a 50-bbl. mill and an elevator. Work will start soon on the plant and it will be completed before the new crop starts to move. As the old plant was only partly covered by insurance, local capital was interested in the new mill and an incorporated company was formed to erect the new plant. Gilley & Gustoff, who operated the mill that burned, are majority stockholders in the new mill and will be active in its management.

Ohio

Cncinnati, O., April 19, 1915.

The sharp upturn in the cash wheat market brought about an increase of 25 cents in winter wheat flour this week. Cash wheat is up to its highest mark, selling at $1.62. Grain dealers declare still higher prices will prevail, as little wheat is still on the farms. Millers took the bulk of the arrivals this week, as their supplies are very light.

The crop prospects in this locality are bright. The top grades of flour were in good request. Mills in this city are kept busy filling orders.

Kansas hard wheat brands were in good demand. This was especially notable among the better grades. Some carlot movement was done this week with big buyers in the Southern territory. Agents declare that receipts are falling off considerably.

Rye flour was advanced 10 cents. This was due to the firmer tone of the cash rye market. There is a good demand for all varieties of rye flour. City pure especially showed a good movement.

The mill feed market is dull and slightly easier. Bran sold fairly well. Middlings are dull, and the dealers must make concessions in order to bring about sales.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.10@7.40; fancy, $6.35@6.50; family, $6.75@6.95; extra, $5.95@6.15; low grade, $5.65@5.85.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.85; straight, $6.60@7.10; clear, $5.95@6.15.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.65@7.90; straight, $7.25@7.50; clear, $6.10@6.55.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.60@6.75; city pure, $6.90@7; city blended, $6.60@6.80.

Mill Feed—Bran,$25.50@26.50; middlings, coarse, $28.50@29; fine, $29@30.

Notes.

The receipts of flour this week aggregated 24,872 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 22,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,982 bbls., compared with 20,101 bbls. last week and 19,782 bbls. a year ago.

Joseph Van Leunen, former president of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, who has been in California and throughout the West for six months, made his appearance on the exchange floor this week. He was given a hearty reception.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange held a special meeting at the Gibson Hotel this week and decided to co-operate with the millers to make the coming convention of the F. O. M. A. at Cincinnati a success. H. Lee Early presided at the meeting.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., April 19, 1915.

The flour market shows a slight improvement, as the sudden advance in the wheat market may have influenced a few of the dealers to step in and get a car or two to be on the safe side. From all reports, the stocks are very low throughout the country. Prices show an advance, good patents bringing from $7.30 to $7.60, basis Kansas City rate points. A few sales have been reported to the East, and we are getting in line again with other markets and will be able to work considerable flour. No new export business, with the exception of some government business. Mills report quite a few inquiries from abroad, as well as from the Eastern markets, and the outlook is very encouraging for the next week.

The wheat market shows considerable strength, likewise cash. Exporters have dropped off a little in their bids. Consequently, Chicago is getting the wheat. Millers are not buying very much, only an occasional car. Receipts have been very good and farmers are able to get from $1.42 to $1.44 for their wheat. Texas millers keep buying a little wheat, and with the opening up of the flour market, together with Chicago bidding for our wheat, there will be a scarcity of cash wheat. A large number of the mills have disposed of their surplus stock of wheat, and with increased running time there will be a scramble for this cash wheat.

The feed market continues strong; not much change from last week. Mills have very little feed to offer, as they can sell all of their feed in mixed cars. Straight bran is bringing around $1.30, basis Kansas City rate points, and shorts about $1.55. Millers who have been storing feed are selling it at a good profit.

Crop Conditions.

The past week has been ideal for the growing crop, with plenty of warm growing weather. Millers and grain men say the wheat looks better at this time than a year ago, and no damage reports are being received. Everyone is talking and making predictions of over 100,000,000 bus. of wheat for Kansas, and this is the lowest estimate.

Notes.

E. Gabel, of the Keystone Milling Co., Larned, Kan., was a visitor in Wichita the past week. He reports the wheat around Larned to be in excellent condition.

The past week has brought forth several crop experts from New York, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and all report the condition of the wheat that they have examined to be excellent.

J. B. Hupp, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., is making a visit to several of the company's mills, and will be in attendance at the annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League in Kansas City

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League; H. Lassen, president, and Senator Chester I. Long, counsel, will be in attendance at Chicago, representing the millers of the Southwest in the advance in minimum weight carloads and advance in freight rates.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 19, 1915.

Trade in corn goods of Kansas City and Missouri River millers slackened up somewhat during the past week, advancing prices being the principal discouraging factor. Buyers in the South seem to have little faith in the higher quotations, and, except where stocks were in need of immediate replenishment, jobbers withdrew from the market, waiting for the reaction. An advance of about 10c per bbl. was scored in meal the past week, local mills quoting cream meal at $3.35 to $3.40 in 24s, net.

Another factor that is causing uncertainty in the corn goods trade is the offerings of non-kiln dried corn products. Local mills and most of the plants on the Missouri River have been shipping corn goods made from kiln-dried corn to the South rather than risk the chance of having spoiled corn goods at distributing centers. However, there has been a number of mills who have been shipping corn goods without kiln drying the corn. This gives these plants an advantage of five cents per bbl. on all corn goods and is resulting in unsettled trade at a number of the principal distributing points of the cotton states.

Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were the principal buyers of corn goods from Kansas City. Country mills were able to make better quotations to Missouri and Oklahoma than Kansas City and were enabled to get most of this trade.

Chop was only fair sale. Prices advanced three cents per 100 lbs., partly because of higher corn markets, and also because of advances in burlap bags. No. 2 yellow chop sold up to $1.45 per 100 in new bags. No. 3 mixed is quoted as low as $1.38 per 100.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.35@3.40 per bbl.; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.38@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., April 19, 1915.

The cash corn market recorded an advance of two cents this week, and corn products advanced five cents. There is a good demand coming from both the local and outside buying points, as the trade expects still higher prices. Corn meal sold in large lots, several carlot movements going to the South. Corn millers did the bulk of the buying of all grades of corn that arrived here this week. The total receipts of corn aggregated 132 cars, of which fully three-fourths was of the lower grades. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, $1.50@1.55.

Nashville, Tenn., April 19, 1915.

All kinds of corn products rule very firm in this market, with mills reporting good seasonable demand. Corn was a shade higher last week, being quoted 82 to 83 cents. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.80 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits $1.90.

Bufalo, N. Y., April 19, 1915.

The corn products market continues steady at about last week's prices, with a slight advance shown in corn feed meal. There is not much doing in hominy and other feeds are comparatively quiet, though some dealers report an increased sale for cream bolted meal. The amount of corn in store is 1,402,281 bus., against 1,637,000 a week ago and 694,165 a year ago.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $30; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

New York, April 17, 1915.

Corn goods prices were steadily held during the week, although a very quiet demand was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.70@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $2.15. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.86@1.89; grits, $1.87@1.90; flakes, $2.15.

New Orleans, La., April 19, 1915.

Corn products were up 10c per bbl. from last week, owing to the advance in cash grain. The demand was fairly good, but buyers appeared to be cautious, owing to local conditions, and all country sales were made on a strictly cash basis. Dealers were buying only from week to week and taking no deferred shipment orders. Stocks locally are depleted, but ample for the next 30 days if the present demand keeps up. Some sugar planters are liquidating their raw sugars and have cash, but they are pasturing and buying alfalfa and mixed feeds rather than corn goods. Sales for table goods are improving. Ruling quotations for the week were as follows, basis f. o. b. carlots at New Orleans in bbls., cotton and jute sacks: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60; pearl meal, $3.60@3.70; standard meal, $3.40@3.50; grits, $3.60@3.70; corn flour, $3.70@3.85; brewers' grits, $1.75@1.80 per 100 lbs.; corn chops, $1.55@1.65 per 100 lbs.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

That the practice of a few mills in shipping corn goods to Southern markets without kiln drying the corn will prove disastrous under present weather conditions is the opinion of a Kansas City miller. Only a few mills are willing to take the risk involved in shipping non-kiln dried corn goods, but these mills can save about five cents per bbl. on their products by so doing, as it costs about this amount to kiln-dry corn.

Fluctuating markets in corn have resulted in a loss of confidence among Southern buyers in current prices. This is the view of a Missouri River miller who cites the hand-to-mouth purchases as proof for the statement. "Reports from our trade in the South," said this miller, "indicate that stocks of corn goods are lighter than a year ago and that only a few of the large jobbers have big contracts for corn goods yet to move. Buying is for current needs almost exclusively."

Kansas City Jobber Bankrupt.

The Duncan-Brown Flour, Grain & Fuel Co., Kansas City, was placed in receiver's hands by Judge Van Valkenburgh of the federal court on April 19. Joseph M. Jones was appointed receiver for the concern. The Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., and the Breed Milling Co., Garden City, Mo., are among the creditors of the company. Liabilities are in excess of $7,000, but no statement as to assets has been filed. The Duncan-Brown company conducted a jobbing business in flour, grain and fuel. Almost 100 small bakers and grover in Kansas City owe them small amounts ranging up to $100.

The Bell-Dowlen Mills Co., of Springfield, Tenn., has made application for a charter, with capital stock of $25,000. The company will erect a mill and elevator on the L. & N. Railroad at Springfield. The mill will have a capacity of 100 bbls. a day.

The flour mill of John Dupont, at Marion, Ill., burned last week, with a loss of $7,500. The insurance was $3,000. The total loss on building and contents was estimated at $10,000.

A Kansas Market View.

The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan.: The cash wheat market continues to gain strength each day. The European situation has been almost entirely eliminated from American markets and the possible opening of the Dardanelles is no longer a nightmare to the grain buyer or the miller.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Kansas crop is in the best of condition and good reports coming from the wheat fields elsewhere, the old wheat position is decidedly strong. Our exportable surplus has dwindled to the disappearing point. Kansas City elevator stocks are 4,000,000 bus. lower than a year ago, while St. Louis and Chicago are also lower than usual.

Most grain men now agree that a sudden ending of the European war would result in the highest wheat prices in history. In our humble opinion the flour buyer who longer delays his purchases for current needs with the expectation of lower values is doomed to disappointment. Procrastination is not only a thief of time, but of dollars and cents also in many instances.—C. E. Williams, Manager.

Minneapolis Elevator Burns.

The Huhn elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., burned to the ground April 16, supposedly from spontaneous combustion. About 150,000 bus. of grain, mostly wheat, were lost in the fire, which further reduces the light stocks of wheat in Minneapolis. Damage is placed at $250,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Calvert Milling Co., of Benton, Ky., has filed articles of incorporation, with capital stock of $3,500. The incorporators are G. L. Brown, of Paducah; W. H. Bouland, B. T. Willoughby, J. H. Lee and R. E. Lydie, all of Calvert City.

The Superior Feed Co. will build an addition, 50x250, to their plant, which will increase their capacity 50 per cent. The present output is 10 cars of mixed feed per day, and the business has been growing rapidly.

INVITATION TO MILL OWNERS.

Cincinnati Convention of F. O. M. A. of Interest to Owners and Millers.

George H. Lewis, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, has addressed a letter to mill owners which tersely and forcibly states some of the reasons why the proprietors of flour mills should send their millers to the convention and if possible attend themselves. A portion of Mr. Lewis' letter is as follows:

"This convention offers peculiar advantages to you. In the first place it provides a means whereby you can show your miller in a real, tangible form that you appreciate his valuable services by saying to him: 'Go to the convention, take your good wife with you, enjoy yourself, and I will take care of your expenses.' This will do more towards making things run smoothly in the mill than anything else you could do. Your miller will come in direct communication with other millers from different sections of the country and will be able to tap sources of information that he cannot get in any other way.

"A program has been arranged in such a manner as to properly balance business and entertainment features—just enough of each. Men of unusual qualifications will lead in the discussion of subjects of vital importance to the operative miller, and an opportunity will be provided for all interested to take part.

For the next few years at least the milling business should be exceptionally good. Competition will, of course, be severe as usual. However, the miller who is best equipped will pe the one to reap the most benefits. You cannot do anything that will better equip your miller mentally than to allow him to attend the F. O. M. A. Convention. He will go back home with greater respect for his calling and you will see evidence of his improved mentality and vigor. COME YOURSELF and show your miller that you are anxious to work with him."

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New York

New York, April 19, 1915.

There was a very marked lack of interest on the part of flour buyers, as the advance in wheat caused the trade to draw out of the market. While it is generally admitted that the wheat situation at the present time is showing a decidedly bullish tendency, still buyers bear in mind that all recent advances such as we have had this week were usually followed by declines of some moment. In addition to this, the continued favorable reports being received as to the growing winter wheat crop, with its enlarged acreage, also the expected material increase in the acreage of the Northwest and Canada, has caused buyers to feel that with any sort of favorable conditions continuing the tremendous bulk of the expected new crop will have a sentimental effect on the market and will have a tendency to keep values in check at around present levels if not to materially lower the market in the near future.

Business during the past week was very quiet, and volume of sales was at a decided minimum, but it is possible that if a reaction to somewhat lower levels takes place there will be some large buying done for shipment or delivery during the next 60 days.

Spring patents, after the market had advanced, were generally held at $7.25 to $7.50 in jute for 60 days' shipment. During the early part of the week, before the market had advanced much, there were some sales at around $7 jute, although the quantity was not very large. There were a few offers given by the trade when the market started to advance, but prices offered in most instances were too low for mills to consider.

Kansas straights were held at $7.10 to $7.35 in sacks, but business was decidedly quiet. Inasmuch as price on Kansas flours has now gone somewhat under those of springs, it is quite probable that if the market should decline and this ratio be maintained when buying does again start up Southwestern flours will once again enjoy their share of the business.

Spring wheat clears were in fairly good demand during the week, and offerings from mills were not very abundant and prices were held at $7 to $7.15 in bbls.

There was a fair inquiry for Kansas clears and offers were rather scarce and prices were held at $6.75 to $7 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat straight was held at $6.85 to $7.10 in wood, with a very slack demand.

Prices on mill feed were very firm during the week and all grades showed a considerable advance and a fairly active demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $25.75 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.75 in bbls.; straight, $7.30@7.50 in bbls.; clear, $7@7.15 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $6.85@7.10 in bbls.; clear, $6.50@6.70 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.35; clear, $6.75@7; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.75; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $31; red dog, to arrive, $32.50; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $25.75; 100-lb. sacks, $27.25; middlings, $25.75@33; red dog flour, $33.50.

Notes.

A. Mennel, of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O.; A. C. Bernet, of the Bernet, Craft & Kaufmann Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., and C. E. Sheahan, of Thornton & Chester Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., were visitors on 'Change during the week.

On Tuesday of this week, April 13, a memorial meeting was held by the members of the New York Produce Exchange for the late T. G. Sinnott, whose death was announced last week, and suitable resolutions of respect and condolence were passed.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 19, 1915.

Millers report conditions better than they were a few weeks ago, as more business has been booked the past week. There has been no large business, but jobbers have been buying in carlots or smaller quantities. The better demand for small lots for immediate delivery is a reflection of the policy jobbers have been pursuing in keeping stocks at a very low level, and, as old contracts are about cleaned up, they are forced to come into the market for new supplies. No important export deals have been reported, though it is said that some vigorous efforts have been made to land some foreign business. The market has ruled very strong, wheat having advanced five to six cents last week, and flour was tending upward. As millers had been staying well on the safe side, they had not advanced prices at the end of the week, but if wheat rules firm at the present level quotations will be moved up about 20 cents per bbl. Wheat is quoted $1.50 to $1.52 in the local market.

Mills are well sold up on feed, and prices continue to show steady tone, with demand satisfactory.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.30; standard, $7.10; family, $7; low grade, $6.55; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.40 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.65@8.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings, $29@30 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville April 17 amounted to 48,200 bbls., against 46,500 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

Commission men handling Western flour report trade quiet and prices irregular, with sellers offering at irregular prices. Quotations on Western flour advanced about 35 cents last week. Some of the millers who are anxious to sell are willing to make very close values.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 138 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat, 270,000 bus.; corn, 374,000 bus.; oats, 183,000 bus. The local mills continue to be well supplied with wheat for this season of the year.

The annual meeting of the Nashville Grain Exchange will be held April 20, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The local grain exchange has had only two presidents, the late Byrd Douglas having held the position until his death, about two years ago, when E. M. Kelly, president of the Liberty Mills, succeeded to the head of the organization. R. W. Hale is vice-president and W. R. Cornelius is secretary. It is probable that the old officers will be re-elected.

A grain elevator is proposed by a farmers' organization at Milbank, S. D. They will either build or buy an elevator at that point.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1915.

This has been a very strenuous week in flour, as buyers are in the market and are trying to get the mills to lower their limits, but the mills are sticking very close to their asking figures and will not make concessions. A great many cars have been booked this week of spring wheat patent for May and June shipment. A number of cars of Kansas flour have also been booked for shipment on the new crop, but no especial time of shipment made.

A great many carload buyers have made up their minds not to buy in carlots as long as these extreme high prices last, but will buy in small lots from jobbers, who are selling in small lots about as low as the mills are asking in carlots.

Feeds also advanced this week, but the trade here has been very quiet, with only a few cars selling.

There are still some second-hand cars of flour selling from bakers who cannot use what they have to come out within the specified time.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.50@7.80; straight, $7.10@7.55; clear, $6.85@7.10; low grade, in jute, $4.50@5.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.10@7.50; straight, $6.85@7.10; clear, $6.60@6.85; extra, $6.10@6.25.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.35@7.65; straight, $7.10@7.35; clear, $6.20@6.70.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.50@6.75; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.50@6.75.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $33.25@34.50; flour middlings, $30.50@32.75; standard middlings, $27.50@28.50; bran, $27.25@26.75; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $31.75@32.25; bran, $29.50@30.75; winter middlings, bulk, $30@30.50; bran, $28.75@29.

Notes.

Samuel J. Oglesby's bakery, at Chester, Pa., burned, with loss of $75,000.

H. N. Baird, of Winnipeg, and D. K. Yerxa, of Minneapolis, were here lately.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., April 17, 1915.

There is a decided improvement in business this week, and flour, meal, grain, feedstuffs, etc., seem to be in normal demand in this territory. Farmers have made great headway in planting both cotton and corn and a good many thousand bales of cotton have been sold around the 9½c basis this week. A number of cars of flour were bought from mills this week, but jobbers are very cautious in buying, taking only enough to supply actual demand.

There is a movement on foot to get Ohio River and Mississippi River points, i. e., Cincinnati, Louisville, Henderson, Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, St. Louis, etc., to file a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking a more equitable freight rate to Selma, Ala., on grain and grain products. It is set forth that at present these products are shipped via the Southern Railway and the Louisville Railroad Co., right through Selma to Mobile at a much lower rate. For instance, grain from Cairo to Mobile takes a 10c rate, whereas the rate to Selma is 22c, and the rate by river from Mobile to Selma is six cents per cwt. in published tariff and at times a four-cent rate applies. The Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to put into effect the rate to Mobile plus the maximum published river rate of six cents.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter flour, 196-lb. wood basis, $7.55 to $7.75; standard patent, $7.25 to $7.50; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.70; pure wheat bran, 100s, $29.50; pure wheat shorts, 100s, $31.50.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 17, 1915.

Wheat market here is firm and strong and has advanced 6½ cents during the week, No. 2 hard closing at $1.55. Receipts continue light, only 22 cars being received today. Flour quotations are higher, an advance of 20 cents a bbl. being general. Best patents are being quoted at $7.90 to $8.20.

Business is reported but fair, and, while stocks in all directions are low, orders are for small lots. For mill feed there is a fair inquiry, but offerings are light. Jobbers have advanced their prices here about 60 cents per ton, quotations for bran in carlots now being $23.60 and for shorts $25 to $26. Interior mills are quoting generally $25 for bran, $29 for shorts.

The ground throughout the state is in perfect condition for plowing, and railroad men are saying there is a plow in every acre in Nebraska today. Probably not since Nebraska became an agricultural state has the ground been so well soaked. The winter wheat crop has come through the winter in perfect condition and indications at this time point to a perfect crop.

Nebraska Notes.

Work on the foundation of the Omaha Grain Exchange Building is well along, and the setting of the steel and the laying of the brick will start within the next few days.

J. W. Mackie is now sole proprietor of the Tecumseh Milling Co., of Tecumseh, Neb., having purchased the interests of his partner, Mr. Hardy, who has moved to Marshall, Mich., his former home.

Merriam & Melliard Co. and the Alfalfa Milling Co., of Omaha, have filed suit against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. et al., because of the unjust and unreasonable rates to Missouri points.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb., wants a flour mill and the local commercial club is trying to stir up interest in a subscription proposition. The town now has several elevators and is the center of a productive wheat section.

The Loomis Grain and Milling Co., Loomis, Neb., at a recent meeting of the stockholders decided not to rebuild its mill destroyed by fire several months ago. However, an elevator will be erected to replace the mill. It will have capacity of about 25,000 bus.

The Pure Food Commissioner advises that the supreme court has held that that part of the food laws relating to prizes, premiums and gifts in food packages is valid. This also covers the matter of coupons. It is expected there will be a motion for rehearing within the 40-day limit.

Quiet flour conditions prevail throughout the state. The average operations of all mills are less than 12 hours. A few plants in the state are running 18 hours. Business is altogether local. A few of the larger mills report a small carlot business to Eastern states, but the volume of this trade is smaller than usual.

The Bemis Omaha Bag Co. will be host to the millers at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, which will be held in Omaha April 28. A dinner at the Henshaw Hotel will be served millers, who will be guests of W. J. Monaghan, manager of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. The program of the meeting will be announced this week by Secretary Burgner.

Tests made at different points in Nebraska indicate that there is ten per cent more moisture in the wheat fields now than a year ago at this time, notwithstanding that precipitation in the past five months has been 4.08 inches less than for same period last year. In the wheat fields the tests showed that the greater part of the moisture is in the first three and one-half feet of soil and is not likely to move much lower. The Department of Instructional Agronomy, which made the moisture determinations, believes that with this supply of moisture in the ground wheat should make a good growth and not become seriously deprived of moisture unless the months of May and June are exceptionally dry.

Minden, Neb., business interests are anxious to see the plant of the Minden Milling Co. rebuilt, and they have promised financial support for a new mill. The Commercial Club of Minden is behind the proposition of G. E. Hotchkin, who proposes to rebuild the plant if local capital will subscribe to a fair proportion of stock in a new company. Subscriptions have not been solicited as yet.

Winter wheat passed through another favorable week. Temperatures were moderate throughout the state, and in some sections light spring showers fell. The plant is making a rapid growth now and will advance soon into a normal stage of growth. At this time wheat fields are generally from a week to a fortnight backward in growth, as compared with a year ago, but with the increased moisture in the soil and the favorable weather conditions now prevailing Nebraska millers have reason to be enthusiastic over the crop. Nebraska wheat was given the highest percentage in the government report, average for the whole state being better now than that of any other winter wheat producer. And conditions have been unusually good since April 1, which would indicate that the high government figures will be maintained.

The flour mill of George McCord, at Oakland City, Ind., was destroyed by fire, with a total loss of about $20,000, which was partly covered by insurance.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 19, 1915.

Local market conditions during the past week have been much unsettled. Values had a wide range and, while there was considerable eagerness of buyers to take on stock during the early part of the week, prices were advanced by Saturday 10@15c per bbl. and the trade did not feel like paying the advance. This put a quietus on business, except in small lots for immediate shipment where stocks were low and mills would agree to shade prices 5@10c per bbl. Local stocks in bakers' hands were diminishing, but on account of business uncertainties no buying was done more than 30 days ahead.

Kansas mills were eager sellers on Monday and Tuesday with patents at $6.80@6.90 in cotton and straights and clears in proportion, but on Saturday patents were quoted at $7.10@7.25, with some mills quoting $7.40 but willing to cut 10c per bbl. where last half of April was desired. The demand was chiefly for straights and a fair quantity was placed at $6.75 per bbl. for April-May shipment. These same mills were asking $6.85@6.95 on Saturday for May. Much inquiry was had for clears at $6.30@6.50, but they were extremely scarce. Oklahoma mills were out of line and not eager to meet competition. They offered 95 per cent patents at $6.80@6.95 on Saturday and were well sold ahead on clears.

Spring wheat mills had small sales at $7.10@7.25 for long patents, but by Saturday pushed up values 10@15c per bbl. Some mills were asking $7.65 @7.85 for high patent in cotton for April-May shipment. Clears were scarce and the bulk of the demand was for straight and short patent. Country trade was restricted to a cash basis.

Soft winter wheat mills continued to have a small demand. Inquiries were principally for extra fancy and clears, with a hand-to-mouth demand for straights and long patents. Many mills cut quotations 5@10c per bbl. to land business, and on Saturday were asking $7.35@7.45 for patent, $7.10@ 7.25 for straight, $6.75@6.90 for extra fancy and $6.50@6.65 for clear.

Mill feed prices were up three to four cents per 100 lbs., and both hard and soft wheat bran touched the high point when they were quoted at $1.40 @1.48 for cotton and jute by all the milling states. Shorts were quoted at $1.55@1.65. There was little buying locally, except for the mule and horse transports, as dairies and dealers have fair supplies on hand and pastures are good. It is expected prices will go down in the next 30 days, and the trade prefers to wait to see the result.

New Orleans Notes.

W. R. Jackson was appointed traveling freight agent of the Pennsylvania Lines here last week.

Frank A. Wheeler, local representative of the Maney Milling Co., returned last week from a trip to Oklahoma City.

H. T. Lawler, Jr., manager for H. T. Lawler & Co., of New Orleans, and Bryan, Tex., will leave next week for Latin-American points on a business trip.

Strong demand for flour, corn goods and stock feeds is reported from the Yucatan Peninsula, and several local firms are after the business. Inquiries were made for clears and low grade flour in 1,000-bbl. lots last week.

The Orient Milling Co., of Chillicothe, Tex., has commenced the work of enlarging the mill's capacity from 250 to 400 bbls. A new elevator is also being built.

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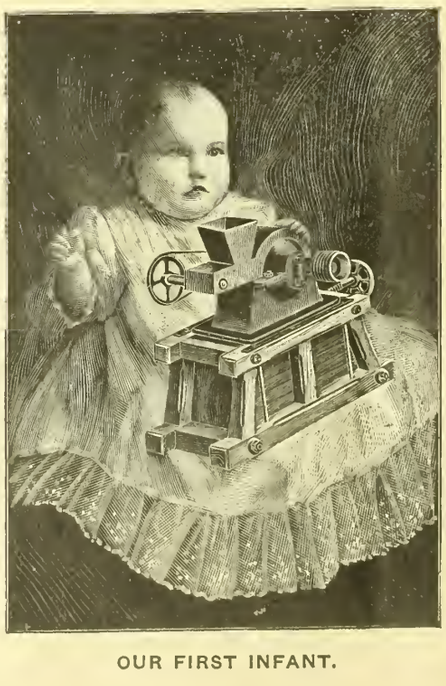

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 19, 1915.

Not much activity is apparent in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed market here. Demand for meal is light, reflecting narrow trade in alfalfa mixed feeds. Prices have not changed during the past week. The undertone in the market is slightly bullish, but the scattered demand is keeping quotations down. Demand for alfalfa products is still principally from immediate Southwestern states.

The supply of meal in Kansas City continues to decrease. The light business prevailing at this market is due somewhat to the lack of supplies. There is practically no choice meal owned by jobbers here, while the holdings of No. 1 in warehouses are very light, and most of the stocks of this grade have been sold to move later in the season. No. 2 predominates in the supply and there is not much call for this grade. Eastern mixers want No. 1 or better, while Southwestern manufacturers have all e No. 2 meal they need and have been unable to obtain choice meal.

It is reported here that reserves of alfalfa in Colorado are of poor quality and that there is only a very light percentage of No. 1 hay or better back on farms. Most of the hay now moving to mills is of poor quality, grinding No. 2. Kansas City receipts of alfalfa, which have been fairly heavy, grade less than No. 1 principally.

Choice meal is quoted nominally at $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags. No. 1 meal sold at $17.50 per ton last week, while No. 2 brought $15.50 to $16 and in some cases $16.50. Local jobbers report a light business, as mills are shipping large amounts of meal on old contracts direct to Eastern buyers.

A bright feature of mixed feed trade is the improvement in the South. Mixers have been making quite a number of large sales to Southern and Southeastern dealers. On old orders mixers report improved shipping directions from the cotton states. Dealers in the South report a better consuming demand for alfalfa mixed feeds, particularly from farming centers, where plowing and other work is well under way.

In the Southwest, too, mixed feeds are in active demand. Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas have been active buyers for some time. These states are taking alfalfa molasses feed principally, but grain mixtures are being bought on a larger scale. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at a range of $18 to $21 per ton in 100-lb. bags, according to grade. Grain dry mixed feed is held at a top of $28.50 per ton, while molasses grain mixed feeds are quoted at $23.50 to $26.50 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23@27; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@17; No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $11@14; No. 3, $8.50@11; standard, $14@15.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Under the heading, "Who Wants an Alfalfa Mill?" the Marysville (Kan.) News says: "Marysville has an alfalfa mill which someone wanting to engage in that business could buy cheap. It is a new building, well planned and well adapted for an alfalfa mill. It is equipped with modern machinery. Who wants it?"

The Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., has completed contracts with farmers near Lovell, Wyo., for the growing of 2,615 acres of alfalfa. The entire output of this area will be sold to the mill. A contract price has been agreed upon between the farmers and the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., at which the hay will be sold. The Omaha company will start at once on a new alfalfa meal mill at Lovell, which will be completed in time to handle the first hay from the contracted fields. New mill will have capacity of about 40 tons per day.

For a number of years the Colorado Experiment Station has made a study of alfalfa seed growing for the principal purpose of eliminating the uncertainty about the crop. Many producers have stated that the longer they grow alfalfa seed the less they know about it. To insure a greater success in alfalfa seed growing, it has been found by the Colorado station, local conditions must be studied carefully. The Department of Agriculture is planning to make a field study, the results of which will be published in bulletins. One factor now already apparent from experiments is that systematic seed collection will increase the seed yields.

Moisture determinations made by the Department of Instructional Agronomy at the University Farm in Nebraska show that there is one-half per cent less moisture in alfalfa fields this spring than a year ago. The total precipitation at the farm during the past five months has been 4.08 inches less than same period last year. In alfalfa fields this spring the water is more evenly distributed through the first six feet than it has been for two or three years, and therefore will not be subject to immediate evaporation. This is an advantage, for alfalfa plants go down deep for their supply of moisture. The spring growing season in Nebraska has been very favorable thus far.

Attempts to develop an export outlet for alfalfa hay or alfalfa products have not proven successful so far. Foreign countries are limiting all feed imports to corn, oats and cottonseed feed products. Dealers at Kansas City and other points are still figuring with representatives of foreign governments, but have met with no signal encouragement. With the exception of the hay and alfalfa feeds that Great Britain and France are buying to feed horses, none is being taken by the Allies. Possibly Germany, with her short supply of roughage for live stock, could be interested in exports from this country, hut this is impossible with the blockade England now has in force. It is not altogether improbable that a foreign demand for alfalfa mixed feeds will be developed after the war. Germany, it is anticipated, will be a buyer after the closing of hostilities, but even the development of a trade with Germany after the war is declared out of the question by some manufacturers in this country. However, there is at least one alfalfa mixed feed miller who believes that a foreign demand is necessary for the industry and he expects to make a very vigorous trial at exporting after the war closes.

Cincinnati, O., April 19, 1915.

The fine open weather that is prevailing here tended to bring down the prices of alfalfa products this week. Buying fell off considerably, and the buyers are of the opinion that the market is going still lower, owing to heavier arrivals of all descriptions of alfalfa products. Hay prices are off 50 cents. Grain mixed feed seemed to be the only variety selling to any extent, and this was for small lots. Carlot movement is decidedly dull. The South took hold on a lighter scale also this week. The total receipts of hay aggregated 162 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $26@26.50; alfalfa meal, $27@27.50; molasses feed, $28@28.50.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20, 1915.

Alfalfa products were very firm last week, with an excellent demand for meal. Offers found a ready market at all times, and in the late trading the supply was inadequate to meet orders except at advanced prices. Strength in bran and corn feeds helped sentiment, hut light supplies of good meal and a tendency of the mills to hold stocks in expectation of higher prices made for a general bullish feeling in the market. There has been a very light run of good hay in any market, and mills in Wyoming and Far Western states that have been grinding choice hay have contracted for their output above the present market price. Estimates place shipments of choice meal at about 10 per cent of the total.

Eastern buyers have been active bidders in this market for choice meal, and would take any amount at current quotations were it to be had. No. 3 alfalfa hay is selling at $13@14, No. 1 at $16@17, No. 1 good at $19 and choice at $19.50@20. Mixed feed sold in fair volume, owing to the beginning of plowing and active farm work in the South and Southwest. Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas are taking mixed feeds rather freely. The demand from the East, however, has been disappointing. Alfalfa molasses feeds, with and without grain, were practically unchanged from the preceding week, with demand moderate. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $18.50@19, No. 1 at $20.50@21, choice $22@22.50; alfalfa molasses meal, with grain, at $24@29; brown, without grain, $19@21.

New Orleans, La., April 19, 1915.

Stronger inquiry for alfalfa hay and meal was noted by the local trade last week, and sales were somewhat improved both in the city, the country and for export. Alfalfa meal and mixed feeds were in especially good demand and unexpectedly large orders were received from the Southeast. Meal was scarce and buyers were advised to wait for the new crop from the Gila Valley and New Mexico sections, which is due in about six weeks. There was a good demand at $23@24.50. Alfalfa hay ranged from $19 to $20.75, with little choice in the offerings. Mixed feeds ran from $25 to $33 per ton, with a good demand on account of the high prices of oats. Timothy was stronger in price and somewhat more scarce.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: C. J. Anderson, Sanborn, N. D., land packer; H. E. Anderson, Foley, Minn., curry comb; D. Dorn, St. Cloud, Minn., grain shocker; R. Harden, Lane, S. D., device for stringing corn; W. Klug, Plaza, N. D., detachable share; B. G. Nelson, Grand Forks, N. D., grain-saving device; A. R. Peterson, Clarkfield, Minn., grain door; T. Pomije, Lesueur Center, Minn., threshing machine.

William Teichgraeber, Gypsum, Kan.: "Mill running 12 hours daily. Flour business generally slow. Mill feed high. Ten per cent of wheat crop in farmers' hands. Will build a two-story flour warehouse, 38x64."

The Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan.: "Running 12 hours daily. Good local flour business. Outside business generally dull. Mill feed scarce; demand great. Five per cent of crop still on farms."

The Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan.: "We are running 12 hours daily. Flour business generally quiet. Good demand for mill feed. Should say about 10 per cent of wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Goodlander Mills, Fort Scott, Kan.: "Mill shut down for repairs. Flour business slow; Southern markets good. Mill feed scarce and high. Not more than five per cent of crop still on farms."

The Independent Co-Operative Grain and Mercantile Co. will build a new elevator at Stafford, Kan.

Someday YOU Will Require Storage and Warehouse Service

When that day comes, whether it be today, next week or next month, first investigate the Southwest Warehouse, in Kansas City.
You will find we have an almost unlimited capacity for carloads of merchandise—we can handle forty cars a day; and have space for over four thousand carloads in storage.
And rates that are as reasonable as our service is good.

Southwest Warehouse Co.
Nineteenth & Campbell Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
THE FEED OF THE HOUR

All animals love molasses. ***They get fat on it, too.*** It's a muscle builder. Cane Molasses Mixed Feeds are most palatable and economical.
We have storage for 7,000,000 gallons and operate about 300 tank cars. We offer service, quality and price.

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction. State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Shenandoah, Ia.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a 50 or 75 bbl. mill, by a practical miller with 30 years' experience in milling both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady; can furnish good recommendations, both written and printed. Am married; can come on short notice. Address A. E. Minard, Hawleyville, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a young man with seven years' experience in the grain line with one firm From elevator man to their manager. Can buy and grade wheat. Can run a warehouse and look after the flour and feed business. Have had quite a bit of experience in billing grain, flour and feed, and am also a good collector. Can give best of references. Address Box 269, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAIN BUYER wants position as manager of farmers' elevator in Minnesota, North Dakota or Montana; 12 years' experience; good references; or position as solicitor for good commission firm. Write Box 272, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position by thoroughly competent miller with lifetime experience. Can keep mill in good repair. Am strictly temperate. Am 30 years old; married. Can come at once. State salary in first letter. Robert P. Howard, Spalding, Neb.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat. Can produce quality, yield and percentages; can also make repairs and keep mill in good shape. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. Address John Loughry, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Can you use the services of an experienced, successful salesmanager? A letter to appended address will put you in touch with such—one personally acquainted with best trade Central, Eastern, Southern markets, with pleasing European, Levant, West Indies connections. Know spring-winter (hard-soft) flours. Employed, but contemplate change; view permanent connection, preferably copartnership of aggressive mill. Best references, including present employers. Address D. W., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Five-story water-power grist mill in northern New York; elevator, hoppers, scales, conveyors, etc., fully equipped for custom or merchant grinding; now in operation. Custom grinding alone will pay 10 per cent on investment. Excellent opportunity. Reason for selling, want to engage in wholesale flour business. Price, $15,000, includes water power, machinery, good will, etc. Power unlimited. Could be used for other manufacturing. Large crops buckwheat, oats, hay and other grains in this territory bought yearly. Address D, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WATER POWER MILL FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. mill, water and steam power, I-X-L 35-ft. wheel, new ball-bearing sifter, corn mill, three-story building and basement, wareroom, scales, several acres of land, 180-acre farm. Will sell together or separate. Plenty of wheat at door. Ready sale for all output of mill at door. Address Buchanan & Moore, Cane Hill, Ark.

FOR SALE—A 150-bbl. Michigan mill. Allis rolls, Barnard & Leas plansifters. Machinery, millwright work and all equipment. Power can be leased or plant removed. Jonathan Hale & Sons, Lyons, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROLLER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Four stands double rolls (McFeely) Plansifter, necessary cleaning machinery, two sets corn rocks, two water wheels, on river that never runs low. One four-room dwelling, two good wells of water and seven acres of land. Two and one-half miles from Lincolnton, N. C. County seat. Two railroads. Best wheat section in the county. R. E. Costner, Lincolnton, N. C.

SUDAN GRASS—Reliable seed. Wholesale quantities. Advise quantity you can use for immediate delivery. Can fill straight car orders uniform seed. C. Ullery, Lubbock, Tex.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Five double stands of Willford's rolls, 6x20 and 6x16", in good shape and looks like new. To move them at once, your choice at $50 per stand. C. C. Rasmussen & Son, Harlan, Iowa.

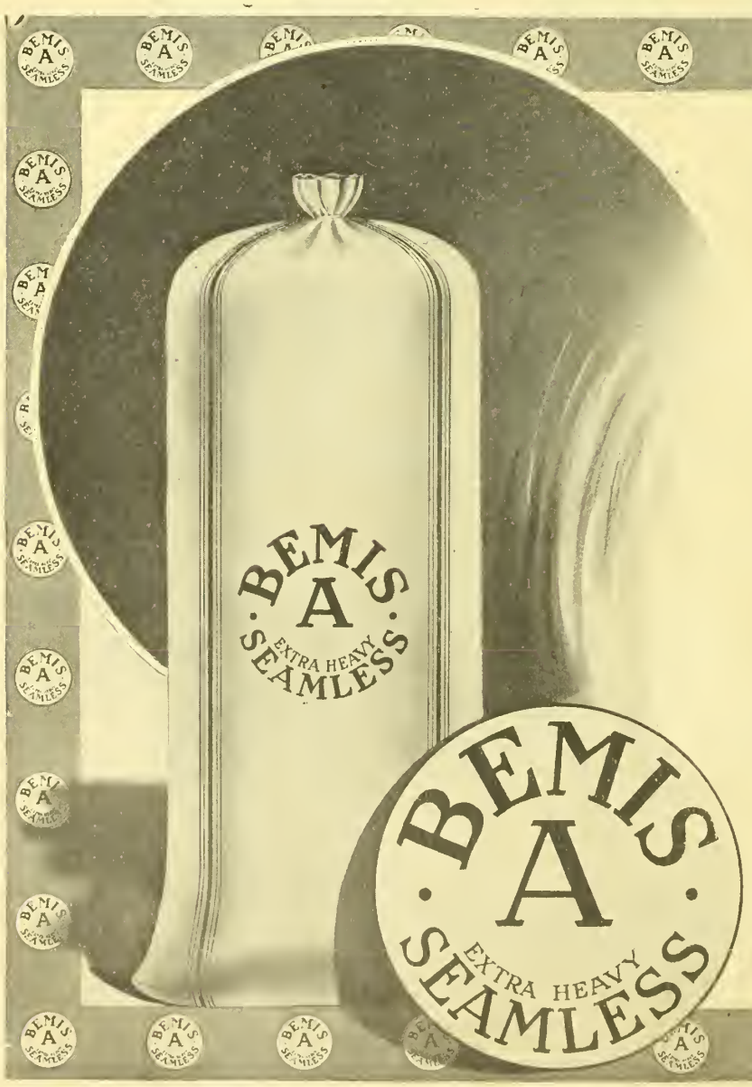
FOR SALE—A 40 h. p. New Era gas engine and 40 h. p. gas producer plant. In good condition; makes cheap power. Only $600. Custer Milling Co., Custer, Mich.

WANTED—A secondhand automatic grain-receiving scale for small elevator, capacity from 1,000 to 2,000 bus. per hour. Also secondhand receiving separator, capacity 1,000 to 2,000 bus. per hour, with coarse screens. Reply, giving size, dimensions, make, time in use, reason for being taken out of service. Box 273, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced manager for a 100-bbl. mill. One who can invest not less than $1,000. Mill is located in one of the best wheat sections in the state. C. P. Lowe, Chapman, Kan.

WANTED—Flour salesman to represent Kansas mill in Pennsylvania and New York. Must have executive ability and good judgment as well as salesmanship. Successful experience with Kansas flour in that territory essential. Satisfactory terms to the right man. Address Box 271, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.



BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
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Electricity

In the air we breathe is an important factor in aging and whitening flour when stored a sufficient length of time. The same agent more concentrated, is the only successful means for aging and whitening flour as fast as it is made without injury to the product or to the health of those working in the mill.

The Alsop Electrical Process is the finishing touch to the art of flour making.

Exploited solely by

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

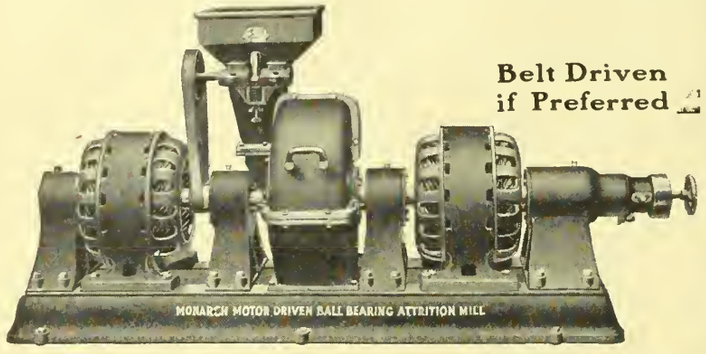
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

No Doctoring, Tinkering or Inferiority of Product

Reliability takes the place of continual promises and eternal alterations, adjustments and stoppages for repairs, just as soon as you begin to use The Satisfactory Feed Grinder,

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Ask Any Monarch Owner



The Monarch is a continuous voucher of value received.

It not only grinds with absolute uniformity and fineness, but saves power, time and lubricant, requires little or no attention from the operator and costs practically nothing for maintenance.

This is the mill that showed the way to trailers; the original, the best, The Monarch.

Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

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Main Office and Works: Muncy, Pa., P. O. Box 322

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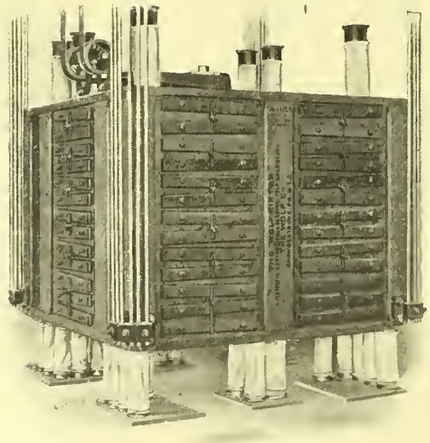

The Wolf Sifter strikes you as being the most sturdy looking machine on the market. And it does not belie its looks. It is built for service INSIDE as well as outside; and service cannot possibly be achieved without sturdiness of construction.

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915 | Number Twenty-two

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Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
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WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

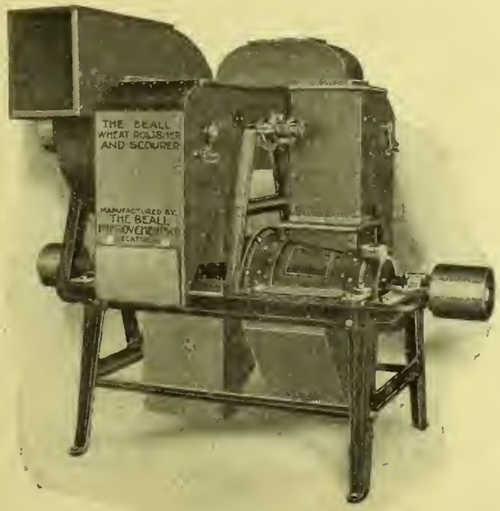
Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienoed workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY



IF you want a machine to scour and polish your wheat without breaking.

A machine that can be instantly adjusted to scour as hard or as light as you desire.

A machine that will wear for years without repairs.

You will at once send for a Beall wheat polisher on 30 days' trial.

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.

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Send for Our New Catalogue.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Reinforced Concrete

Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

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100,000 bushels capacity.

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15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

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100,000 bushels capacity.

Mills and Elevators Designed and Constructed by

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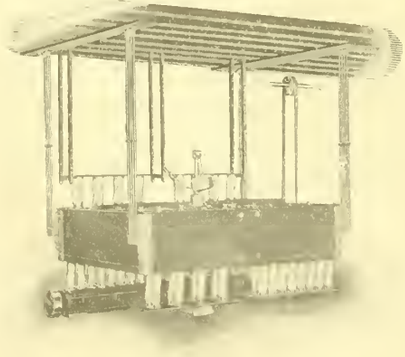

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MILL MACHINERY

Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

Unique Self Balancing Sifters

Unique Ball Bearing Double Roller Mills

Southwestern Agents for
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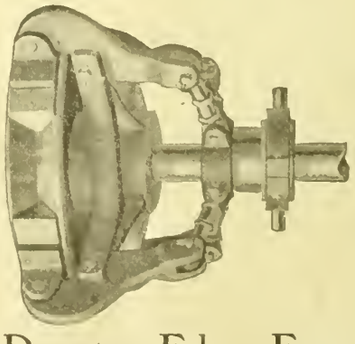
DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write for Free Booklet.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

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Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

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THE PRATT MILLS

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Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why

Peerless Princess Flour

Excells All Others

THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Kansas City, Missouri.

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THE Perfect Flour

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The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

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WE GRIND ONLY

ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

TYLER & COMPANY,

Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Just what the name implies, "REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.

Salina, Kansas.

"Telegram"

THE LYONS MILLING CO.

Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

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Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills

Manufacturers of

Kansas Hard Wheat Flours

Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

Haven, Kans.

Established 1885

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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
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STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
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Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
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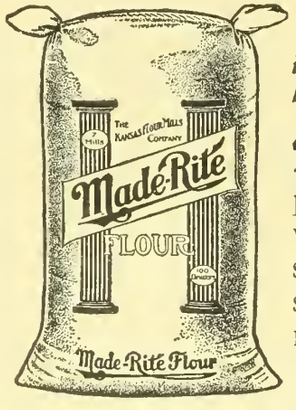
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.



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Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

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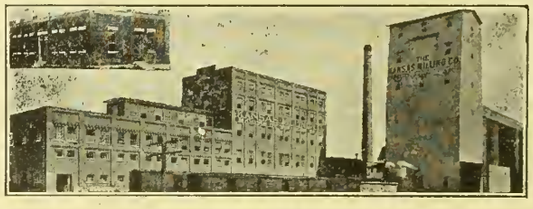

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

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You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
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As Good as Its Name

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A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
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Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
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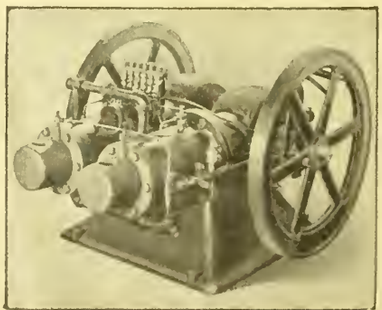

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—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

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Milling and Grain News

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St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915. | Number Twenty-two

Telephone Sale of Flour

Long Distance Call of 2,000 Miles From Arkansas to New York City.

A 2,000-bbl. sale of flour in five minutes by long-distance telephone from Arkansas to New York City.

The Belgium Relief Commission, of New York City, by E. G. Broenniman, purchasing agent, received a long-distance telephone call from W. N. Adams, manager of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., just before he was awarding contracts for flour for the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The Arkansas mill had shipped ten cars the previous month, and, although 2,000 miles apart, the business was transacted almost as easily as if buyer and seller were sitting on opposite sides of a desk.

As the market was fluctuating rapidly, Mr. Adams decided to try the long-distance telephone in making his offer. He put in a call for New York City and was connected with Mr. Broenniman in about five minutes by way of Little Rock, St. Louis, Chicago to New York.

In discussing the sale Mr. Adams said:

"We were advised that the contract would be let at 12 o'clock (New York time). The market was so active we could not quote prices several hours ahead. We decided to call Mr. Broenniman of the relief commission by long-distance telephone, and put in our call at 10:55 o'clock, which corresponds to 11:55 Eastern time.

"When Mr. Broenniman answered the phone he asked us if we were in the city of New York. We responded that we were talking from Arkadelphia, Ark., and his surprise was complete. 'Wonderful, wonderful,' he exclaimed.

"We secured a contract for 2,000 bbls., or about $15,000 worth of Arkansas flour. We moved one day last week one train of ten cars of flour for the Commission for Relief in Belgium. This consignment was loaded aboard ship for exportation 72 hours after it left Arkadelphia."

The world's available supply of wheat amounts to 157,981,000 bus., compared with 175,989,000 bus. a year ago at this time. World's corn stocks aggregate 28,721,00 bus., against 18,-117,000 a year ago; oats, 34,782,000 bus., compared with 34,040,000 last year.

PROGRAM FOR F. O. M. A. CONVENTION.

The Twentieth Annual Convention, to Be Held at Cincinnati on May 24 to 27, at the Gibson Hotel.

Secretary Dedrick, of the F. O. M. A., has announced the program for the F. O. M. A. convention to be held at Cincinnati, as follows:

Monday, May 24—Registration at convention headquarters during morning and afternoon; 8 to 10:30 p. m., preliminary meeting, reception and concert at New Hotel Gibson.

Tuesday, May 25—9:30 a. m. to 12 noon, formal opening of convention; address of welcome by Mayor; response by ——; president's address; minutes of last meeting; secretary's and treasurer's reports; appointment of committees.

2 p. m.—Discussion of practical milling subjects; "Proper Conditioning and Tempering of Wheat," led by E. T. Bauer; "Methods of Cleaning Wheat—Scouring, Brushing, Peeling," led by W. S. Barker.

3:30 p. m.—For the benefit of F. O. M. A. This includes all matters pertaining to the welfare of the association, as changes in constitution and by-laws, local meetings, etc.

8 p. m.—Entertainment. Reception at Hotel Gibson for all visitors. Punch served.

Wednesday, May 26—9:30 a. m., report of committee on constitution and by-laws; lecture and demonstration of laboratory work, Prof. Summers, Operative Millers' Laboratory.

2 p. m.—"Cereal Dust Explosion," David J. Price, United States Bureau of Chemistry; "Moisture Contents of Different Mill Streams;" "Loads and Power for Flour Mills," B. W. Dedrick; nomination of officers.

7:30 p. m.—Entertainment. Boat ride on Ohio River. Music and refreshments.

Thursday, May 27—9:30 a. m.—"The Importance of Baking Tests;" "The Grinding Operation—Breaks, Reductions, Flutted Rolls, Scratch, Smooth, Scroll or Middlings Mills."

2 p. m.—Unfinished business or previous discussions; "Safety First" discussion; "Middlings Purification;" "Care of Purifiers;" "Grades of Flour and Offals;" "What Is Patent Flour?" election of officers; reports of committees on resolutions, etc.; unfinished business. Adjournment. Meeting of executive committee.

7:30 p. m.—Entertainment. Trip to Chester Park. F. O. M. A.-Grinders joint banquet at Gibson Hotel.

Grinders Special to Cincinnati.

The arrangements for the Grinders Special to Cincinnati from the Southwest have been completed. The Missouri Pacific will be taken from Kansas City, leaving Monday, May 24, at 12:55, noon, and arriving at St. Louis at 10:20 p. m. From St. Louis the Big Four Railroad will carry the Southwestern and the St. Louis delegation to Cincinnati, leaving St. Louis Union Station at 10:40 p. m. and arriving at Cincinnati at 7:55 a. m. Tuesday morning.

The fare from Kansas City to Cincinnati, including Pullman reservation, will be $15.70, and from St. Louis $9.20, including Pullman reservation. The return rates will be the same for a party returning together, but single fare from Cincinnati to Kansas City will be $14, without Pullman reservation.

Reservations from those taking the train at Kansas City should be made to Hugo Roos, 203 Postal Building, Kansas City, and from St. Louis to John N. Watkins, care Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co., St. Louis.

Program of Nebraska Meeting.

The program for the sixth annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, which will be held in the Commercial Club rooms in Omaha on April 28, has been completed by Secretary Burgner. It follows:

Morning Session—Address of the president, Paul A. Jaeggi. Report of the secretary-treasurer, J. E. Burgner. Appointment of committees.

Afternoon Session—Address on "Legislation," F. I. Ringer. "First Aid and Accident Prevention," J. C. Adderly. "Railroad Rates," J. C. Young. "The Southwestern Millers' League," Secretary Topping. Election of officers and general business.

Evening session will convene at the Henshaw, where millers will be banqueted by courtesy of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. At 8 o'clock an address will be delivered by J. W. Gamble of Omaha on the "Relation of the Manufacturer to the Farmer."

President Victor Dewein announces that E. B. Hitchcock, formerly of the editorial staff of the Decatur (Ill.) Herald, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association. It was the intention to have him supplement the work of Secretary Strong.

Standard Grades of Flour

Government Hearing to Collect Data Regarding Flour and Meal.

Next Monday, May 3, a hearing will be held at the Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory in the Transportation Building, Chicago, by the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards of the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of securing information from the manufacturers of flour and meal concerning he important characteristics of these products. The object is stated to be to secure data with the view of adopting reasonable definitions and standards of grain, meal, flour, straight flour, patent flour, graham flour, rye flour and buckwheat flour. Dr. E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota, will represent the Committee on Definitions and Standards, of which J. S. Abbott is secretary.

Manufacturers have been invited to meet with the committee and assist in securing reliable information upon these subjects. A preliminary conference of millers has been called at the Federation office, 911 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, at 9 a. m. of the date of the hearing, May 3.

The committee on arrangements for the millers' mass convention to be held at Toledo on June 2, 3 and 4 has been appointed, with A. P. Husband chairman and P. H. Litchfield treasurer. The general local committee of arrangements has been appointed as follows: Chairman, Alphonse Mennel; vice-chairman, D. W. Camp; transportation, H. G. Wilson; hotels, Fred Mayer; banquet, C. S. Conp; reception, David Anderson; publicity, W. H. Wiggin, Jr.; music, Fred W. Haigh; ladies' entertainment, John A. O'Dwyer.

There are a number of important subjects to be discussed that are of special interest to all millers. New transportation problems are constantly being brought forward; proposed national legislation providing for grading and inspection of grain, as well as the proposal to repeal the mixed-flour law, will be discussed, and representatives of the federal government and a member of Congress will be present to give the convention the benefit of their experience and advice. The entertainment features are in competent hands. Toledo is centrally located and has excellent railroad facilities. An interesting and successful convention is assured.

SCENES AT CINCINNATI, WHERE THE F. O. M. A. CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
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The Mississippi River—A Neglected Opportunity.

From St. Paul to New Orleans, the Mississippi River flows past important commercial centers and is paralleled on both sides by lines of railway. From these shipping points, radiate other highways of commerce to the four points of the compass. As a leveler and adjuster of freight rates, the river would be omnipotent, yet for all practical purposes, it might as well be out of existance. It forms the greatest neglected opportunity of this generation, a stigma and a reproach to the commercial interests of the Middle West and the entire Mississippi valley.

Kansas City was aroused from apathy to action by force of necessity. Public sentiment crystalized in the form a million dollar boat line has made navigation a reality on the Missouri River. Reduced rate and through shipments between Kansas City and St. Louis have really materialized. The scoffers have been silenced and Kansas City has proven that "the way to navigate is to navigate."

The Missouri River is not nearly as well adapted to navigation as the Mississippi River, either above or below St. Louis; yet Missouri River transportation is a fact and a reality which is already being considered by all-rail transportation interests. The metropolis of the Southwest and its territory is securing the protection which the Kansas City, Missouri River Navigation Co. was former to secure. St. Paul and Minneapolis are completing their municipal docks between the two cities and are planning a through boat line to New Orleans. The Illinois River is being navigated to Peoria and there is prospect of through traffic by the Illinois canal to Chicago.

All of these navigation plans, real and prospective, center at St. Louis and the city should be the point of collecting and distributing the tonnage originating from the three sources and moving it down the river for the Southern states or for export. The fertile and immensely wealthy Mississippi valley will for years be producers of grain and grain products, which will move in the line of least resistance to markets, both developed and undeveloped. The Mississippi is a splendid river, easy to navigate and capable of transporting all the traffic of the entire valley without further improvement by the Government.

In a decision which has established the differential between flour rates between Minneapolis and Kansas City to the Eastern markets in favor of Minneapolis, the Interstate Commerce Commission said:

"Where a well sustained water competition exists that takes a substantial portion ow the tonnage, the railline, without subjecting itself to charges of discrimination against other localities, may adjust its rates so as to fight for the whole tonnage the moment it really feels the effect and influence of its competitor's rates."

Read that again. Is it not an ultimatum and also well-considered advice and a warning to the shippers of the entire Mississippi Valley. Between the lines it says: "Get busy. Use the natural advantages which were your heritage from the past but which have been temporarily taken away from you by control of transportation." Mississippi River navigation was an accomplished fact before railroads pushed their rusty iron way into the west and begged for traffic. It may not be in this generation, but the time will come when the old-time river supremacy will be surpassed and the Mississippi Valley find more easy access to all of Europe and South America and even to the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the United States.

Why is the Mississippi River, except for local business, a neglected opportunity? Not because of fear of the railroads or of the river itself but because of indifference. That indifference is a lack of the spirit of co-operation with competitors for mutual advantage, because he may be benefited as you are also helped. There is a calmly indolent, seemingly indifferent attitude toward the river and its possibilities. There has been much talk of using the river and several sporadic attempts have been made to establish through traffic and through rates.

At the commercial centers along the Mississippi River (and these centers had their beginnings in the days of river navigation) there are jobbers and wholesalers looking for wider markets and transportation facilities, which will enable them to get to and from these markets. Grain and grain products form a principal part of the tonnage moving along the river. The streams of commerce meet at the Mississippi River in stupendous unending streams; yet flow along and not upon its currents.

The millers and grain dealers of St. Louis are interested in this proposition yet hestitate to give the support asked for the plans proposed for using the river. A boat line company on a larger basis with sufficent capital and energetic management is absolutely necessary to accomplish anything. The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis should take the initiative, assume the leadership and continue its history of getting results. By pulling together, St. Louis may readily make of this great neglected opportunity a resource of the greatest benefit to not only the city but to the entire Mississippi Valley.

Grinding Up the Profits.

During the next few weeks or months, every miller must decide for himself whether he will grind away his profits of the milling year of 1914-1915. It is evident that the turn of the year has been passed which marks the division between profitable and unprofitable milling. Now is the crucial period. Some millers are meeting the situation by turning wheat into cash when they have the wheat and do not have or seem able to get the flour trade which shows a profit on their wheat. The question of wheat supplies until after harvest, is uppermost in the minds of millers and many seem afraid of not having enough wheat. It is well to recall other years when wheat was scarce in the spring. There have always been surprises in the way of unexpected bunches of wheat which farmers are holding for a price only reached by scarcity and a high premium exacted from millers scrambling for wheat.

There are millers with fair stocks of wheat who will attempt to run full time and will sacrifice flour prices in the futile attempt to get a full time output out of a half time demand. With export trade very uncertain and domestic buyers waiting, there exists a situation which calls for a moderate output. Many a miller is saying to himself: "Well, I can get all the flour business I want to run full time if I can only buy the wheat right," and a thousand other millers are thinking the same thing. When limited by a situation, as at present, which is beyond their control, why cannot all millers think alike on other phases of the subject and formulate a common-sense view something like this: "Here I am at the end of April with a good profit so far on the year's business. What can I do to keep that profit on the right side of the ledger? I would like to run full time, but haven't the wheat to justify a full time run and cannot get it without paying more for it than I can possibly get for the flour, outside of my regular established trade. The wheat that I have on hand will make good flour and satisfy my customers. Today I could ship that wheat at a handsome profit. But my trade must be taken care of. I can't run full time without cutting prices and losing money. I can't buy more wheat than a half time run requires without paying too much for it. Guess I'll boost flour prices a little, take the profits I have now on my stocks and keep up with this half time run."

A few millers, favorably located, can, without undue effort, run full time the year round. This year, at this time, many are in the position of the miller above quoted. Every miller must decide for himself whether he will grind away his profits or not. He can get the business if he will sacrifice prices to get it and also his profits on all the business he does. But what are you in business for—to make lots of flour or more money for the balance of the year?

If the above question applied to only a few millers, it would be unimportant how they decided the question. But the ambition to run full time is demoralizing to the milling business and keeps wheat too high and flour too low. In these days, millers cannot either agree to curtail production or agree to maintain a profitable price level. But every man of them agree with himself to make a little money on the tail end of this crop year. And the quicker each one signs that agreement with himself and acts accordingly, the better for all concerned. It will surely stretch out the flour business to be had and increase the wheat supply. Do you vote to grind up your profits?

Northwestern Seeding Progress.

Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota have probably completed the sowing of more than 85 per cent of the area to be given to wheat. An average decrease of about 10 per cent in the acreage is the opinion of grain men operating line elevators. Weather in the past 10 days has been exceedingly favorable for sowing. The weekly report of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, says: "Ideal weather conditions last week enabled farmers to push their field work rapidly and we would estimate that wheat seeding in the three states is 90 per cent completed. There have been some reports of excessive dryness in North Dakota, but we have been unable to substantiate them. On the contrary, all our reports indicate that there is ample moisture in the soil for all immediate purposes.

Short Course for Millers.

The third annual short course for millers in wheat and flour testing will be offered by the Department of Milling Industry of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, May 17 to 29, exclusive The course will be of special interest to wheat buyers, millers, bakers and flour salesmen. The work will consist of a number of lectures with discussions and laboratory practice. Instruction will be given in methods for experimental milling and baking tests for absorption, gluten, total protein, gliadin, moisture, ash and acidity.

Death of John Ismert

Veteran Miller, Prominent Among Winter Wheat Millers, Dies at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1915.

By the death of John Ismert, president of the Ismert Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, at his home in Kansas City, Kan., on Wednesday, April 21, the milling industry of this country loses one of its most picturesque figures. Mr. Ismert was one of the big men in the milling business of the United States. He was a pioneer and a leader in the industry. His success in winter wheat milling, particularly at a time when the business was new, places him among the ever-to-be-remembered pioneers in the milling hall of fame. At the time of his death he was president of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, and financially interested in the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., and the Union County Milling Co., Jonesboro, Ill.

Mr. Ismert's death was due directly to an attack of pneumonia, but he had been ill for some time. Several weeks ago he suffered an attack of paralysis while spending the winter in Long Beach, Cal., but recovered sufficiently to be brought back to Kansas City by his son Theodore. He was placed in a hospital, but improved to the extent that he was taken to his home at 26 South Eighteenth street on the Kansas side. An attack of pneumonia followed and resulted in his death four days later. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Ismert is survived by his widow, Mrs. Amelia Ismert, his son Theodore, who has been active in the management of the Kansas City mill, and his daughter, Mrs. Anna Hincke, who resides at Pinckneyville, Ill.

John Ismert was a true miller. He was born in Metz, Lorraine, in 1841, and from a young lad was reared a "dusty." His father was an active miller and at one time owned five mills. His ancestors were millers as far back as the family history can be traced. In the thirteenth century the milling business of the Ismerts was in a flourishing condition. When a young boy, 15 years old, John Ismert came to this country from the continent with an uncle.

The first business step his uncle made was to establish a mill. After landing the two found their way to the Niagara river, near Buffalo, where a small water power mill was built by the uncle. Soon after the erection of this mill, John Ismert, young at that time and full of vigor and ambition, went to California to mine for gold. For two years he was a gold digger, but this was the only period in his life spent outside of the milling trade. After his experience as a gold miner, Mr. Ismert made his home in California, where he was head miller. At that time he gained the reputation of being the best burr dresser in the country and his services were always wanted. He was employed in several California mills, but the call of the Middle West soon brought him to Southern Illinois, where he was made superintendent of the Lebanon mill. For several years he operated in Illinois and Missouri, always in the milling industry.

He was one of the first to answer the call of the hard winter wheat industry. It was 40 years ago when he came to Kansas City and formed the partnership of Zeitz, Ismert & Co. A burr mill was erected. Mr. Ismert soon sold his interest in the Kansas City mill and went to Hutchinson, Kan., where he helped develop a profitable mill. He was interested in almost a dozen mills in the Southwest at different times, but soon went back to Southern Illinois. The Pinckneyville Milling Co. was organized at Pinckneyville, Ill., by Mr. Ismert. This was the beginning of his partnership with Herman E. Hincke. A few years later Mr. Ismert extended his milling interests to Murphysboro, Ill., and erected the Southern Illinois Milling Co., now a 600-bbl. mill. Later he acquired an interest in the Union County Milling Co., Jonesboro, Ill.

About eight years ago Mr. Ismert, with his partner, Herman E. Hincke, at Pinckneyville, decided to further enlarge the scope of his operations. The result of this was the erection of the present mill of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. This last enlargement was the biggest and it was planned at a time when most men consider their business days are over. When work first started on the 1,500-bbl. mill at Kansas City, John Ismert was 66 years old. He superintended the construction of the mill and was active in its management for several years. But the cares of business were soon turned over to Theodore, his son, and Henry Ismert, and their associates.

In the last few years John Ismert spent most of his time traveling. His business was in the hands of his sons, but he was always in communication with the various milling plants he was interested in. He built a summer home at Manitou, Colo., and traveled abroad.

The life of John Ismert reads as if there were few difficulties to overcome. But this was not the case. From the period he built his first mill there were always new hardships to overcome, new factors constantly arising that worked against the best interests of the winter wheat miller. For John Ismert was pre-eminently a winter wheat miller. He had faith in winter wheat milling and was one of the predominant figures in its success. His venture into the hard wheat milling business in Kansas City eight years ago was a step few men would have taken at his age. He foresaw that the Southwest was in its infancy as a milling section and that its supremacy was only a matter of time. His belief in the Southwest has not had time to ripen fully, but it is growing rapidly.

Mr. Ismert had a strong personality. His face revealed his business acumen, his foresight and kindness. Mr. Ismert was a practical miller, and in all his business dealings, both with his competitors and his employes, he ruled with a kind hand. Milling and Grain News feels with the milling industry that in the death of Mr. John Ismert millers have lost an associate whose record has added luster to the vast flour milling business of America.

* * *

The funeral of Mr. John Ismert was held from St. Peter's Catholic church in Kansas City, Kan., on Saturday, April 24. Illustrative of the character of the man was his last wish that his employes be his pallbearers. Four men from the general office, J. B. M. Wilcox, H. H. Yunkefer, Walker Rayburn and Joseph O'Connell and four operatives from the mill, H. E. Stewart, William Miller, C. J. Patterson and John Taxaker, were the active pallbearers. His grandsons were the honorary pallbearers. They are: Martin E., Gerald S., John H. and Clement A. Ismert and W. B. and John Ismert Hincke.

Kansas City millers attended the funeral in a body. Nicholas Vilm, of Wichita, Kan.; Eugene Vilm, Jonesboro, Ill.; Henry Vilm, Murphysboro, Ill., and Edward Vilm, Jefferson City, near relatives of Mr. Ismert and all millers, came to Kansas City to attend his funeral. His brother, Joseph Ismert, and Mrs. Ismert were here from Pinckneyville.

JOHN ISMERT.

Soft Wheat Progress.

Rains the past week were exceedingly beneficial in soft winter wheat states. Although total precipitation was not heavy it relieved the immediate danger of damage. Condition of wheat in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky is improving as a result of the rainfall. Wheat is taking on a healthier appearance throughout these states. Some damage was done by the dry weather, but from our reports it is believed that abandonment will not be heavy.

Large Wheat Crop for Kansas

Secretary Mohler's Report Indicates a 155,000,000-Bu. Crop—Seeding in Northwest.

Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1915.

A prospective wheat crop of 155,000,000 bus. is indicated for Kansas in a report issued last week by J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture. It shows a condition of 92.8 per cent, compared with 96.5 per cent a year ago. The area this year is placed at 8,586,000 acres, after allowing for abandonment of 296,000 acres. The present area is 253,000 acres more than announced at this time last year, although final figures on the Kansas acreage in 1914 were in excess of 9,000,000 acres.

The indication for the crop will make the 1915 production, if it materializes, the second largest in the history of Kansa, last year's record harvest of 181,000,000 bus. being the only one exceeding it.

The small abandonment is nearly all in the western counties of Kansas, and is attributed almost wholly to late seeding and dry fall weather, although the report says that careless planting, poor farming and sowing in the stubble contributed towards the loss in area. In some fields the seeds did not germinate and in others moisture was insufficient to sustain life after the plant had sprouted. In the eastern part of the state the abandonment, compared with the area sown, is so small as to be almost negligible, although in 24 counties in the eastern half, located mostly south of the Kansas river, the Hessian fly is charged with having caused injury in many fields. In few years has there been so little damage reported from winter killing and other factors.

All but 12 counties in the state report a condition of 90 or better. The following counties have low averages: Pawnee and Edwards, 70; Clark, 75; Ford, 77; Hodgeman, 79, and Ness, 80. Compared with a year ago, the wheat plant is not so far advanced, but it is uniformly thrifty and of good color. The report says present soil and weather conditions throughout are favorable for a vigorous growth.

That only 9.5 per cent or 17,000,000 bus. of wheat is back on farms is the statement of reporters.

Northwest Buying Winter Wheat.

Kansas City elevator interests filled several large contracts the past week from Minneapolis and other Northwestern mills for turkey wheat. The anticipated shortage of wheat in the Northwest and the fact that most of the grain in Minneapolis is owned by two companies are given as reasons for spring wheat mills entering the Kansas City market.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas the past week were more than twice the arrivals of the preceding week, amounting to 588 cars, but the big outside milling demand and the export movement caused stocks to decrease. Holdings are now barely in excess of 1,000,000 bus., compared with 4,892,421 bus. a year ago.

The Government Report.

The condition and abandoned acreage of winter wheat and rye and the proportion of spring plowing completed by May 1 will be reported by the United States Department of Agriculture on Friday, May 7, at 1:15 p. m., Kansas City time.

The Springs Milling Co., French Lick, Ind., has been incorporated with capital stock of $10,000 to operate and build a mill. O. T. Stout, J. J. Copeland and Noel S. McIntosh are interested in the new company.

David E. Stott, of the Stott Flour Mills, Detroit, Mich., has recovered from a serious attack of typhoid which kept him to his bed for a month.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 26. 1915.

Irregularity in the wheat market made the past week an exceedingly dull one in the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Declines early in wheat resulted in a loss of confidence among jobbers and other buyers in current flour values. The fact that flour quotations closed higher today than a week ago did not have any effect on trade. New sales of mills were limited altogether to regular carlot trade. A few mills reported larger sales than in the preceding week, but the average new business of the Southwest was about 35 to 45 per cent of full capacity.

Those mills with old contracts are having practically no trouble in obtaining shipping directions. But not more than 10 to 15 per cent of the output of Kansas mills is moving out on contracts signed more than 30 days ago. The hesitancy of mills to book for long-time delivery has brought the amount of contracted flour on books of millers down to a minimum. There are still some Eastern contracts yet to be delivered on books of Kansas City millers, but the aggregate is small.

Country mills quote 95 per cent flour in new jutes, Kansas City, 30-day shipment, at a range of $6.60 to $6.85. On the basis of the lower wheat market early in the week, a few sales of straight were made at 10c to 20c less than this range.

Regular trade in southwestern Missouri and Kansas paid up to $7.50 per bbl. for Kansas high patents, delivered. Established trade bought very lightly, taking only as their stocks needed replenishing. There is no tendency at all among buyers to cover their needs into the new crop, excepting the large bakers in the bigger towns in Kansas and Missouri. These bakers have already purchased most of the flour they will need, and will probably be out of the market until July.

Foreigners did not show any interest in flour. A few cables were interchanged, but resulted in little business, except a few lots of clear to the United Kingdom. Two Kansas City mills were successful in obtaining a large part of the Dutch contracts last week, one mill obtaining 60,000 bags and another 15,000 bags. One country mill also received a large slice of this business, which was let on Friday, April 23.

Clear flour sold up to $6.25 per bbl. for fancy clear. Second clear was offered as low as $5.50 per bbl. Supply of clear is light at this time, as quite a few mills are running entirely on straight.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade is light. Southern inquiry is reported to be slightly heavier than a week ago, but volume of business effected was disappointingly light. Soft wheat high patents are quoted up to $7.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, f. o. b. mill, or practically on same basis as hard winter wheat grades. Eastern trade in soft wheat flour is exceedingly light.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $6.60@6.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.50@5.90.

Mill Feed Has Steady Tone.

Unchanged to slightly higher prices were quoted in the mill feed market during the past week. Bran sold the entire week at $1.22 to $1.23 per 100 lbs. A few mills held bran early at $1.25 per 100, but few buyers were willing to pay this figure. Local jobbers seem to think that the bran market is top-heavy and that the steady prices of this week will be followed by declines. For this reason, jobbers have been buying only for current needs. Kansas City handlers refused to buy for more than five-day movement on present basis. However, the continued light output of Kansas City and Southwestern mills is a bullish factor in the market, notwithstanding the good grass now available in the Southwest.

Shorts were stronger than bran this week. A top sale of standard shorts was made to a Kansas City jobber at $1.37 per 100 lbs. in cotton bags, or two cents higher than a week ago. Demand for shorts is improving from hog feeders, which is leaving the impression that should bran show weakness shorts may not follow.

Gray shorts are quoted at a range of $1.25 to $1.38 per 100 lbs., while white shorts are worth up to $1.42 per 100 lbs. A majority of Southwestern mills are doing principally an established trade in flour, which is taking mixed cars mostly. This limits the supply of straight carlots of feed.

Fancy white middlings were also strong the past week, advancing about two cents. Mills quoted middlings in 100-lb. bags at $1.52 at the close. This feed sold only in mixed cars.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.23 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.25@1.38; white shorts, $1.40; fancy white middlings, $1.47@1.52; red dog, $1.60@1.65.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Flour output of Kansas City mills was 3,600 bbls. larger than that of a week ago. Production amounted to 53,000 bbls., compared with 49,400 bbls. in the preceding week, 39,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 37,600 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. More than half of the output last week was made by one mill, 23,800 bbls.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Light showers fell throughout the Southwestern winter wheat belt during the past week, benefiting many sections where moisture was needed. Prospect for wheat is indeed brilliant throughout the Southwest. Weather has been exceedingly favorable in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma since the beginning of the spring growing period. Wheat is still somewhat backward, compared with last year, but is looking fine over the entire state. The Kansas weekly crop bulletin says: "Nearly all reports in regard to winter wheat are very encouraging. The plant made a rapid growth in the past week and has an excellent color. In some western counties it is reported too rank, and in just a few counties west of the middle of the state there are localities where the prospect is only fair, probably not more than for half a crop."

Movement of wheat from farms in the Southwest is ample for mill needs. The net advances in the wheat market last week advanced the country prices for wheat to $1.50 per bu. at many points, which stimulated marketing where roads were in good condition.

Kansas City receipts of wheat more than doubled for the week, due partly to the early breaks in the market and to the heavier movement at country points. Total arrivals were 558 cars, compared with 253 cars in the preceding week, 138 cars in same week last year and 317 cars two years ago. The heavy movement early caused an increase in Kansas City elevator stocks, but the big outside demand for wheat resulted in a net decrease in local elevator holdings of 9,212 bus., making stocks now 1,038,384 bus.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $7.10@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.90@7.30; first clears, $6.20@6.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $7.25@7.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $7.25@7.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10 @3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05 @3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.23@1.24; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7.20 @7.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $7@7.50; bran, $1.20@1.30 per 100; mill run, $1.35; gray shorts, $1.35@ 1.40; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.70 @8 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.70@7.80; bran, $1.30; mixed feed, $1.30@1.35; standard shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.60@8 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.40@7.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.35 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.80@8 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.60@7.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

L. M. Flory has leased the Gorsuch corn mill at Lawrence and will operate it. His brother, Lee Flory, will be in charge of the plant.

Machinery is now being installed in the 50-bbl. mill being erected by Harry Arnold at Albert, Kan. Plant will be ready for operation within 60 days.

F. D. Hesse is operating the Mount Hope Milling Co., Coolidge, Kan., on feterita. A pancake flour is being made consisting of half wheat flour and half feterita flour.

C. H. Searing, president of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., was in Hardtner, Kan., last week, where he purchased a site for the erection of a 20,000-bu. elevator. Work will start at once.

The Newton Milling and Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., will install two large high-pressure boilers in its engine room to replace the old ones. The new boilers will be put in place in time to be used on the new crop.

Meade, Kan., will have a new 100-bbl. mill before the new crop. E. A. Rwist and R. S. Gerow are the builders. Construction work started last week on the mill building. An elevator of about 15,000 bus. capacity will be erected in connection.

The Gypsum Mill and Elevator Co., Gypsum, Kan., will start work this week on a new flour and feed warehouse. The office of the company will also be contained in the new building, which will have capacity for storing several thousand bbls. of flour and an equal capacity for feed.

The new Kansas grain inspection law, which provides literally for compulsory inspection, does not go into effect until its publication in the statute books of Kansas, or around June 15. The law, when it becomes operative, will eliminate the private inspection bureau of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The Wilson Milling and Elevator Co., Wilson, Kan., which took over the plant of the Yost Milling Co., is figuring with concrete elevator builders for the erection of 100,000-bu. grain storage before the new crop. Other improvements in the mill are contemplated, but are not in definite enough form to be announced.

Contracts for 75,000 bags of the Dutch government business were obtained by two Kansas City mills. Several country mills also figured on part of the business, but only one obtained any of it. It is reported that several Northwestern mills received a large share of the contracts let, which amounted to a total of 200,000 110-lb. bags.

J. F. Bowman is traveling for the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, in Missouri and Iowa. "Flour trade is fairly good throughout Missouri," said Mr. Bowman while spending the week-end in Kansas City. "Stocks are light, the carlot buyers everywhere taking only when their supplies need replenishing. Condition of wheat is good in the state."

H. R. Williams, the "Bolting Cloth Man," has moved his offices to larger and better quarters on the first floor of the Massachusetts Building, one block east of the Board of Trade Building, in Kansas City. Mr. Williams, who handles "everything for mills and elevators," has been located on Wyandotte strect since 1905, but his increasing business necessitated new quarters. He will add to his stocks of mill and elevator supplies and will be in a better position than ever before to fill rush orders.

A. W. Mackie, of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co., on his return from St. Louis, said that the unloading squad at St. Louis made record time in unloading the export flour shipped by the Southwestern Milling Co. "An average of a car an hour was unloaded from the two barges of flour. This wes made possible," said Mr. Mackie, "by the electric conveyor, which handles the sacks on an endless chain. At the top of the warehouse platform the flour is loaded direct trom the conveyor onto trucks and wheeled into the waiting box cars. Our service is perfection in this connection."

Consul General E. D. Winslow reports from Copenhagen that under a decree just promulgated by the minister of the interior, Danish millers must extract 64 per cent of the contents of the grain when handling rye and 68 per cent when grinding wheat, on respective recoveries of 141 and 150 lbs. of flour from each 220 lbs. of grain milled. All millers in the Kingdom are required to make a statement of their operations every 14 days in order that the authorities may keep in touch with the situation. Each sack of rye flour or mixed rye and wheat flour that leaves a mill must be so marked as to indicate the amount of home-grown grain used in its manufacture and the quantity of foreign rye or wheat employed. Non-conformation to the foregoing is punishable with a heavy fine.

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1915.

There was a more cheerful sentiment in the flour trade last week, especially late in the week, when buyers both for domestic and export needs showed considerable activity. Much of the upturn in quotations, which amounted to 10 to 20 cents per bbl., was influenced by advancing cash and future wheat values, that sold close to the high war record figures.

On Saturday a local mill reported 5,000 sacks (110s) hard and 5,000 sacks (110s) soft sold to the Holland government for delivery at the seaboard by May 15; also requests from the United Kingdom for offers for July-August shipment, and millers look forward to improved business from now until the new crop wheat comes in. Trade spirit also was stimulated by reports of better business by outside mills, and one mill at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday announced the sale of 10,000 bbls. of flour to the Dutch government, delivered in New York by May 10. Export sales announced early in the week were 3,500 sacks soft patent and hard clears and straights to the United Kingdom (at full prices) and 2,500 sacks soft 95 per cent to Glasgow at 38½s by a southern Illinois mill. Low grade and clear flours are becoming scarcer and relatively stronger than the high grades.

Southern dealers are inclined to take stocks a little more freely as trade conditions improve. So far, however, Southern business has been fully 20 per cent under last year, according to Charles Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., and J. F. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., which do a large business in that territory. Domestic sales reported as the week closed were 350 sacks soft clear at $5.70 jute; 350 sacks extra fancy, $6.35 jute; four cars hard and soft (on direct orders) at $6.85@6.90 bulk; 150 bbls. hard 95 per cent (direct order) at $6.90; one car patent (by southern Illinois mill) at $7.75 wood; 1,000 bbls. hard and soft on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 58,800 bbls. last week, against 44,900 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 6,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 8,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 2,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.75@6.90; straight, $6.50@6.60; extra fancy, $6.30@6.40; clear, $5.70@6; low grade, $5@5.50.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.75@6.90; straight, $6.55@6.65; first clear, $6@6.10; second clear and low grade, $5@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.45.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.28@1.30; soft nominally at $1.33; middlings, $1.40@1.60; white hominy feed, $27.75 per ton; alfalfa meal at $19.50 for No. 2, $21.50@22 for No. 1; no choice meal quoted. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.35 and middlings $1.50.

Mill Feed Is Strong.

Advancing prices in wheat, alfalfa products, corn products and all other feeds were reflected in a strong mill feed market last week. Trade was not broad, owing largely to a scarcity of supplies, but actual business was about five cents higher on bran. The close of the week saw prices tending upward and soft bran, while quoted nominally at $1.33, was easily salable at $1.35, and an outside order was filled at $1.38, a war record figure. Regular trade sources were the best buyers, but, of course, are making every effort to limit purchases so as to barely tide over until the new crop wheat comes in. Supplies of good wheat are so light, however, and the mills grinding so moderately that the trade still expects higher prices. Middlings were firm, along with bran, and, although quotations were $1.40@1.60, one care of hard middlings sold as the week closed at $1.43. Trade, however, was largely with regular customers.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat was 1¾ cents higher Monday, following an irregular range last week, with a firm close. Millers and elevators were good buyers on the easy spots, and the demand absorbed all offers readily. Receipts continue to run light in this market, and with supplies being reduced rapidly dealers expect an unusual scarcity of offers on the end of the old crop year. Millers bought considerable wheat to replace stocks sold recently, when the flour trade was dull, and a revival of export inquiry also helped the market. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.59½@1.60; No. 3 red at $1.58¼@1.59½; No. 4 red, $1.56; No. 2 hard, $1.61½@1.65; No. 3 hard, $1.60@1.63.

St. Louis Notes.

Frank E. Kauffman, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., is able to be out, after a very serious illness.

Henry F. Langenberg, head of Langenberg Bros. & Co., the well-known St. Louis commission firm, is confined to his home on account of illness.

David Wiegmann left for Kansas City Monday evening. He will spend several days in Kansas City and different points in Kansas before returning.

Sam Carlyle, formerly in the grain business in St. Louis, but now in the same business in Omaha, and John Gerharty, with Chapin & Co. at Minneapolis, were visitors on the Merchants' Exchange last week.

William T. Hill, president of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., and Joseph M. O'Neil made a 500-mile auto tour of Missouri last week. Mr. Hill said the entire state looks like a garden spot, and predicts a bumper crop of wheat and other grain.

A. C. Robinson, of Hunter-Robinson-Wenz Milling Co., St. Louis, last week reported a sale of 100-lb. bran to an out-of-town buyer at $1.38, the highest price since the war in Europe began, and a record figure, according to dealers on the Merchants' Exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sparks, of Alton, are preparing for a long automobile tour which will begin June 1 and take them to San Francisco. After visiting the Panama-Pacific Fair they will start east and go to the Atlantic Coast, completing the whole trans-continental tour in about three months.

Timely rains improved the winter wheat crop in St. Louis territory last week. The moisture came at just the right time, as the soil was becoming dry. The crop now is in splendid condition, according to reports to the Valier & Spies Milling Co. and other milling firms on the Merchants' Exchange.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week totaled 71,160 bbls., against 51,250 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,120,100 bbls., against 1,017,470 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 71,600 bbls., against 70,030 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,496,220 bbls., against 1,273,050 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 323,375 bus., against 265,571 bus. the week before. Shipments were 101,560 bus., against 241,670 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 528,393 bus., against 337,856 bus. last year. Of the present stock 498 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 362,691 bus. No. 2 red, 2,710 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 1,638 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

The summer season in St. Louis is here. This was demonstrated last week, when Henry G. Craft, of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., appeared on the Merchants' Exchange in a "coat shirt" and John L. Messmore, of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., surprised the "trade" by wearing a straw hat on the floor. Both were ushered into the "pit" and congratulated.

Christian Bernet, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., and Milton F. Williams, of the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Co., of St. Louis, were members of the Business Men's League delegation of St. Louis "boosters" which left Monday afternoon for the San Francisco Fair. A special train was operated on the Missouri Pacific. St. Louis Business Men's Day will be celebrated on Friday with appropriate ceremonies, and the Missouri Building will be dedicated next Monday.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., April 26, 1915.

Business continues good for staple groceries and feedstuffs, but there seems to be a better trade for corn meal at the expense of flour. Jobbers report a better demand for ground feeds than for some time, and a good many cars have been sold or ordered out of contract this week. There is also good demand for bran, shorts and oats. This section of Alabama is rapidly becoming a cattle-raising country. Many thousand acres have been fenced in and stocked with high-grade beef and dairy cattle. A large creamery is being built in Selma and contracts are being closed with farmers for cream. Of course, this new industry makes a large demand for bran and shorts, and it is estimated that at least five times as much mill feed is being taken here as was in demand five years ago, and the demand will continue to increase.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft wheat flour, fancy patent, $7.45@7.70 wood; standard patent, $7.25@7.35 wood; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.73; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $29; shorts, 100-lb. sacks, $32.

Reports from the Northwest, South Dakota and Minnesota especially, indicate that an increase of about 10 per cent in the area to spring wheat is being planted. In the last two years these two states have produced large crops of corn and were able to ship part of their crop into the Southwest. With the larger wheat area, it is believed that acreage to corn will be correspondingly reduced.

Cotton is now selling at 11 cents per pound in the South, or only a cent under the prices ruling at this time last year. This accounts for the better feeling in Southern centers and in farming districts.

Stocks of corn continue to decrease at primary centers. The movement from farms is light at this time, while the cotton states of the South and the Southwest are buying large quantities of corn, more than at any other time on this crop year.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 26, 1915.

Flour quotations were irregular last week on all grades. There was a general indisposition on the part of the trade to purchase anything more than small quantities and trading was therefore slower than ordinarily at this season. Prices were up from 15c to 25c per bbl. on the several grades, the largest increase coming in Saturday from the mills in hard wheat and hard spring wheat territories. Stocks locally are low, but the trade persists in believing that prices will go lower, contrary to the best advices obtainable by local jobbers and mill representatives. Some of the larger bakeries have contracts which will supply them until June 1.

Kansas prices started the week on the basis of the previous week, but by Wednesday quotations began to soar. At that time there sustained an advance of 10c to 15c per bbl., and on Saturday a further advance was registered of 10c on most grades, with 20c on others. Oklahoma and Nebraska mills were on a parity with Kansas, with a few exceptions, where wheat was reported scarce. Both city and country trading was light, but there was a fair export to Mexico and Central America. Patents ruled at $7.40@7.60, with straights and clears in usual proportionate prices.

Minneapolis mills repeated the history of the hard wheats with regard to rises in quotations. By Saturday prices were up 20c to 25c per bbl. and mills were not eager to make concessions. Business was slack and orders in small lots only were booked. This applied both to city and country trading. Patents were quoted Saturday at $7.60@7.80 per bbl., with straights at $7.25@7.35 in cottons. Clears were scarce and no quotations were received.

Soft winter wheat flour was up 20c per bbl. Saturday over the week previous. Ordinary patents were about $7.30@7.40 per bbl. in cotton, with straights at $7.15@7.25; extra fancy at $6.90@7.10 and clears at $6.60@6.70. Sales were off. Brans were high, as were all classes of mill feed, being up three to five cents per 100 lbs. Brans were $1.32@1.35; shorts, $1.45@1.47 per 100.

L. R. Hurd, president of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., who underwent a very serious operation at the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago several weeks ago, has so far recovered that he expects to be able to start for his home within the next few days.

Frank B. Sitlet, aged 52 years, of Camden, N. J., died on Wednesday. Mr. Sitley was the head of Sitley & Sons, Inc., the largest grain and feed dealers in New Jersey.

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The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., April 26, 1915.

The old wheat crop in this immediate section is diminishing rapidly, and every indication points to a shortage before the new crop is ready. Receipts of wheat have been cut practically in two, and millers are finding it difficult to get the required amount of wheat to grind into flour.

Many mills are behind orders. This is partly due to the fact that large baking and cracker concerns are entering the market before prices go still higher. Some large orders were booked during the week.

Agents representing the Northwestern mills say the supplies are not coming to the market fast enough to fill orders. There is especially a good request for patent and straight. The South was a leading factor, taking the bulk of the supplies.

Kansas flour is slightly higher also. There is a good demand for all grades. The local trade was a leading factor, and some sales of 500 to 1,000 bbl. lots were registered. Receipts are exceptionally low, especially the better grades.

The cash rye market displayed a higher tone, and this brought about an increase of 10 cents in rye flour prices. All grades show a good movement. Some large rye bakers here took hold in large lots, as they have little on hand.

There is a good demand noted for all mill feed. The quarantine has been lifted in Hamilton County and the country points are bidding for large lots for feeding purposes. Bran advanced 75 cents. Middlings are up $1.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.15@7.45; fancy, $6.45@6.80; family, $6.20@6.30; extra, $6.05@6.15; low grade $5.80@5.95.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent $7.65@7.95; straight, $6.85@7.25; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.80@8.05; straiht, $7.40@7.65; clear, $6.10@6.55.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.60@6.75; city pure, $6.90@7; city blended, $6.60@6.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26.50@27; middlings, coarse, $29@29.50; fine, $29.50@30.50.

Notes.

The Okolona Grain and Stock Co., of Okolona, O., has increased its capital stock from $12000 to $25,000 tihs week.

The Barbean Grain Hulling Machine Co., of Dayton, O., had its capital stock increased from $15,000 to $50,000 this week.

W. C. Culkins, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, announced this week that the grain rules had been amended by the board so that the commission on shelled corn would be one-half cent per bu., with a minimum of $7.50 a car.

An entertainment committee for the convention of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America, which will come to the Queen City in May, was formed at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce this week. The committee is as follows: George H. Lewis, chairman; S. W. Coffman, treasurer; Carl Dehoney, secretary; Orville Simpson, W. L. Hallpike, Martin D. Dumler, H. H. Lippelmann, James Sturgis, Edward A. Fitzgerald, August Ferger, C. S. Custer, H. Lee Early, A. J. Beckmyer, M. E. Lyon, F. M. Dudley, Vinton Perin and Joseph Huerman. This committee will meet each Tuesday until the convention time. A ladies' entertainment committee will be formed in the near future.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., April 26, 1915.

Irregularity in the flour market discouraged new business in this state during the past week. A disappointing volume of orders was obtained. Carlot buyers purchased their supplies as their stocks run out and this has been the case for some time. All buying was on a basis of 30-day delivery, both mill agents and buyers agreeing that to take flour for longer delivery would not be the best policy. A good many salesmen report that their mills will not take any orders for more than 30 days delivery.

A few mills reduced quotations 20c per bbl. on business for quick movement. The irregularity in wheat, on the other hand, made a majority of mills quote practically unchanged prices to regular trade. Jobbers bought flour at 20c per bbl. less than a week ago. Other distributing points in the state were quoted for the same reduction.

Kansas mills asked a range of $7.50 to $8 per bbl. for high patent in cotton sacks. Spring wheat mills quoted advertised brands up to $8.25 per bbl. in cotton. Local Iowa mills are asking around $7.80 per bbl. for winter wheat patents, f. o. b. mill. Mills in the northwestern part of the state quote spring patents up to $8.10 in carlots.

Bakers in the state lost a little confidence in the market by the weakening tone, with result that they purchased no new stocks. Many of the bakers have fair supplies of spring wheat flour on hand, while a number of the larger bakers have enough winter wheat flour to carry them into the new crop.

Bran prices were maintained, in fact some sections quoted advances of 50c to $1 per ton on both bran and shorts, but feed jobbers seem to believe that the market is top-heavy and they are taking only for current needs, waiting for the declines. They argue that with the grass season at hand demand for mill feeds will fall off. Prices are now at the highest level of the year. Bran sold last week at $26.50@28 per ton in burlap. Standard middlings or shorts sold at $28.50@30 per ton over bran. Flour middlings were scarce and brought a top of $3.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@8; straight, $7.30@7.70; fancy, clear, $6.20@6.50; second clear, $5.70@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.90@8.25; standard patent, $7.50@7.85; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26.50@28 per ton; standard middlings, $28.50@30; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50.

IOWA NOTES.

All old officers of the Western Grain Dealers' Association, which held its annual meeting in Omaha April 16 and 17, were re-elected. The officers are: F. D. Milligan, Jefferson City, president; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, vice president; S. W. Wilder, W. K. Neill, New Sharon; D. J. Peters, Wellsburg; L. W. Larson, E. W. Miller, Guthrie Center, and C. A. Wright, Des Moines, directors.

Parts of Iowa had rains the past week, and moisture in wheat fields is ample for the present. Winter wheat plants are making a good growth and are gaining part of the time lost in the late spring. Weather was very favorable throughout the state for this growing period. There is no need of rain in any section of the winter wheat belt. Spring work on farms is well under way, also. Planting of small grain crops is progressing.

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HEALTH FOOD
GRAHAM FLOUR
DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1915.

Complaints of a dull flour market are still heard in Chicago. What business there is in sight is keenly contested for and prices are cut to the limit to secure bookings. The stronger wheat market has stimulated a little broader demand, but the improvement is only in that it represents an improvement as measured by the general dullness of the trade.

The week has brought to the fore the smallness of stocks in second hands. Bakers and jobbers are on a closely adjusted hand-to-mouth basis, and to some extent many of them have been forced into the market to get needed supplies. In some instances special brands have found moderate sales in Eastern distributing centers, but as a general statement the demand is irregular, scattered, and for no large amount. Buyers are still inclined to be very conservative, not so much so because they expect to be able to get cheaper flour in the immediate future, but on the theory that after the May future is out of the way there will be a readjustment of wheat prices to the new crop basis.

Southwestern mills are reporting an improvement in demand, especially the higher ones. The Southwest was not an anxious seller of first clear in this market during the week. They are apparently anticipating higher levels for this grade as the end of the present crop approaches. Second clear offerings are freer, but are bringing reputable values. Most of the sales on this grade are for immediate shipment.

Business with Northwestern mills has shown a betterment, some of the mills again operating full time. First clear offerings are somewhat liberal and what sales are made show good returns. The situation with reference to second clear is very similar to the higher grades, and mills have had no difficulty in disposing of both first and second clear stocks on the present market for either immediate or deferred shipment.

The rye market developed a little strength during the week. Prices on patent white rye advanced about 20 cents per barrel, and buyers are beginning to come into the market now for rye flour. The darker varieties continue to find good demand at satisfactory prices.

Although the durum commodities have experienced an advance of from 50 cents to $1 per barrel, the inquiry has been exceedingly good, and we expect to see an actual shortage of durum wheat in this country before the new crop comes on, and there will undoubtedly be some high prices attached to durum products, as it is conceded that the larger manufacturers have not sufficient of the raw material to fill their orders for delivery prior to obtaining new crop wheat.

The situation on soft winter wheat is practically unchanged. Mills are continuing to offer this grade very freely, but buyers do not seem to take hold at present levels, but expect lower levels with the movement of the new crop the early part of July.

The city family sales of flour are very light indeed for the week. The buyers feel that present values are unwarranted, although we expect to see heavy sales before long, as higher prices for wheat are looked for, and when the buyers begin to realize how low present levels are in relation to present cost of wheat, we believe buying of this grade will be liberal.

The bakery city business has also been very quiet for the week, but the few sales perfected brought good values. Stocks are so light in the bakers' hands generally that a volume of sales in this direction is looked for very shortly.

Export business for the week has been very moderate. The Holland Government, it is expected, will place orders for a large volume of flour within the next day or two, however.

The millfeed market ruled very firm for the week. Very little bran offerings were to be found. City millers may have sold some, but did not make the prices public.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8.30; standard patents (basis jute), $7.30@7.60; first clear (basis jute), $6.00@6.50; second clears (basis jute), $4.80@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.50; straight, $6.75@7.00; clear, $6@6.50; low grade, $5.30@5.90.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7@7.25; straight, $6.80@7; clear, $6.50@6.75; low grade, $5.20@5.60.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $26@26.50; middlings, $26@26.50; red dog, $31@31.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.25@6.50; dark, $5.50@6; blended rye, $5.60@6.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.90@7; straight, $6.70@6.90.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Dwight K. Yerxa, of Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston, Minneapolis, spent several days of the week in Chicago.

First new crop wheat sales for export were made by Chicago houses early in the week through Montreal.

Geo. E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago, returned the first of the week from a two months' vacation in California.

Samuel W. Strong, for ten years secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, died at Champaign, Ill., early last week, after a long illness.

The Illinois Master Bakers' Association will hold its next convention at the Sherman House, Chicago, May 4 to 6. A large attendance is looked for.

Navigation on the Great Lakes is now open and the first boats will leave Chicago April 27 with a small cargo of package goods for early shipment.

Edgar J. Emrick, warehouse manager for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Chicago Branch, died at his home, 3042 Eastwood avenue, Chicago, a few days since. Mr. Emrick was well known and very popular among the milling and grain trade here.

The Prairie State Milling Co., Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. This company will carry a complete line of feeds. Thomas W. Keelin, who is at the head of the new organization, is well known in the feed business market of Chicago.

An amendment to the Board of Trade rules was adopted by the directors a few days ago which is destined to prevent traders from making pretended or fictitious offers to buy or sell grains for future delivery or to specify particularly in making such offers. It also is to stop the practice of a trader offering one hundred thousand bushel lots or more and refusing to sell five thousand bushels at the same price.

James A. Patten, a member of the firm of Bartlett-Frazier Co., has just returned from the fairs at San Francisco and San Diego, and having had time to go over the world's wheat situation, was willing to talk on present and prospective conditions surrounding that market. It is Mr Patten's opinion that the new crop will be a bumper one, as farmers who heretofore were not wheat raisers are now among those who will have liberal sized crops of wheat to offer.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1915.

The two large cities in the state during the week have not placed many flour orders but the smaller towns and country trade have done well in buying old spring wheat flour and a good number of old Kansas flour for quick shipment and this trade will keep up now as stocks are about gone. Some few cars of new Kansas flour were placed for July and August shipment at about $1.00 under old wheat flour prices. The old wheat Kansas and spring wheat flours are quoted at about the same figures from the mills and they both stick to their asking figures when sales are being made. Have heard of very little conssion being made to buyers.

Both classes of mills expect to be out of old wheat around July 1, outside of some of the larger milling companies who claim to have full elevators but the smaller mills are only selling for May shipment and say they expect to take it easy for the baance of the crop.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood—$7.5@7.90; straight, $7.10@7.50; clear, $6.85@7.10; low grade, in jute, $4.50@5.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.10@7.50; straight, $6.85@7.10; clear, $6.60@6.85; extra, $6.10@6.25.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.35@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.35; clear, $6.20@6.70.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.25@6.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.25@6.50.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $33.25@34.50; flour middlings, $32.50@34.75; standard middlings, $27.50@29.50; bran, $26.75@27.75; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $32.25@32.75; bran, $30.25@31.75; winter milings, bulk, $32@32.50; bran, $29.75@30.50.

Notes.

The Bell's Feed Co.'s store in Philadelphia burned with small loss.

Rogers & Boyd, of Mt. Holly, N. J., a milling firm at that place, have dissolved partnership.

William Anderson, a feed dealer of Lansdowne, Pa., was badly hurt by being thrown out of an automobile this week.

Thos. H. Sopher, of New Prague, Minn., A. D. Peters, of Omaha, and H. H. Whiting, of Minneapolis were visitors to the trade lately.

Amos Curry has taken charge of the Early & Detwiler flour mill at Palmyra, Pa., and R. W. Wendt has taken charge of the Port Roller Mills at Port Royal, Pa.

Ezra P. Etchberger, a well-known miller, died in Reading, Pa. Joseph Clarke Beam, aged 79 years, died in Erie, Pa. The Beams were old time millers in Somerset county and several generations owned and operated mills.

S. W. Hershey, who has been operating the Louck's bill at York, Pa., has also bought the Codorus mill from the P. A. & S. Small. This is a 30-bbl. mill and will give him a capacity of about 500 bbls. M. P. Leibert has bought the Mt. Vernon mills near Green Spring, Pa., and Smith Hoyle of Boyd, Md., has bought land to build a new mill at that place.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1915.

Fluctuations in corn products prices during the past week were within a 10c per bbl. range, most millers asking steady prices the entire week. However, the slight irregularity in cash corn was reflected to some extent in quotations on meal and other goods. Millers consider the cash corn situation a strong one. To some extent, jobbers hold the same view and they are booking for deferred movement with mills that will take this business. Demand for corn goods improved somewhat, particularly from the South, where the improving cotton situation is a healthy factor in the market for corn goods.

Kansas City and Missouri River mills are operating an average of 18 hours. Current sales are absorbing about three-fourths of the output, while deliveries on old contracts are taking the balance. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were the best buyers of corn meal last week. Texas and Louisiana are active at this time, reporting increased consumption of all corn goods. Mixed cars of corn products were taken by Arkansas.

Cream corn meal sold at $3.30 to $3.40 per bbl. in 24s cotton. Standard meal is quoted at a discount of 20c to 25c less than cream meal.

Chop demand decreased somewhat, because of better pasturage conditions. Sales were almost altogether in mixed cars with other corn goods. Arkansas and parts of Louisiana bought straight carlots of chop at $1.40 per 100 lbs. for No. 2 mixed. No. 2 yellow chop is quoted up to $1.44 per 100 lbs. in burlap bags. Kansas and Missouri points were light buyers of chop in this market, because of country competition.

There is a good feeding demand for corn in the Southwest. Stocks here continue to decrease, while the movement from country points is light. How long this feeding demand will last is a question, but elevator interests in Kansas City anticipate a good demand from points to the Southwest and to the cotton states for the next 60 days. The Southeast has booked some corn for deferred delivery, indicating that local supplies of the grain are almost exhausted.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.35@3.40 per bbl.; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; corn chop, in 100-lbs. bags, $1.38@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1915.

Trade in corn products was fairly good last week and prices were well maintained on meal. A further advance in cash corn prices had a tendency to strengthen the market, and Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and other Southern states were fair buyers here. Country mills have had a slight advantage in prices and have been active competitors with local mills, but this should prove but temporary. Many buyers have been holding off expecting lower prices, and considerable trade is being forced into the market to supply immediate needs, and unless cash corn prices decline, which does not seem likely, many buyers will have found that they have let their market get away, without buying average stocks. Chop trade was only fair, and mostly to regular trade customers. Prices were firm along with meal. Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b. in wood; Pearl meal, grits and hominy, $3.85.

New York, April 24, 1915.

Corn goods prices were held firm and business on same was decidedly slack.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.70@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $2.15. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

Cincinnati, O., April 26, 1915.

The cash corn market recorded an advance of three cents this week, and corn products advanced in sympthay. Good white corn is bringing 81½c, the highest in many months. Corn millers were the principal bidders for corn on the exchange. Elevator interests were also liberal buyers, and tended to bring about the sharp increase in prices. There is a better inquiry for corn meal and chop, country points being a leading factor in taking large lots. Prices are up from five to ten cents, according to quality. Local buyers also took hold readily. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

Nashville, Tenn., April 26, 1915.

Corn products have ruled very strong in this market the past week, with seasonable demand. Corn has advanced two cents per bu, the top grades being quoted 84 to 86 cents. Bolted meal is quoted $1.80 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits $1.90 per 96-lb. bag.

New Orleans, La., April 26, 1915.

Corn products were up last week about 10 cents per bbl., in sympathy with the advances in coarse grains of all kinds. The demand was slack, except in levee and drainage camps. The city trade was oft and the country buying was limited to cash purchases in small lots. Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala were in the market for a lot of corn goods, on account of accumulating stores for some prospective revolutions. Cooler weather influenced the retail market for corn feeds a trifle last week, giving them temporary preference over alfalfa. Ruling values were as follows, basis f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads, in cotton and jute sacks: Cream meal, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.65@3.70; grits, $4@4.10; hominy, $4.10@4.15; chops, $1.60@1.70 per 100 lbs.; brewers' grits, $1.70@1.75 per 100.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 26, 1915.

A stronger market has developed in corn products during the past week, with a better demand, particularly for hominy, which is quoted $1 higher. Trade in the central part of the state is said to have shown considerable improvement. The amount of corn in store is $1,011,110 bus., which is quite a decrease from the preceding week, when the quantity was 1,402,281 bus., but almost double that of a year ago, when there was 545,581 bus. The receipts of corn by rail have been rather light lately.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $30; cracked corn, 32; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Area to be sown to corn in the cotton states of the South is likely to be disappointing, as a result of the present high prices for cotton. The staple is now selling at 11c per lb., which compares favorably with the top quotation a year ago. This is encouraging to the South and indications are that many plantation owners will again plant cotton, rather than experiment with corn, a new crop with them.

New York

New York, April 26, 1915.

Owing to the strong wheat market during the past week and the higher range of prices for flour, there was practically no business turned over in this market by the mills. However, there were some scattered sales made of re-sale stuff at prices materially under mill limits. As the trade were not actively interested insofar as buying was concerned, these old cheap cars which could be picked up, were sufficient to take care of their immediate requirements. While most mills claim they were anxious for business, they were very firm on prices of re-sale flour.

It is quite apparent that buyers are down to pretty low levels on flour stocks and as this re-sale stuff cannot last much longer, it seems only logical to expect some good buying in the very near future. however the market goes.

Spring patents were held by the mills at prices ranging from $7.40 to $7.75 in jute for 60 days' shipment but the trade would not consider paying these prices although it is understood toward the latter end of the week there were quite a few bids in the market at $7.35 jute which mills were compelled to turn down. Re-sales of some of the standard brands were made during the week at from $7.20 to $7.25 in jute. There was some inquiry during the week on new crop spring patents for October-November shipment and it was rumored that some business was secured but this could not be confirmed and neither could prices be ascertained.

Kansas straights were held at $7.25 to $7.40 in jute but the trade would not pay these figures. Re-sale stuff was sold all the way from $7.00 to $7.15 in jute and quite a few cars were turned over, especially spot stuff, in fact, there was a rather urgent demand toward the latter end of the week for spot stuff. It is understood that there were some sales of new crop Kansas made during the early part of the week at from $5.90 to $6.00 in jutes and there were quite a few mills inquiring as to what the trade would consider paying for new crop stuff. Spring wheat clears were in moderate demand and prices were held at about the same basis as the previous week. Fancy brands were quoted at from $7.00 to $7.15 in barrels.

There was rather a good demand for Kansas clears with offerings very meager. Prices were quoted at $6.86 to $7.10 in jutes. Soft winter wheat flours were rather inactive although there was no decided pressure to sell, straights were quoted at $6.90 to $7.15 in wood.

Mill feed prices continued to be firmly held during the week and practically all grades showed somewhat of an advance, although the demand was not very active. City bran in bulk was held at $26.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.70@8.00 in bbls.; straight, $7.50@7.60 in bbls.; clear, $7@7.15 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.70 in bbls.; straight, $6.90@7.15 in bbls.; clear, $6.70@6.85 in bbls,; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.60; straight, $7.25@7.40; clear, $6.75@7.10; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $27.75; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $31; red dog, to arrive, $33.00; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $26.50; 100-lb. sacks, $28.00; middlings, $26.50@34; red dog flour, $34.50.

Notes.

L. B. Young, of Hutchison, Kan., president Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

Total exports from the Atlantic ports of wheat, corn, oats. rye and barley from July 1. 1914, to date, amount to 430,987,000 bus.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., April 26, 1915.

The flour market shows improvement over last week and millers report a fairly good demand, and quite a few inquiries. Some mills have increased their runing time. The majority of the sales have been to the East, some export business has also been worked. Good Kansas patents show a gain for the week and are being quoted at $7.49 to $7.60, but have not kept up with the cash wheat.

Feed continues in good demand. Mills that have stored feed are selling it at a good margin of profit. Straight bran is bringing around $1.30 Missouri River, but believe this will be high mark for the present as the first cutting of alfalfa is only about 10 days off and pastures are green and stock is being turned out on them. Shorts are selling around $1.50 and are in better demand than bran. Quite a good deal of bran is being worked into Texas and is bringing around $1.45 group one.

Notes.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., together with F. D. Stevens of Wichita, made a business trip to Oklahoma City to look after the registration of the company's feed in Oklahoma.

B. E. Teichgraeber, of the Gypsum City Mills, Gypsum City, Kan., and J. W. Sauer, of the Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., were visitors in Wichita the past week. Both report the growing crop to be in excellent condition, plenty of moisture for the time being.

W. W. Deck, formerly with the Citizens' Mill & Elevator Co., Weatherford, Ok., is visiting friends in Wichita. Mr. Deck is not actively engaged in the milling business at the present time. He reports the growing crop in Oklahoma to be great around Weatherford.

C. T. Bramblett, of the Empire Milling Co., Newton, Kan., was a visitor in Wichita. He reports the growing wheat to be in excellent condition around Newton. The flour market shows a little improvement and they have had quite a few inquiries in the past few days, and some business has resulted; he looks for better conditions from now on.

H. Lassen, president, and C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, have just returned from Chicago, attending the minimum weight case before the Interstate Commerce Commissin. Mr. Topping states that the time allotted millers, grain dealers and parties interested to present their evidence was not long enough and that another date will likely be set to hear the rest of the protestants.

W. A. Chain, of the Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan.. stopped off a day in Wichita while on his way to Alva, Ok. Mr. Chain' is driving through in his auto and reports the growing wheat to be in excellent condition all the way to Wichita. The present condition is as good as last year, if not better, and the counties he passed are sure of a bumper crop. He does not expect Kansas to raise as much as last year, as the western half of the state will be short, but Kansas will raise well over the 100,000,000. He reports flour conditions considerably improved from the past month and indications are good for an opening up of the flour situation, that is, if inquiries will have anything to do with it.

The farmers through the state report the month of April a very poor month for growing wheat on account of the dryness but rye looks fine. They do not anticipate the serious damage and as there is a very large increase in acreage, they look for the largest crop of wheat we ever had.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 26, 1915.

A slightly larger demand for flour is reported, due to the decrease in stocks carried by both bakers and grocers. The purchases are on a small scale and there has been no spurt of activity anywhere. Some millers say their trade has hardly ever been so quiet as during the past few weeks. Mills are working only part time, and prices, while nominally higher than a week ago, are being cut to quite an extent.

The feed demand has improved and stocks have generally run so low among purchasers that there has been need of much replenishment. Supplies are not at all plentiful, owing to light production, and for this reason a stiff market has developed. Local sellers have been able to do business over a widely extended territory, since so many mills in other sections have been running light. Supplies here will doubtless show an early increase through lake receipts.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50 in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@8.25 in wood; pastry, $7.75 @8; low grade, $5.75.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $27; standard middlings, $27.50; red dog flour, $34; oil meal, $30; gluten feed, $26.50.

Buffalo Notes.

Fred E. Pond, secretary of the Corn Exchange, has been elected secretary of the New York State Millers' Association.

W. P. Drake, who represents the F. W. Stock Milling Co., Hillsdale, Mich., in this state, with headquarters in Buffalo, is spending a week on business in eastern New York.

C. H. Cochran, auditor of the Washburn-Crosby Co., made a trip to New York lately in the interest of the company, and reports that the flour export trade was looking pretty good.

The New York State Master Bakers' Association, of which C. G. Speidel, of this city, is president, will hold its annual convention in Rochester on May 3 and 4.

F. A. McLellan, of the H-O Co., has been elected president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, the other officers elected being: D. M. Irwin, vice-president; W. J. Heinold, treasurer; Fred E. Pond, secretary.

Navigation started here during the past week, and already over 4,000,000 bus. of grain have come in, almost all of it corn from Chicago. Flour is expected to arrive any day, as vessels have already sailed with new cargoes.

New crop flour is now being offered in this territory by some Northwestern millers who are making low prices to induce bakers to take hold. Millers say it is very early to solicit new crop business, but there is a good deal of effort to get orders because present trade is so dull.

Ben McCann, representing the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, registered at the Corn Exchange a few days ago, as the guest of H. A. Smith, of the Chippewa Feed and Grain Co. Other visitors to the floor were W. J. Wolik, Jersey City; L. W. Sanborn, Elmira; H. J. Renn, Chicago.

Harry Webb, of the Memphis Milling Co., says that all that is wrong with the feed business this spring is that they have not been able to supply their trade as quickly as they would like, having been behind with orders most of the time.

Martens & Ketels Milling Co., of Sioux City, Ia., will build a new warehouse 30x75 feet, adjoining their mill. The work will be started at once and the warehouse will cost about $3,000.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 26, 1915.

Flour rules quiet in this market, with some moderate volume of business being handled. There are spurts of small orders from jobbers whose stocks are exhausted, and who have cleaned up old contracts. These orders are principally for immediate delivery, as the buyers are not inclined to take hold of any large business. They are looking forward to the new crop, and developments that may be later coming, not caring to have any large commitments in these uncertain times.

Export business continues at a standstill, though some millers are said to have been making strenuous efforts to land some contracts. Prices hae ruled about steady the past week to a shade stronger at the close, in sympathy with wheat. A gain of about two cents was made in wheat, which is quoted $1.52 to $1.54.

The mill feed situation continues very healthy, there being a good demand for the output, and mills selling promptly in this department.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.30; standard, $7.10; family, $7; low grade, $6.55; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.40 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.65@8.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings, $29@30 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of last week amounted to 45.800 bbls., against 48,200 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 164 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat 257,000 bu.; corn, 352,500 bu.; oats, 176,000.

The reports of large sales of seed corn by jobbers and advices from different parts of Tennessee indicate that there will be a large acreage of corn this year. The growing crop of wheat is reported to be in fairly good shape from numerous counties, with acreage some larger than last year.

The annual meeting of the Nashville Grain Exchange was held April 20, when the following officers were elected: E. M. Kelly, president; R. H. McClelland, first vice president; F. E. Gillette, second vice president; John B. McLemore, Charles D. Jones, W. R. Tate, John H. Bell and W. T. Hale, directors. The directors will later elect secretary and treasurer, which position is now held by W. R. Cornelius. Mr. Kelly was elected president for the third time. He is president of the Liberty Mills, and also president of the Southeastern Millers' Association.

Nashville grain interests will have one more inning in their fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission to retain the re-shipping privilege at Nashville. The case of Duncan of Atlanta against the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and other lines will come up before the commission at Washington next Wednesday on an order allowing the carriers and local grain interests to be heard on that part of the decision of the United States supreme court sustaining the ruling of the commission against Nashville, but holding that the decision was without prejudice to the carriers applying for relief under the "fourth section" of the Hepburn law.

Memphis, Tenn., Apri 26, 1915.

The flour and feed business has shown some improvement within the past two weeks. The jobbers have not been buying in large quantities, but in small lots and often and in this way there has been a very healthy market. Bran and shorts rule very high and scarce and there has been an active demand for all of these products that have been offered. There is a big demand for all kinds of hay, oats, corn and in fact all kinds of feeds.

Notes.

Denyven & Co., and Ernest Wheeler have just been admitted to membership in the Grain Dealers' National Association.

C. G. Schaefer, who has been in the Southeast for C. E. Patterson & Co., reports that the feed business has been unusually heavy this season, due to high priced grain.

Peter McIntyre, Sr., member of the McIntyre Sugar Feed Co., reports that their business has been all that they could reasonably expect.

"Tommy" Thomas, well known Southern salesman, has connected with the Republic Milling Co., of East St. Louis, Ill., and was calling on the Memphis trade recently.

George Reeves, sales manager for the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., and the Acme Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., was here recently and reports business is very satisfactory.

Luther Ellis, representing Igleheart Erothers, of Evansville, Ind., reports that business has picked up very fast lately and that he is feeling very optimistic as to the outlook for the next few months.

Mr. Gullette, of Cairo, Ill., representing the Cairo Milling Co., spent a few days here recently in the interest of his firm. Mr. Gullette reports that he found business very satisfactory, especially on feeds.

J. L. Nessly, of the J. L. Nessly Co., says that on account of the rains in the West, they have had a lot of trouble in supplying their trade with alfalfa meal. Mr. Nessly has made a specialty of alfalfa meal and has the situation well in hand.

T. L. Maroney, Jackson, Tenn., representing the Camp Springs Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., and the John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., St. Louis and Springfield, spent a day or so in this market recently. Mr. Maroney reports that as a rule stocks are low, trade buying in small quantities, just as they need the goods, prices very satisfactory considering conditions abroad, in fact a very healthy market.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 27, 1915.

While our wheat market is a little stronger today, it shows no advance for the week, No. 2 hard closing at $1.55. Receipts have been some better. Yesterday they reached 50 cars, but today dropped off to 26, as against 32 a year ago. Rye remains unchanged at $1.09.

Quotations for flour are about the same as last week, although there has been some weakening. Business is admitted to be quiet, and few mills are running over half time. There is but little doing on the outside, only local transactions being in evidence.

Quotations for best patents range from $7.50 to $8. Millers and jobbers in Omaha are quoting $7.50 to their trade ,while in the western part of the state $7.80 is the general quotation. Mill feed is in better demand and jobbers here are offering f. o. b. Omaha carlots around $20.50. Shorts are unchanged in price, $25 to $26, according to quality. Interior mills are unchanged and quotations generally are: Bran, $25 to $26, with shorts $28 to $29.

General Freight Agent C. J. Lane of the Union Pacific has returned, after a tour of inspection over most of the wheat district in Nebraska. He dictated the following statement concerning his observations: "It is hard to talk about wheat crop in April. Too many things can happen! Fields which old straw stacks betray, that have been called upon two or three times in succession for a wheat crop in the lighter soil sections, are showing up a little spotted and need a richer mixture of sunshine and April showers, which must come pretty soon or change their name. An unusual amount of moisture was left on the soil because the frost was out of the ground when the heavy snow came, but April rains are important to soften the surface of the soil. Winter wheat prospects, however, generally can be spoken of as good, with an eight or ten per cent increase in acreage over last year."

Elijah Stockham has begun suit against the Farmers' Co-Operative Co., of Gibbon, for $1,000 damages sustained by him for the non-fulfillment of a wheat purchasing contract.

Victor Snyder has purcahsed the elevators formerly owned by W. H. Lewis at Alma and Everson.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

It is announced from Sidney, Neb., that work will start there soon on a 50-bbl. flour mill. A site has already been leased.

Winter wheat in Nebraska is making good headway. Weather was favorable last week throughout the state. Moisture is ample for a strong growth.

A new power plant equipped with new boilers and a new engine is among the improvements under way at the plant of the North Bend Milling Co., North Bend, Neb.

Albert Maust, of Falls City, Neb., purchased 5,000 bus. of new wheat from a single farmer nearby at $1 per bu., delivery before Aug. 1. This is the first sale of new wheat by a farmer in the state.

The concrete work in the new plant of the Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., has been completed and work on installing of machinery has started. The mill will be completed in ample time to handle the new crop.

Secretary Burgner announces that an unusually large attendance will be present at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association to be held in Omaha April 28. The secretary has arranged a good program.

Mr. Stone, of Superior, Neb., has leased the plant of the Lawrence Milling & Elevator Co., Lawrence, Neb., and is overhauling it. He will start operations before the new crop moves. The Lawrence mill has been idle for some time.

H. O. Sell, who has operated the 50-bbl. flour mill at Avoca, Neb., for several years, sold the milling business last week to William Lee, of Kimball, Neb. In the deal Mr. Sell received several hundred acres of Kimball county land. Mr. Lee, the new owner, will operate the plant as under the old ownership.

After eluding searchers for five weeks in a flight to Kansas City, New Orleans and other Southern centers, Emil Bauer, manager of the Harvard Co-operative Elevator Co., surrendered to the sheriff at Harvard last week. He will be charged with embezzling $30,000, the value of wheat which disappeared during his management.

The Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb., will hereafter be operated by J. N. Ashburn, who purchased the half interest of Roy H. Davis in the mill at an administrator's sale held last week. The partnership of Davis & Ashburn will be dissolved. W. H. Buck, who conducted the sale of the property, was administrator of the estate of Roy A. Davis, who died more than two months ago. The business of the mill will be conducted as the Gibbon Roller Mills, which has been the name used since its establishment in 1873 by J. H. Davis. For 42 years the mill was under the management of the Davis family. Mr. Ashburn, who entered into a partnership with Mr. Davis more than a year ago, paid $20,000 to the estate of Roy Davis for the half interest in the plant.

The Deer Creek Elevator Co. has purchased the elevator at Numa, Okla., of the Medford Mill and Elevator Co. The general offices of the Deer Creek Elevator Co. have been moved from Deer Creek to Blackwell, Okla.

The new mill of Meisenhelder Bros., Palestine, Ill., will be completed in time for the new crop. It will be of 50 bbls. capacity and will have wheat storage for 12,000 bus. All buildings will be of reinforced concrete.

The Monarch elevator, at Glyndon, Minn., burned with a loss of about $4,000. A total of about 4,000 bus. of wheat, barley and oats was consumed.

Steihl & Austin will operate the mill at Sparta, Wis., which is now owned by Alvin Lake, recently traded for property by M. J. Bowler.

Hagen & Berg Co. has been incorporated at Duluth, Minn., to engage in the grain commission business, with capital stock of $100,000.

Austria reports officially that the outlook for wheat is fair to good. Planting has been light and yields will be small.

The Wells Milling Co., Wells, Minn., will build a 40,000-bu. addition to its elevator capacity. It will be reinforced concrete.

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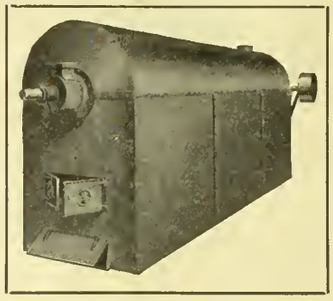

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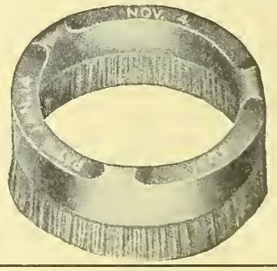

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1915.

Literally, the top has been blown off of the alfalfa meal market, advances of $3 to $4 per ton being scored the past week. Even at the higher qotations it is impossible to buy any meal in the local market. Nominal quotations on No. 1 are at $21 and up, compared with a top of $17.50 a week ago on the same grade. Mixers east of this market have used up their entire supply of meal and were active bidders in the market for any supplies available. Local jobbers say they cannot offere a single carload of meal, as warehouse stocks have been completely exhausted and mills are not shipping.

A week ago the demand for No. 2 meal was only nominal, but with the present scarcity of No. 1 and choice, No. 2 became active. Before the close of the week the available supplies of this grade were exhausted here. Local jobbers sold cars at $20 per ton, or $4 higher than a week ago. With mixers still calling for meal at any price and none coming, further advances are anticipated in the market. Most mixers have contracts for mixed feeds to move before the close of April and for this reason have been paying the unusually high prices for meal.

This situation is believed to be temporary, however. Mills in Colorado have not been shipping, because of damp weather. The principal milling sections of the Centennial state report that for the past seven weeks hay has been too damp to grind and for this reason they have been unable to do any milling. Many are behind on their contracts, while those mills who have dry hay on hand have been obtaining fancy prices for their offerings.

Local jobbers say that the high prices for No. 1 and No. 2 meal will bring out some supplies, but they assert that they do not know where they can locate a single car of choice meal at any kind of price.

The strong situation in meal has not affected mixed feed prices to any extent in this market. Of course, there is a slightly strong tone in the market, but net advances last week amounted to only 50c to $1 per ton, compared with advances of $4 in meal. Local mixers are fortunate in that they have meal contracted to last them for several months. Sales of molasses alfalfa feed were made at $19 to $20 for No. 1, or $2 per ton under meal. This is rather an unusual market condition for the meal to sell higher than the molasses mixture. No. 2 molasses alfalfa feed is quoted at $18.50 to $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City.

Grain mixtures were also strong the past week, advancing about $1 per ton. But the advances do not reflect the higher prices for meal. This is due, according to local mixers, to the fact that the advances are only temporary and when the supply situation becomes normal, prices will recede to the former levels, or, at least fall back several dollars per ton. Molasses alfalfa grain mixed feed sold at $27 for No. 1 and $24 to $25.50 for No. 2. Grain dry mixed feed is quoted up to $29 per ton here, and in some instances mixers are asking $30 for the dry mixture.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $23@23.50; No. 1, $21@21.50; No. 2, $20@20.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@16; No. 2, $9.50@13; No. 3, $7.50@9.50; standard, $13@14.50.

Bryan Haywood Decovers.

Bryan Hawood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, was able to be at his office this week for the first time in six weeks. Mr. Haywood suffered an attack of grip the latter part of February and other complications set in, which kept him in bed for that period. He is in a weakened condition now, but spends several hours daily at his office. The alfalfa department has missed Mr. Haywood's cheerful comment on the market and knows that millers and mixers will be glad to hear of his recovery.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Construction work has started on the new alfalfa mill at Diverton, Wyo., being erected by the Colorado Alfalfa Milling Co. The mill will have a capacity of 80 to 10 tons daiy and will be one of the largest meal mills in the country. It will be completed in sufficient time to handle the first movement of the new hay in the state. It is planned by the owners to spend $40,000 on the machinery and building for the mill.

Wayne, Neb., farmers are considering the organization of a co-operative company to erect an alfalfa meal mill. It is planned to convert an idle elevator at Wayne into a meal plant. At this time Wayne is a large shipper of alfalfa hay. Its surplus over the needs on farms has been increasing every year and the indications are that a large acreage will be sown this spring. The establishment of a meal mill would be a big factor in further enlarging the acreage of alfalfa.

The Wheatland Alfalfa Mill Co., Wheatland, Wyo., will shut down its plant this month until the new crop year. Bad roads this spring have hampered the operations of the mill. The surplus of hay in the vicinity of Wheatland at this time is exceptionally light. However, the managers of the company have been campaigning among farmers to induce them to increase their acreage to alfalfa. Many promises have been obtained from land owners to sow alfalfa who have never raised the crop.

The general feed business is experiencing a boom at this time. With spring work more active now than in any other period. All feed manufacturers report a large volume of business. But the question in their minds is how long will this trade last. The South particularly has been an active buyer compared with her purchases of two and three months ago. The upward course in cotton quotations has been a factor in this connection, but the beginning of plowing and sowing in the South has increased consumption. Also, the depletion of local supplies of feedstuffs in the cotton states has increased demand for commercial mixed feeds. This has also been a factor in the Southwest and in the East. The large supplies of roughage, such a kafir, milo maize and feterita has worked against any big feed demand, but with the supply of this silage reduced to a minimum, there is indication at least that feeders will be compelled to use more and more mixed feeds. This has been the case in the past few weeks, but mixed feed manufacturers say that grass and pastures will to some extent take the place of silage and other feedstuffs and keep down the consumption of alfalfa mixed feeds. Practically all feedstuffs are now selling at the top quotations of their respective crop years. Alfalfa mixed feeds are now higher than at any other time in the crop year, while all mill feeds, including bran, shorts and middlings, are higher than at any other period since the beginning of the current crop year in June, 1914. This is generally the case towards the end of the crop year, but millers and alfalfa feed manufacturers declare that their prices are relatively low in comparison with corn values.

Cincinnati, O., Apri 26 ,1915.

The lifting of the quarantine in Hamilton county resulted in the country points taking hold liberally of all varieties of alfalfa products this week and prices recorded sharp increases. Most buyers are laying in large lots for feed purposes, as they have little on hand. Many carloads went out of this market to southern points and nearby points in Ohio. The local buyers took hold readily. Hay prices also increased with timothy bringing $19.75 @20 a ton, the highest in many months. The total receipts aggregated 162 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $27.50@28; alfalfa meal, $28.50 @29; molasses feed, $29@30.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1915.

Alfalfa products showed a strong tone again last week, with buyers in the market ready to absorb all offers of meal at 25c to 50c advance in prices. There is a distinct scarcity of choice meal in this as well as other markets and the trade is convinced that higher prices than any yet reached are in order. Favorable weather and pasturage has lessened the demand from special interests, but regular trade sources absorb meal freely and little difficulty would be had in selling large contracts for future shipment at higher than curent quotations were the supplies available. Choice hay is practically out of this market and top prices on the crop fail to bring forward any offers. Best business of local mills has been in immediate territory and in Southwestern states. The East wants choice meal, and has even taken supplies from the Far West. Southwestern grinders have fairly liberal supplies of No. 2 meal. The South took mixed feeds in more liberal volume, and shipping directions to the cotton states were better than in some time. The demand has been stimulated by heavier consumption from farming territory, where spring work and plowing is well under way. Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas bought alfalfa molasses feeds and held prices firm. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $19@19.50; No. 1 at $21.50@22, and $22.50@23 for choice; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $24.50@29.50; brown, without grain, $20.50@22.

New Orleans, April 26, 1915.

Hay and stock feeds were fairly active last week in export movement, but there was little demand for city or country on account of the good spring pastures. Large cargoes were sold to vessels of the Allies which are loading horses and mules, and a shipload of horses was sent to Italy with quantities of wheat bran, hay meal and molasses mixed foods. Quotations varied little from last issue, but predictions of rising values were frequent. Many dealers are holding off purchases until the new crop of hay and meal comes in from New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. Old crop Colorado hay and meal is off color and can command no price. Hay ranged in price from $17.50@19.50 per ton with meal at $21@23.50 and mixed feeds at $26@33.

W. R. Hill has sold his interest in the Shambaugh Milling Co., Shambaugh, Ia., to his brother, Edward Hill, and has traded his farm for a mill at Mound City, Mo. W. R. Hill will take possession of the Missouri mill on May 1. His brother, Edward, has already taken over the management of the Shambaugh Milling Co.

The Button Elevator Co., of Sheldon, Ia., is building an elevator at Sioux Rapids, Ia., to replace one destroyed by fire. The Quaker Oats Co. is also planning to erect a new elevator at Sioux Rapids to replace the standing wood structure.

A report on German crop condition says: Weather is seasonable and it is understood from reliable sources that crops have wintered well. The area is largely increased by invaded territory, both in France and Belgium. Food and fodder prices continue to advance.

Someday YOU Will Require Storage and Warehouse Service

When that day comes, whether it be today, next week or next month, first investigate the Southwest Warehouse, in Kansas City.
You will find we have an almost unlimited capacity for carloads of merchandise—we can handle forty cars a day; and have space for over four thousand carloads in storage.
And rates that are as reasonable as our service is good.

Southwest Warehouse Co.
Nineteenth & Campbell Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
THE FEED OF THE HOUR

All animals love molasses. ***They get fat on it, too.*** It's a muscle builder. Cane Molasses Mixed Feeds are most palatable and economical.
We have storage for 7,000,000 gallons and operate about 300 tank cars. We offer service, quality and price.

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—A successful miller, now in charge of a live, aggressive mill, who has an excellent knowledge of both the commercial and practical end of the business, wishes to hear from mill of 100 bbls. or over who can use as miller-manager a man who thoroughly understands how to go at it to make it pay. If your mill is not paying I believe I can help you. Prefer something where a working interest of some kind can be secured on easy terms. Address Box 275, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAIN BUYER wants position as manager of farmers' elevator in Minnesota, Nortb Dakota or Montana; 12 years' experience; good references; or position as solicitor for good commission firm. Write Box 272, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Can you use the services of an experienced, successful salesmanager? A letter to appended address will put you in touch with such—one personally acquainted with best trade Central, Eastern, Southern markets, with pleasing European, Levant, West Indies connections. Know spring-winter (hard-soft) flours. Employed, but contemplate change; view permanent connection, preferably copartnership of aggressive mill. Best references, including present employers. Address D. W., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a second miller of four years' experience. Can come on short notice and give best of reference as to character and ability. Address Box 274, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction. State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Shenandoah, Ia.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Flour salesman to represent Kansas mill in Pennsylvania and New York. Must have executive ability and good judgment as well as salesmanship. Successful experience with Kansas flour in that territory essential. Satisfactory terms to the right man. Address Box 271, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—150-bbl. mill in a city of 110,000; operated by electricity; brick building, good trackage facilities; all in good condition. Address "Giles," care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WATER POWER MILL FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. mill, water and steam power, 1-X-L 35-ft. wheel, new ball-bearing sifter, corn mill, three-story building and basement, wareroom, scales, several acres of land, 180-acre farm. Will sell together or separate. Plenty of wheat at door. Ready sale for all output of mill at door. Address Buchanan & Moore, Cane Hill, Ark.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Steam engine; a 50 b. p. Frost Automatic engine; good as new. Cheap. Address Dayton Milling Co., Dayton, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Five double stands of Willford's rolls, 6x20 and 6x16", in good shape and looks like new. To move them at once, your choice at $50 per stand. C. C. Rasmussen & Son, Harlan, Iowa.

Complaints filed by the Zenith Milling Co. and the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, against the action of the Chicago & Alton and the Missouri Pacific railroads in refusing to absorb switching charges on shipments of grain and grain products in Kansas City has been declared well founded by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads are ordered to absorb the switching charge and refund to the complaining millers an amount to be agreed upon between them.

Indiana .

Indianapolis, Ind., April 26, 1915.

Flour prices have stiffened a little during the week to correspond with wheat. More important, however, have been the numerous inquiries which have come to Indiana millers, indicating that dealers are getting low on their supplies and that considerable buying is due in the near future. Some of these inquiries have developed into business.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the past week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 4,995 bbls., compared with 7,20 bbls. the preceding week, 4,617 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 8,671 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

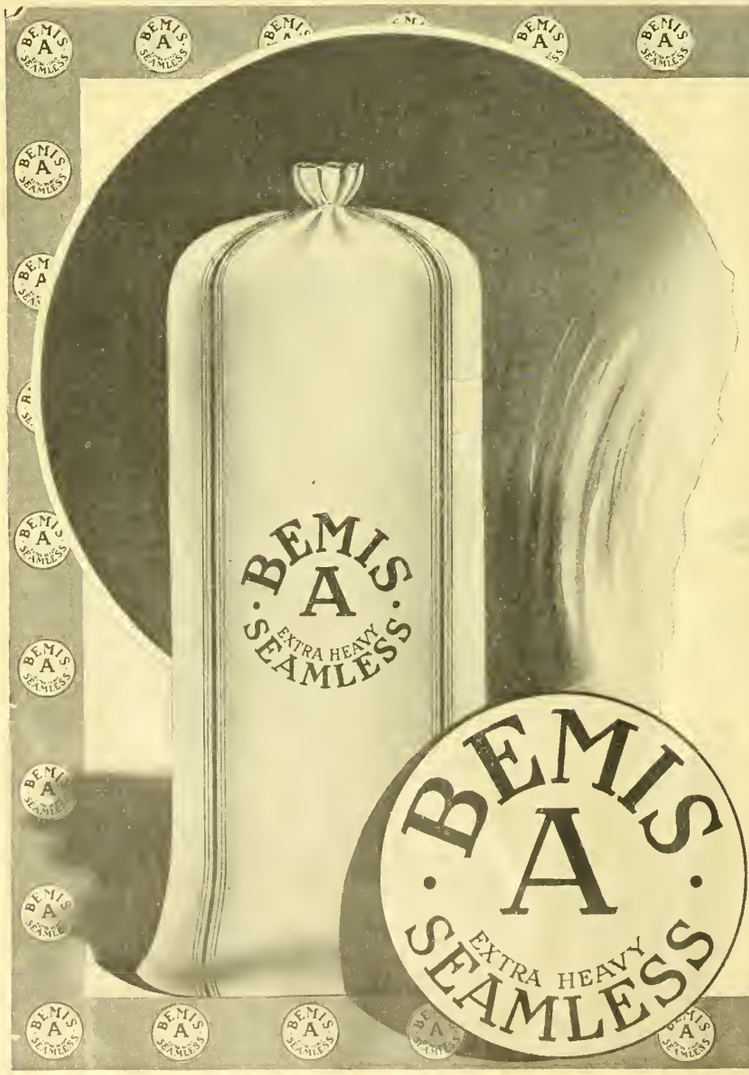
Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.90@7.05; straight, $6.60@6.75; clear, $6.35@6.50. Quotations are in jute; wood 25c higber.

Mill Feed—$28.50 a ton, in bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $30 in 100-lb. sacks.

Indiana Notes.

Charles Smith, aged 30, one of the propretors of the Greenfield Milling Co., Greenfield, Ind., died at his home as the result of blood poisoning. A widow and one child survive.

Wheat middlings used by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. to clean tin plate and then sold in large quantities througbout the Middle West to farmers for feed were found by Otis S. Roberts, Indiana state inspector of feeds and fertilizers, to contain drippings of tin injurious to domestic animals and the company was fined $50 and costs in Indianapolis, for selling adulterated food supplies.



BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

Electricity

In the air we breathe is an important factor in aging and whitening flour when stored a sufficient length of time. The same agent more concentrated, is the only successful means for aging and whitening flour as fast as it is made without injury to the product or to the health of those working in the mill.

The Alsop Electrical Process is the finishing touch to the art of flour making.

Exploited solely by

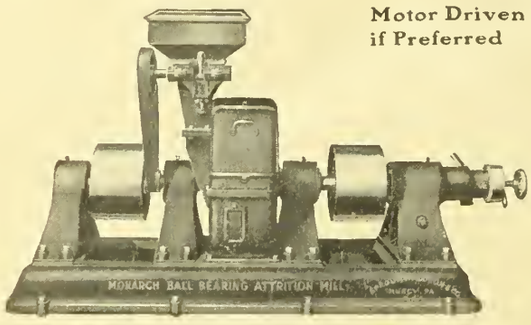
ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

The Path of Progress Is the Path of Profit

Progressive Millers, those who are making the maximum profit and having the minimum trouble, worry and expense from the feed grinding end of the business, are using : :

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Motor Driven if Preferred

Ask Any Monarch Owner

It takes less than five minutes to open up this mill for changing the plates. This is a one-man job and the only tool necessary is an ordinary wrench.

It can well be realized what a saving in time and labor is accomplished by this feature alone.

The Monarch also saves lubricant and power, costs little to maintain and the ground product is always uniform. All these points of superiority, and many more, mean profits to you.

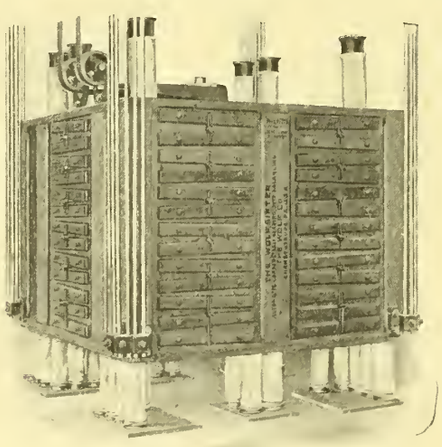
Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Milling Engineers

Main Office and Works: Muncy, Pa., P. O. Box 322

Chicago Office: No. 9 S. Clinton St.



When you become genuinely earnest in your ambition for maximum bolting efficiency, just remember that the surest road to the realization of that ambition is the installation of the Wolf Sifter.

If you want to know WHY, send for Bulletin No. 100.

THE WOLF COMPANY
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

WESTERN OFFICE:
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Kansas City, - Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915 | Number Twenty-three

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

H. R. WILLIAMS

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied

Peanuts - nothing!
That is a sample of the finest flour produced with the assistance of Dufour, Tyler, Hoyt and Williams
Everything for Mill and Elevator still holds good in regard to Uncle Pard.
4/30/15. Pard.

"THE WILLIAMS WAY"

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Tyler Wire Cloth
Hoyt Flintstone Leather Belting

H. R. WILLIAMS, *"The Bolting Cloth Man"*
102 Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

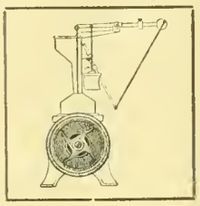
Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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Send Your Rolls Now!

Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

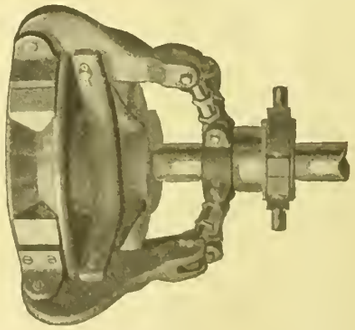
Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.

Omaha, Nebr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write for Free Booklet.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

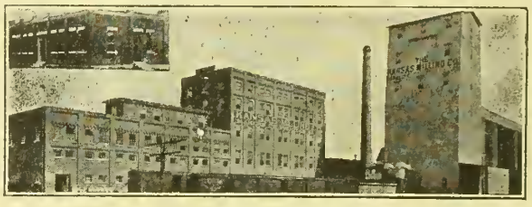
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. *Kansas City, Mo.*



1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
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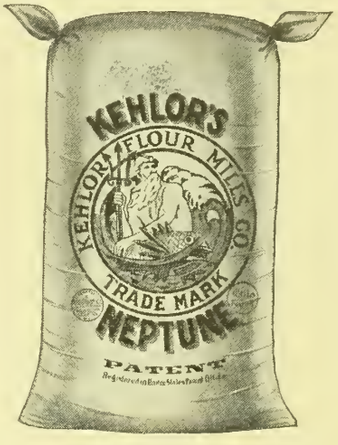

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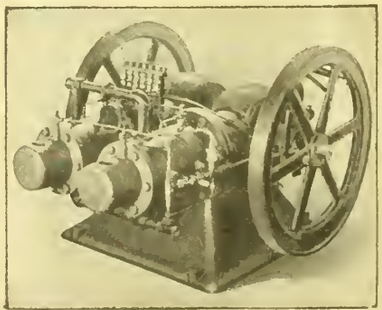

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Milling and Grain News

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Oklahoma Feed Law

Changes Made by Department of Agriculture Eliminate the Use of Ground Screenings.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, has issued a circular regarding the new Oklahoma feed regulations.

Instead of it being **pure wheat bran,** as heretofore expressed, it will become **wheat bran.** The minimum protein will be advanced one-half per cent, minimum fat and maximum crude fiber unchanged. The new analysis is to become minimum protein 15, minimum fat 3.5, maximum crude fiber 10, minimum nitrogen free extract 50.

Instead of **pure wheat mixed feed,** it is to be marked **wheat mixed feed.** The minimum fat increases one-half per cent, protein and fiber remain unchanged. The new guaranty is minimum protein 16, minimum fat 4, maximum crude fiber 8.5, minimum nitrogen free extract 54.

Standard wheat shorts remain the same in name and the definition practically unchanged. Minimum protein increases one per cent, minimum fat increases one-half per cent, maximum crude fiber decreases one-half per cent. The new guaranty is minimum protein 17, minimum fat 4, maximum crude fiber 5 and minimum nitrogen free extract 58.

Wheat white shorts remain the same in name and the definition is substantially unchanged. The crude fiber decreases one-half per cent. The new guaranty is minimum protein 14.5, minimum fat 3, maximum crude fiber 3, minimum nitrogen free extract 60.

The above named feeds are the only wheat feeds that can be sold in Oklahoma, and they must not contain any **added screenings** that has not in the usual process of milling passed through the first break rolls.

Small, imperfect or broken grains of wheat which are separated from the milling wheat in the cleaning process may be ground and added to the feed, provided all dirt, chaff, sticks, straw, weed seed and other foreign material has been separated before grinding.

It will not be permissible to include screenings unless they are ground as above stated. Even though screenings are ground, you will not be allowed to state on the bag or tag that there are screenings in the mixture, such as, for instance, "**wheat bran and screenings,**" etc.

Chop remains as at present.

Corn chop is also unchanged as to the definition, except that there is an imperative requirement that the chaff, cob, etc., must be removed. The minimum fat increases one-half per cent, the maximum crude fiber decreases one-half per cent. The new guaranty is to be minimum protein 9, minimum fat 4, maximum crude fiber 3, minimum nitrogen free extract 70.

Ear corn, which has heretofore been understood as corn ground with the cob, upon which the corn was attached, is not permissible.

Under the new rule there is no such product as **wheat brown shorts.**

Wheat brown shorts has heretofore been understood to be **standard shorts** except that it contains mostly the tine particles of bran, germ and less of fibrous offal obtained from the tail of the mill than did wheat white shorts, and if the screenings were included that statement was made on the bag or tag.

As to Screenings.

If to any feed sold in Oklahoma there should have been added or included ground or unground impurities known collectively as screenings it was required that the feed be registered, labeled and sold as, for instance, **standard wheat shorts and screenings not to exceed eight per cent screenings,** or in the case of what was once known as **mill-run bran or mixed feed** to which screenings had been added or included it was required that this feed should be registered, labeled and sold as **wheat mixed feed and screenings not to exceed eight per cent screenings.**

Under the new law there is no provision by which screenings can be included, unless they pass through the first break rolls or are cleaned and ground as above explained, and even then the package is not to be marked as to screenings.

The Farmers' Equity Union, a co-operative organization of farmers in Kansas, have outlined some ambitious plans to build elevators, establish a co-operative creamery at Dodge City and build a flour mill at a point not yet decided.

Dal Thompson and Herbert Burg have formed a company to handle flour and feed at Burlington, Ia. They will do a wholesale business with Kansas and spring wheat flour.

H. B. Wheaton Grain Co., Hugoton, Kan., has incorporated with capital of $10,000.

American Feed Manufacturers

Will Hold Annual Meeting at St. Louis on June 10, 11, 12.

The annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association will be held at St. Louis, at the Planters' Hotel, on June 10, 11 and 12. An interesting and instructive program is being prepared by the program committee, which held a meeting at Chicago on April 27. This committee is, President G. A. Chapman and Messrs. S. T. Edwards, J. C. Reid, C. P. Woolverton and Secretary Brown. As this was only a preliminary meeting, details of the program were not worked out, but members of the committee declared there will be several speakers of national reputation on hand to entertain the members and their friends.

An effort will be made to have as the topliner Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who is a farmer and feeder himself, and who has a remarkable knowledge of the agricultural industry of the United States. Mr. Vrooman made an address before the Association of Feed Control Officials at Washington last November, and, while his talk was interesting and important, he declared at that time that should he have another opportunity to talk to those interested in the feed industry he would do even better.

An invitation will be extended to the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States to supply a speaker for the St. Louis meeting, as such an invitation has always been extended to that organization and each time the feed control officials have supplied an excellent number to the program.

Representatives of prominent colleges of agriculture and experiment stations are being asked to supply experts to speak on the feeding of domestic animals and poultry. There will be set addresses on subjects relating to the manufacture, distribution and feeding of various kinds of cattle, horse, mule and poultry feed.

Tentative Program.

The tentative program outlined for the three days is as follows:

Thursday, June 10, 2 P. M.

Address of Welcome—Mayor Kiel, of St. Louis.

Response to Address of Welcome—G. A. Chapman, president.

Address—Roger P. Annan, Jr., president St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Report of board of directors.

Report of executive committee.

Report of secretary.

Report of treasurer.

Report of traffic committee.

Report of cottonseed meal committee.

Report of alfalfa committee.

Presentation of topics for consideration.

Friday, June 11 (Forenoon and Afternoon).

Paper by official of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Paper by representative of Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States.

Paper on "Animal Husbandry."

Address by manufacturer of poultry feeds.

Paper on "Poultry Husbandry."

Address on "Cottonseed Meal Question."

General discussion.

Saturday, June 12.

Business session.

Election of officers.

Entertainment.

The St. Louis committee has outlined the following program of entertainment:

Thursday, at 12 o'clock noon, luncheon for members and guests.

6 P. M.—Trip to Forest Park Highlands, where an evening summer garden party will be given.

Friday evening—Banquet at Sunset Inn Club, followed by cabaret entertainment and dancing.

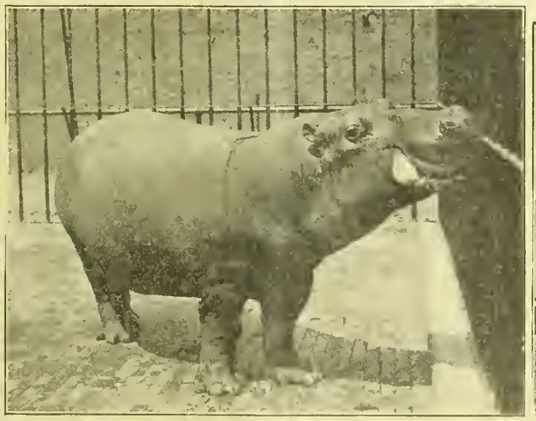
Saturday afternoon, June 12—Baseball game.

Will Entertain the Visitors.

The St. Louis members, headed by Vice-President J. C. Reid, of the Corno Mills Co., are now at work on the entertainment feature of the convention, and it can be said this far in advance that no expense will be spared to properly entertain the feed manufacturers and others who attend the three days' convention.

The executive committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association has authorized the secretary to extend a cordial invitation to every manufacturer of feedingstuffs in the country to attend the St. Louis convention. An invitation will also be extended to the feed control officials of the various states and to heads of various departments in the colleges of agriculture and experiment stations, and also to those in the United States Department of Agriculture who are interested in the feedingstuffs subject.

Stanffer, Cammack Grain Co., Columbus, Kan., has incorporated with capital of $10,000.



SCENES AT CINCINNATI, WHERE THE F. O. M. A. CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

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Building Up a Flour Trade.

You often hear the manager of a small mill saying, with more or less pride, that he sells his flour "all over" from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the Canadian line. Such talk doubtless sounds "big" in the local paper. It impresses the home folks and makes advertising of a kind but it does not and should not excite very much envy on the part of competitors who understand the selling game.

The more closely a mill's customers are concentrated, the more easily and economically they can be looked after and the more thoroughly they will probably be cultivated, while if trade is scattered "all over" there is no cohension to it, it is difficult to hold and expensive to look after. Salesmen must make long jumps between customers, which means a great waste of time as well as money and inevitably results in customers being neglected on account of the time and expense consumed in seeing them. There is always the temptation to try and hold them by correspondence and save the cost of a trip to see them personally. Selling flour to customers at a great distance, surrounded by conditions with which you are unfamiliar, is a difficult undertaking and often does not work out satisfactorily. Being unfamiliar with the prices others are quoting and having no opportunity to "talk up" your customer, you are most likely to fail to land his order unless you make a needlessly low price, in order to feel sure of getting the order. When the trade is scattered, your hold on it is so slim that you may say you have nothing. You really cannot say it is your trade as it is liable to slip away from you at any time.

Much the best policy for the sales manager of a small mill is to pick out a good territory adapted in size to the amount of flour he will have to sell and work it thoroughly and establish his brands in it. In selecting such a territory many things, in fact, everything, must be taken into consideration. The question of freight rates must be carefully investigated, with a view of getting into a field into which your freight rates are advantageous as compared with those of competitors. The character of the flour you are making must be taken into consideration to avoid attempting to force it upon a community accustomed to and prejudiced in favor of a flour of a different nature from the kind you make. Fields already over-worked and where competition is exceptionally severe might just as well be avoided. The importance of choosing the right field cannot be overestimated, so it should be given a great deal of careful study from every possible angle and should only be definitely decided upon after a thorough investigation and mature deliberation.

Having selected the territory, the salesmanager should go over it personally by calling on the trade, not with particular intention of selling them, but simply to meet the important buyers, get acquainted with them, learn as much as possible about conditions and customs prevailing with them and to tactfully impress them with the idea that you are coming into their territory to sell flour and that you are thoroughly in earnest and will be a factor in their field that they will have to recognize. Such a trip will mean a great deal. It will give the sales manager a thorough insight into the obstacles to be overcome; the competition to be met; the class of trade to be handled and the best way to tackle it. It will break the ice for the salesmen that are to follow him and greatly assist him with the future correspondence with the trade. It is a pity that sales managers do not get out oftener as it would make their work more effective and easier and avoid many an unpleasant incident between "the office" and the customer. The sales manager who does not get out among his trade is too likely to handle them all alike; he never can understand the difficulty his salesmen have with some of them, not realizing how differently some must be handled from others.

No haphazard methods of going after the business should be attempted. Having laid the plans carefully, there should be nothing half-hearted about the campaign from now on; the work should be carried on with enthusiasm and never a thought of failure permitted to enter the mind. A thorough systematic selling plan plan should be organized and pushed vigorously to success.

In attempting to build up a permanent flour trade on a certain brand, the one outstanding, absolute necessity is a reliable, unvarying, uniform grade of flour. Compared with this, everything else sinks into insignificance, and without it, all efforts, no matter how well planned, will result in the most dismal of failures. There is no possible room for argument on that point as it has unfortunatly been demonstrated far too often. The competition that has to be met should be taken into consideration in deciding upon the grade to be established. It should be fully equal to any competition that it will meet and possibly a trifle better, but it is unwise to get into a new market with a new grade of flour that runs materially higher than any of the flour that will be met in competition, because the price will necessarily have to be correspondingly higher, which would make building up any considerable volume of business an uphill proposition. A reasonably high price is far from objectionable, in fact, it is desirable, but an abnormally high one is a handicap where you expect to get any volume of business as the demand for fancy short patents is limited and the trade is well worked on them everywhere, if not overworked. It is not so much the very high grade that is essential; the main thing is the uniform, reliable grade. It wins confidence. The confidence of the salesman, the flour merchant and the housewife. It sticks where it gets a start and every new customer means a growth. The salesman, instead of putting in his time patching up troubles, devotes himself to building up the business and a steady growth is invariably the result. Never establish a grade of flour so high that you will be unable or find it difficult to maintain it. A steady, profitable business can be built on anything from a cut straight up to a short patent if it runs even, but you can never build a trade on an irregular flour. The salesman does not know what class of buyers to offer it to because he does not know what grade will be shipped to fill the order. The buyer does not know what to buy because he does not know what grade he will get. There is but one place for irregular flour and the place is with a blender who will make it uniform.

Two Conventions in Ohio.

There will be a lot of millers in Ohio during the last week of May and the first week of June. The F. O. M. A. Annual Convention to be held at Cincinnati the last week of May and the Federation Mass Convention to be held at Toledo the first week in June, make it convenient and easy to attend by one railroad trip. Visitors from a distance, especially from the West, can attend both conventions and also call upon the trade in important markets in the East.

Millers need to attend these meetings. They form a stimulas and an inspiration which can be secured in no other way. It is a dull man who cannot receive much of benefit from mingling with contemporaries, exchanging ideas, comparing notes and enjoying at the same time a thorough change from home environments and duties.

The test of time has proven the value of the conventions. The best proof is that the roster of attendance contains many of the same names each year. The "Convention Habit" is a good one and both Cincinnati and Toledo may expect as large, if not larger attendance of millers than at previous meetings. The central location and the fact that Toledo and Cincinnati are so close to each other will help the attendance at both places.

Grain Rates Too High.

Senator J. L. Bristow, chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities, has just returned from the Western Classification Advance Rate and Minimum hearing in Chicago, and commenting on it says. "The western shippers are entitled to a reduction of rates instead of an advance; from the evidence introduced it shows plainly three things—first, the grain rates in the western territory already are 30 to 80 per cent higher than on similar hauls in the territory east of the Mississippi. Second, in the western territory, including Kansas, more grain is shipped per square mile of territory, and more grain is shipped per mile of railroad, than in the eastern territory where the rates are lower than in the western territory. Third, the rates on grain shipments already are higher, taken as a whole, than on any other commodity. In the two days that I was in Chicago, state commissions and others introduced incontrovertible evidence showing that instead of increases in the rates on grain, the grain rates in Kansas and other western states should be reduced. If the increases asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission are granted, it will cost the Kansas shippers more than a million dollars a year increased freight charges on grain alone." Senator Bristow states that the Public Utilities Commission is very busy at the present time on the case where the railroads are asking permission to advance their intrastate passenger rate from 2 to 3 cents a mile. Judge A. E. Helm, commerce counsel of the Utilities Commission, is representing the Kansas shippers in Chicago in the rate case.

The Cost of Hauling Grain.

A compilation of revenues received for hauling grain and of costs incident to that branch of the railroad business was presented last week in the hearing of the western freight rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago. C. W. Hillman, expert cost accountant for railroads, presented the testimony. His figures showed that the average earnings per car, as shown by the waybills covering the movement of 33 cars of wheat from typical stations in Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota, were $108.29 for an average haul of 40 miles; on other grains 947 cars with an average haul of 444 miles showed average car earnings of $116.13 and 546 cars of grain products, traveling an average distance of 438 miles, yielded an average revenue per car of $42.76.

North Nebraska Millers

Sixth Annual Meeting of Nebraska Millers' Protective Association.

About 35 millers attended the sessions of the sixth annual convention of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, held in the Commercial Club rooms in Omaha on Wednesday, April 28. Quite a few members of the South Platte Club of Nebraska were present.

President Paul A. Jaeggi opened the morning meeting with his annual address. He said, in part: "We have finished another year—one of the most trying in the history of our club and one with problems to meet which to the individual would have been impossible of solution. Yet by the majority of the millers in the state co-operating for the good of the industry—following the old rule that in unity there is strength—we have met with success in most of the hardships that have confronted us. Yet there are far more facing us.

"We have realized that the practice of booking flour for more than 30 days is a nuisance to the industry and is unsatisfactory to the mills selling on such a basis. The practice has brought much discord in our organization. But we are progressing in the 30-day time limit sale basis, and most of our members are refusing to sell for longer shipment. This is certainly a step forward.

"Our organization has done wonderful work in effecting a change in our terms. I am glad to say that now most of the business done by state mills is on arrival draft terms, which has eliminated large losses. Co-operation is necessary to make a change of this kind a success, particularly in a year like the past one, when carlots of flour sold at twice the prices of a year ago.

"Another accomplishment by this organization in the past year was our successful fight against the Nebraska Retail Grocers' Association in their attempt to demoralize flour trade throughout the state. It was the plan of this organization to operate two mills, selling flour at below cost in various parts of the state. But the strength of our club and the paramount quality of Nebraska flour were factors that the Nebraska Grocers' Association could not contend with successfully.

"We have learned that co-operation and superior quality are the competition of modern times.

"Great credit is due for the successful work of our organization in the past year to our energetic secretary, John E. Burgner, who has been the motive power propelling the association."

The Secretary's Report.

Secretary Burgner made his report, which showed the association to be in better financial condition than in any previous year of its history. Mr. Burgner touched on the important matters taken up by the club in the past year and laid stress on the evil of long-time shipping contracts. He pointed out that retail dealers were handicapped by contracts for more than 30 days.

The 30-day limit suggested by Secretary Burgner and proposed by President Jaeggi in his annual address precipitated a discussion. Mr. Spirk, of the Neligh Mills, of Neligh, stated that it was his policy never to sell for more than 30 days, and that he believed he had profited by keeping closely to this limit. Frank Rainbow, of the Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb., also supported heartily the plan to limit sales to 30-day movement. "With prices fluctuating as widely as they have in the past eight months, it has been a hazardous proposition to sell for more than 30 days. Of course, when the prices go up," said Mr. Rainbow, "it is easily realized why millers have no difficulty in moving flour out, but on a declining market what would happen?"

Most of the millers expressed approved of the 30-day limit. Chauncy Abbott, Jr., said that all business to Eastern states should be excepted. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that the association members should limit all sales to 30 days to the carlot trade in the state of Nebraska.

Adjournment was taken at noon. Lunch was served the millers in the Commercial Club rooms by courtesy of Manager W. J. Monaghan, of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co.

The Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock. F. I. Ringer, of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, said, regarding legislative matters: "It will no doubt interest you to know that there were 144 bills before the Nebraska Legislature in the past year that directly affected the manufacturers of the state and affected you as millers. True, some of the bills were favorable, but a majority were directly the opposite. The compensation law was the subject of amendment in five different bills, all of which tended to further penalize the manufacturer and make his rate of insurance higher. We were successful in killing all of these bills."

Railroad Rates.

The entire rate structure was outlined by W. H. Young in his address on "Railroad Rates." Mr. Young outlined the beginning of the present Interstate Commerce Commission and made comparisons of Eastern rates with Nebraska tariffs. These comparisons showed that rates in the West generally are on a higher per ton mile basis than in the East. In citing rates on different products it was shown that for the amount of tonnage handled grain and grain products were on a relatively higher basis than other commodities—that wheat and flour were paying more than their fair share of the railroad's revenues.

The Southwestern Millers' League.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League showed the advantage of this organization to the Southwest. "In railroad rate questions particularly," said Mr. Topping, "the league has been of untold value to the hard winter wheat milling industry. Because of the fact that we have never asked for anything unreasonable in rate matters, we have come to be looked upon with a great deal of importance by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There has been only one rate question decided against us, and that decision was in the California flour case. It was not altogether in favor of railroads, and there is a possibility that railroads will not put in the higher rates to the coast allowed them by the commission."

Mr. Topping outlined a number of cases taken up by the league before the commission which were of direct benefit to Nebraska. He talked on other activities of the league and asked for the general support of the members of the Nebraska clubs.

The New Officers.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

President—N. C. Blackburn, St. Edwards.

Vice-President—J. N. Ashburn, Gibbon.

Secretary—John E. Burgner, Grand Island.

Executive Committee—J. W. Spirk, Neligh; Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Schuyler; A. H. Kinney, Ravenna, and Arthur Leflang, Lexington.

Retiring President Jaeggi yielded the chair to President Blackburn, who opened the general discussion. The subject of farmers' elevators was brought up, but it was the general opinion that they should not be sold. New developments in farmers' co-operative associations in the past year were the acquisition of several mills. However, time is proving that the plants are not being run successfully. Other matters of local interest were taken up. Adjournment until the evening banquet was called at 5 o'clock.

The Bemis Banquet.

W. J. Monaghan, manager of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co., was host to the millers at a splendid banquet in the evening at the Henshaw House. J. W. Gamble, who was the only formal speaker on the program for the evening, talked on the "Relation of the Manufacturer to the Farmer." Mr. Gamble stated that manufacturers as a whole ought to educate the farmers more to the value of factories at their doors. He touched on other phases of the subject.

Notes of the Meeting.

The Bemis Omaha Bag Co. was represented by its manager, W. J. Monaghan, and its two Nebraska salesmen, Samuel O. Beck and Kenneth N. Bailey.

The retiring chief executive, Paul Jaeggi, of Columbus, is the youngest miller to be president of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association. Mr. Jaeggi is just 29 years old.

J. C. Adderly, of the Millers' Casualty Insurance Co., Chicago, was included in the program of the meeting for an address on "First Aid and Fire Prevention," but the press of other business kept Mr. Adderly from attending the convention.

Resolutions of condolence were adopted at the meeting on the death of three of its members in the past year—Roy A. Davis, of Gibbon; H. E. Fonda, of Genoa, and E. H. Bearss, of North Kearney. A resolution of sympathy was also extended to Secretary Burgner on the death of his father.

No more optimistic statements concerning the growing wheat were ever told than those made by the millers at the meeting. From every part of Nebraska millers made the most encouraging reports on growing wheat. "Weather is so ideal," said a number of millers, "and moisture is in such supply that we can almost see the wheat grow as we watch it. Nebraska fields certainly were never in better condition."

Corn production in the Middle West ceases to be a barometer of the extent of cattle and hog feeding operations. In past years live stock producers depended almost altogether on corn for feed for cattle and hogs, but now, with the increased output of kafir, milo maize, feterita and other drought resistants, less dependence is placed on corn, with the result that a short year in corn production may not mean any decrease in the meat output. Farmers have learned the value of cottonseed feeds, commercial mixed feeds and silage as a fat producer, when several years ago corn was used altogether in feeding cattle and hogs. This is a new era in cattle fattening, but it will not have any material effect on corn production. The United States can export its surplus. This trend of affairs leads to diversity in crops and that is what is needed.

Missouri-Oklahoma Reports.

The Oklahoma crop report for May places the condition of winter wheat at 92 per cent, as compared with 86 per cent on April 1, or a gain of six per cent during the month just closed. The condition also compares with 93 per cent in the May report last year. A record-breaking crop is indicated.

The Missouri state report issued on May 1 makes condition of winter wheat 90 per cent, compared with 88.8 per cent a month ago, 101.8 per cent on May 1 last year and a 10-year May 1 average of 84 per cent. The report estimates that 70 per cent of the corn land is plowed, compared with 60 per cent at this time last year.

Rains Benefit Crops

Plenty of Moisture in Winter Wheat Section—Generally Good Weather.

All of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri were visited by rains in the past week. Winter wheat plant is making a rapid growth and is in splendid condition. General weather in Kansas was of the most ideal kind. The same is true in Oklahoma, where the condition is about the same as last year.

Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, who has just completed a trip through Kansas and Nebraska, says the condition of wheat was never better. Everything looks ideal. "Wheat fields now contain enough moisture," said Mr. Topping, "to materialize the present crop. The expectation in general is that Kansas will raise a crop of 160,000,000 bus., Nebraska 70,000,000 bus. and Oklahoma 40,000,00 bus. My reports from all sections indicate that there has been very little abandonment and that wheat as a whole is in just as good condition as a year ago at this time."

Millers present at the meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association in Omaha last week were highly optimistic over the condition of growing wheat. Nebraska has an outlook, in their opinion, of the largest crop the state has ever raised. Condition is better than a year ago and the acreage is larger.

The winter wheat movement from farms in the Southwest was on the increase the past week, as a result of the high prices and the encouraging outlook for new wheat. Kansas City receipts of wheat amounted to 817 cars, compared with 558 cars in the preceding week, 177 cars in the same week last year and 422 cars two years ago. So far no wheat has been tendered on May contracts in Kansas City.

A Decision on Futures.

That dealing in grain futures is legal and a contract in futures is binding was the decision handed down last week by Judge Pollock, of the federal court, sitting at Topeka, Kan. The decision was in a case in which the Manchester Mill and Elevator Co., Manchester, Kan., was defendant and the Goffe & Carkener Co., Kansas City, the plaintiff. The Kansas City grain firm alleged that it had contracted with the mill for the delivery of 10,000 bus. of wheat in September at 70¾c. When the time for delivery arrived wheat had soared on account of the war. Goffe & Carkener Co. had in turn contracted with exporters to furnish wheat, so they were compelled to go on the open market and buy 5,000 bus. of wheat at 98½c and 5,000 bus. at 99c, sustaining a loss of $2,800 in the transaction.

After the suit was filed Goffe & Carkener Co., the Norris Grain Co., Kansas City, and the B. Strong Grain Co., Wichita, all creditors, forced the Manchester company into bankruptcy. As a consequence action was brought in the federal court, because it was interstate in its scope.

Judge Pollock, in deciding the case, held invalid the defense of the mill that dealings in futures were gambling transactions, and declared that the contracts made in this way were legal.

Other firms, aside from those in this case, were interested in the decision. The question has been raised a number of times whether contracts made as this one would hold good. Quite a few were broken at the beginning of the war, when prices soared, and many elevator companies faced failure.

President Canby has appointed H. R. Whiteside to represent the Chicago Board of Trade at the meeting of inspectors at Kansas City May 4, 5 and 6.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 3, 1915.

Flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills continued dull, as a result of the irregular trend in the wheat market during the past week. Prices at the close were on same basis as a week ago, although prices fluctuated within a 25c per bbl. range during the week. Te decline of 10c per 100 lbs. in bran affected prices bullishly. Flour sales the past week amounted to about 40 to 50 per cent of full capacity. In some instances mills reported total sales for the week at less than 25 per cent of full time, but the average for the Southwest was fully 12 hours. Kansas City mills made practically the same amount of flour as in the preceding week, operating about 75 per cent of full capacity.

Two Kansas City mills were running full time all of last week principally on Dutch government business. Another mill obtained a Belgian relief order and was enabled to run 24 hours the entire week. However, the mills doing a domestic business altogether operated 12 hours and less, reporting new sales slow and only for single carlots.

At the close of the week mills were asking a range of $6.60 to $6.85 for 95 per cent flour in jutes, basis Kansas City, 30 day movement. A milling mixture in Kansas City on Saturday was worth $1.57 per bu.

There is considerable inquiry from Eastern markets for new crop flour, July-August-September shipment. One report from New York City would indicate that an Oklahoma mill is quoting new crop straight at $5.80 per bbl., July shipment, but this report cannot be confirmed. Nebraska and Kansas mills have had quite a number of requests for bids from New York and other large Eastern brokers and jobbers for new crop prices, but as a general rule, mills have refused to quote any prices at all, because of the uncertainty of the new crop situation. There is very little interest in old wheat flour in New York, although Kansas and Nebraska mills are doing a fair single carlot business to regular trade. Most of the large buyers in the East are pretty well stocked up on flour and are not taking anything at this time. Kansas sold single carlots, delivered New York last week, at a range of $7.20 to $7.50 per bbl., new jutes, net.

Nothing of any importance was done in the export line in the Southwest the past week. Several small sales of clear and straight were reported. One mill reported an inquiry from Great Britain for new crop straight and clear, but the mill did not make a price.

* * *

Soft wheat mills did a better business last week than for some time. Larger sales were made to Southern markets. Texas and Louisiana were larger buyers in the Southwest, but took only in single carlots for their current needs. The Southeast also bought on a larger scale than in the preceding week, but placed no orders for large lots. Soft wheat patents are quoted on same basis as hard winter wheat brands, or at a range of $7 to $7.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, f. o. b. mill.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $6.60@6.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.50@5.90.

Mill Feed Takes a Tumble.

Declines of five to eight cents in mill feed were scored within three days the past week, bran showing the most weakness. The first half of the week the feed market was steady, although it appeared topheavy. On Thursday slightly lower prices were quoted on bran, and by Saturday mills were offering liberally in round lots at $1.15 per 100 lbs., compared with a top quotation a week ago of $1.23 per 100.

The principal bearish factor in the market is the larger supply. Large mills running on export orders had more bran to offer in straight carlots. On present market basis there is no disposition to store feed, with the result that the entire output was placed on the market. Demand was in equal volume with the sales in the preceding week. Some mills had their feed output sold ahead and were not affected by the lower prices.

Shorts were not as weak as bran, declining only five cents per 100. At the close mills offered brown shorts at $1.21 to $1.26 per 100, while gray shorts were quoted up to $1.32 per 100 in burlap. Fancy white shorts were held at $1.35 per 100, compared with a top a week ago of $1.40 per 100.

Fancy white middlings had about the same decline as shorts. Quotations today are on a basis of $1.42 to $1.44 per 100 in mixed cars. Straight carlots sold at the bottom of the range, but there was very little of this feed available in carlots.

Quite an interest has developed in new crop bran for season shipment, but mills are indisposed to entertain any offers. The feed market is rather uncertain and most mills take the position that they would rather hold bran until later than guess as to the future trend of prices. A few offers on lots of 20 cars for July-August-September shipment of 80c to 82c have been made to mills. However, jobbers point out that they were able to buy new crop bran a year ago at 74c to 76c per 100 lbs., and are not offering 80c very freely.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.15 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.21@1.32; white shorts, $1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 53,000 bbls. of flour the past week, compared with exactly the same production in the preceding week, 49,400 bbls. two weeks ago and 32,300 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Indications from country points are that mills are operating an average of about 50 per cent of full time.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $7.10@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.90@7.30; first clears, $6.20@6.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $7.25@7.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $7.25@7.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.15@1.17; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.60; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7.20@7.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $7@7.50; bran, $1.15@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.30; gray shorts, $1.30@1.35; white shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.70@8 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.70@7.80; bran, $1.25; mixed feed, $1.25@1.30; standard shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.60@8 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.40@7.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.30 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.80@8 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.60@7.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

L. B. Young, of Hutchinson, Kan., interested in several Kansas mills, is traveling in Eastern markets.

The Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., has leased the elevator of Maer Bros., Parsons, Kan., and will operate it.

Charles R. Decker, of the Milwaukee Bag Co., returned from a Kansas trip and said wheat never looked better at this time of the year, although a little late.

The Arnold Mill Co., Albert, Kan., which is erecting a 50-bbl. plant, will also erect 30,000 bus. of grain storage before the new crop moves. Contract has been awarded.

A. W. Estabrook, of the Estabrook Laboratories, Kansas City, is expected to return this week from a month's trip to the Pacific Coast. Oliver W. Harper is in charge of the laboratory during Mr. Estabrook's absence.

Emmet V. Hoffman, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, left Saturday night for a fishing trip in Arkansas. Mr. Hoffman will be joined by several St. Louis millers and will spend about two weeks on the White River.

The annual statement of the Bowersock Mills and Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., shows the output for the past year at 3,252 cars of flour, of which 650 cars moved for export and the remaining 80 per cent consumed in domestic markets.

The Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., has under consideration plans for the erection of additional grain storage of 100,000 bus. capacity. It will be of concrete and will probably be completed before the new crop year. No contract has been let as yet.

The Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., is operating its mill as usual since the death of H. E. Hanna two weeks ago. B. F. Herren is temporary manager of the plant. The mill was shut down for a week following Mr. Hanna's death.

The Lukens Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., awarded contract last week for the erection of eight concrete storage tanks of 125,000 bus. capacity. Work started last week on the excavation work for the new structure. It will give the Lukens mill an elevator capacity of more than 200,000 bus. at Atchison.

Quick work of the fire department at Syracuse, Kan., saved the plant of the Syracuse Mill and Elevator Co., which was threatened by fire last week. Considerable damage was done to the elevator of the mill, but the fire was under control before it reached the mill building. Loss on elevator is estimated at several thousand dollars, covered by insurance. Damage will be repaired immediately.

The outlook for a profitable year in the grain business is so bright that Kansas City Board of Trade memberships have been boosted to record figures. Last week a membership changed hands at a consideration of $4,500, and there are four other applicants for memberships who are offering $4,750 for them. This figure is much more than twice the price paid a year ago.

The Agenda Milling Co., Agenda, Kan., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $10,000. The company will start work at once on a new mill building and will install machinery with capacity to make 75 bbls. C. E. Larson, who has been manager for the Agenda mill for the past three years, has become associated with the new company and will take full charge of the new plant. It will be ready by harvest time.

Oklahoma millers are active in securing subscriptions to the Belgian relief fund. H. Dittmer, manager of the Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., and M. E. Humphrey, manager of the El Reno Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., have agreed to furnish all flour to the Belgian fund at $5 per bbl., this being more than $1.75 under their cost of production. George Sohlberg, of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., is treasurer for the fund in the state.

Edward Emmons has become associated with the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, leaving the employ of the Southwestern Milling Co. Mr. Emmons will be succeeded as chief wheat buyer for the Southwestern by Mr. Bagley, who has been with the mill for several years. Mr. Bagley has purchased the membership of C. C. Andrews for $4,500, a record figure, and more than double the price paid for memberships a year ago.

Frank W. Stuck, a flour packer in the plant of the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., was seriously injured while attempting to put a belt on a wheel. His skull was fractured, but it is believed that an operation performed last week will result in his recovery. Soon after the discovery of the injured man a small blaze was discovered on the second floor of the mill building, but it was extinguished before any material damage was done. Loss will amount to only several hundred dollars.

The belief is growing in the Southwest that transcontinental railroads will not attempt to put in the advance in rates granted them by the Interstate Commerce Commission on flour from Kansas and other Southwestern points to California terminals. There is some reason to believe that a compromise will be worked out by railroads, as they are beginning to realize that they will be in danger of losing all of the Pacific Coast tonnage if the 75c rate is published. There is current in the Southwest a rumor that railroads will put in a charge of 75c on all flour to intermediate points and maintain the old rate of 65c or reduce it to Pacific Coast terminals. This is the result of possible competition of the Panama Canal.

A. D. German, Prairie du Chien, Wis., will open a wholesale flour, sugar, grain, etc., supply business.

E. G. Bennett, of Horicon, Wis., has sold his elevator business to J. W. Bailey.

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1915.

There were no changes in prices on soft or hard wheat flour last week, and business was dull and only in small lots to supply immediate needs. Trade was sentimentally influenced by the winter wheat outlook and the European war situation, the good progress of the former being evenly offset by adverse influences of the latter. At the moment dealers show no indication of purchasing to replenish stocks, as trade sentiment is decidedly bearish and of the opinion that the crop outlook will ultimately outweigh the war as a market factor and a sharp decline in cash and future wheat prices result. A strong argument against this theory is, however, that the present values on distant wheat futures are largely the result of foreign buying for July and August shipment, which would seem to indicate that at the discount of nearly 30 cents a bu. under the present cash price exporters believe they are obtaining American wheat at a decided bargain, especially as chances of an early peace have disappeared and there seems little likelihood that the Dardanelles will be opened for shipments of Russian wheat for some time to come.

That exporters want our supplies was demonstrated by inquiries in this market for flour, which could not be filled, owing to difficulty in securing vessel room for prompt delivery and advanced freight rates. There were numerous bids in the market for flour for July-August shipment, based on wheat values, but they did not prove attractive in price to millers, who are firm in their views. The only export business reported was 7,000 sacks hard and soft to the United Kingdom, with 4,000 sacks of the new crop. Low grade and clear flours showed more firmness than the high grades. Week's final domestic sales were 175 bbls. soft extra fancy at $6.35 jute; 160 bbls. soft patent (direct order local mill) at $7.15 wood; two cars soft patent (by southern Illinois mill) at $7.90 wood; scattered small sales hard (on orders) on basis $6.85 bulk for 95 per cent.

Output of flour at the following mills was 60,000 bbls. last week, against 58,800 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (City), 6,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 6,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 4,500; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,800; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 2,400; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.75@6.90; straight, $6.50@6.60; extra fancy, $6.30@6.40; clear, $5.70@6; low grade, $5@5.50.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.75@6.90; straight, $6.55@6.65; first clear, $6@6.10; second clear and low grade, $5@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.45.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or prompt shipment: Hard bran at $1.25@1.26; soft nominally at $1.28; middlings, $1.35@1.60; white hominy feed, $26.75 per ton; alfalfa meal at $20 for No. 2, $22.50 for No. 1; no choice meal quoted. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.35 and middlings $1.50.

Mill Feed a Little Lower.

There was an easier feeling in mill feed last week, and bran quotations averaged three to five cents lower. Offers were increased slightly at the mills, although grinding showed no material increase. Millers showed more disposition to offer stocks from store, as the perfect outlook for winter wheat in Texas and the Southwest makes it appear that new wheat will be on the market unusually early this year. There is little if any business being booked for other than quick shipment, and most sales are through regular trade channels. Excellent pasturage conditions in all directions are slightly hampering the demand and increasing bearish sentiment. The week closed with hard bran offered at $1.20 for May shipment, while quotable at $1.25@1.26 spot or prompt shipment. Middlings were about steady.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was unchanged to one-half cent lower Monday, following a slightly lower range of quotations last week. There was a good inquiry in the market, however, and millers and elevators took supplies on the decline. Receipts were slightly lighter for the week and shipments heavier, and there was little to indicate that farmers are inclined to force the remnants of last year's crop on the market. No export sales of importance were announced here. Quite a little grain was shipped to Chicago in anticipation of delivery on May contracts. Outside mills sold some wheat here yesterday, owing to dullness in the flour trade. Quote No. 2 red wheat $1.58@1.59½; No. 3 red, $1.56¼@1.58; No. 4 red, $1.55½; No. 2 hard, $1.60@1.62; No. 3 hard, $1.60@1.62.

St. Louis Notes.

Edgar D. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., is able to be at his office, after being ill at his home for a short time.

Herman Beltz, a miller of St. Louis, died suddenly of heart failure at the plant of the City Milling Co., 2921 North Broadway, where he was employed.

Members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week voted to appropriate $2,000 toward the crop improvement work undertaken by the Council of Grain Exchanges.

Friends of Henry F. Langenberg, of the Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., are glad to learn that he is rapidly recovering from a spell of illness that confined him to his home some time.

Edward M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., of St. Louis, has been appointed a delegate to the Ozark Trails Association meeting to be held in Independence, Kan., May 7 and 8.

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. are wrecking a building recently purchased on ground adjoining their elevator at Alton and will build four more concrete tanks to be finished before harvest.

The report of August Rump, flour inspector on the Merchants' Exchange, showed 8,619 bbls. inspected in April. Stocks on May 1 were 54,200 bbls., against 60,500 bbls. on April 1 and 61,809 bbls. on May 1, last year.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 61,910 bbls., against 71,160 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,182,010 bbls., against 1,077,930 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 94,570 bbls., against 71,600 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,590,790 bbls., against 1,351,580 bbls. last year.

M. D. King, a miller of Pittsfield, Ill., was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, and declared the season had been the most favorable for corn planting he had ever seen. He said winter wheat in Pittsfield territory was in need of rain, but so far had not been materially damaged by lack of it.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week totaled 294,594 bus., against 323,375 bus. the week before. Shipments, 239,780 bus., against 101,560 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis Saturday totaled 480,446 bus., against 212,041 bus. last year. Of the present stock 608 bus. are No. 1 red wheat, 390,987 bus. No. 2 red wheat and 2,180 bus. No. 1 hard winter.

Deliveries on May contracts on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Saturday totaled 260,000 bus. wheat, of which 85,000 bus. were No. 2 red wheat; also 140,000 bus. oats and 150,000 bus. corn. It was reported on the exchange that several settlements on May contracts were made with Cary C. Bacon, representative of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago, at 2 cents to 2½ cents over the future market price.

Nearly an inch of rain fell in St. Louis Sunday and the dry weather crop-killers in this vicinity will have to take a back seat for some time to come. Winter wheat near St. Louis now is in almost perfect condition. The Missouri state crop report issued Saturday put winter wheat condition May 1 at 90, against 89 last month and 102 last year. The condition of oats was 93 on 900,000 acres. Seventy per cent of the state's corn crop has been planted on an avreage one per cent larger than last year.

Missouri Notes.

The People's Elevator Co. will build a new elevator at Metz, Mo., to be built of fireproof material and to be ready by harvest.

Homer Morrow, son of S. O. Morrow, of Carthage, Mo., has been made general manager of a large grain company at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The elevator of the Eisenmeyer Milling Co., at Clever, Mo., will be moved because it was partly located on the city street. A new elevator will be built.

A new elevator will be built at Houstonia, Mo., of concrete and steel. The stockholders are: G. L. Smith, F. W. Sewell, D. E. and H. A. Longan, F. H. Tuck and J. T. Patterson.

The Higginsville Milling Co., of Higginsville, Mo., are building a new concrete elevator of 40,000 bus. capacity. When completed they will have a total grain capacity of 125,000 bus.

The Kuhlmann & Meyer Milling Co., of California, Mo., are building a new reinforced concrete elevator which will add 35,000 bus. to their elevator capacity, which is now about 25,000 bus.

The Reuter Milling Co., of Flat River, Mo., will discontinue their grain business at Farmington, Mo., and increase their elevator capacity at Flat River from 20,000 to 30,000 bus. F. Reuter will become associated with the management at Flat River, but continue to reside at Farmington.

The Grinders' Meeting.

W. C. Dunn was elected head miller at the Grinders' meeting held at the Railroad Club in Kansas City Saturday night, May 1. About 30 members were in attendance. H. M. Schroeder was advanced to day miller and P. H. Lawson, of St. Joseph, was elected night miller. Other officers of the organization were re-elected as follows: J. T. Schramm, smutter; W. A. McGowan, engineer; H. R. Williams, Charles R. Decker and F. J. Murphy, sweepers. The new office of consulting milling engineer was confirmed at the meeting and P. C. Lucius was elected to the position.

Quite a few Grinders will leave Kansts City in a special car for the annual meeting of the F. O. M. A. Many have already made reservations. The Grinders will hold a joint banquet with the F. O. M. A. members on Thursday, May 27.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT.

The total American visible supply of wheat decreased 3,814,000 bus. last week and on May 1 was 7,139,000 bus. less than last year.

The comparison for April 24 and May 1 (000 omitted) is as follows:

	April 24.	May 1.
St. Louis	554	481
Chicago	1,448	1,774
Minneapolis	7,091	6,263
Kansas City	1,029	917
Duluth	6,342	4,463
Toledo	390	456
Milwaukee	13	6
Detroit	167	228
Peoria	2	2
Indianapolis	138	121
Buffalo	1,164	....
Omaha	183	198
Total primary	18,521	26,439
New York	2,003	1,957
Boston	36	145
Philadelphia	790	775
Baltimore	1,127	959
Galveston	1,475	1,500
New Orleans	1,489	1,276
Newport News	186	618
Total ports	7,106	7,232
Lakes	4,526	2,506
Total afloat	4,526	2,506
Total American	30,153	26,439
Last year	46,698	43,378

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS.

(By Cable Tuesday, May 4.)

France—Where planting and cultivation was possible, crop for both winter and spring looks well.

United Kingdom—Weather generally unfavorable for best development. Occasional complaints are heard, but on the whole the outlook is fair.

Russia—Outlook for winter and spring crops mostly favorable on a reduced acreage. Reports are coming to hand confirming wheat stocks at Southern forts small.

Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece—Weather favorable and crop outlook good.

India—Weather favorable. Harvesting about finished. Supplies are large. Offers free, but prices very high.

New Mill at Fergus Falls, Minn.

Contract was let last week to The Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa., through its Kansas City manager, S. H. Stolzfus, for a 500-bbl. mill by the Red River Milling Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. The new mill building will be of fireproof construction, concrete throughout. Machinery will be of latest design, Wolf ball-bearing rolls and ball-bearing sifters being used throughout. A complete Wolf wheat washing system and corn mill is also included in the machinery equipment.

The new plant will replace the mill burned down several months ago. It will be completed in time to handle the first spring wheat movement.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

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New York, N. Y.

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The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., May 3, 1915.

Business in flour was very light the past week, partly due to the irregular trend in wheat markets. The trade throughout the state has lost confidence in prices and has withdrawn from the market except for supplies when stocks are exhausted. Prices quoted by mills fluctuated within a 25c per bbl. range the past week. Closing values were practically unchanged from the quotations of a week ago.

Bakers as a whole who buy in carlots have most of their old wheat flour supplies contracted for. Spring wheat mills are booking bakers for deferred movement into August on basis of $7.50 per bbl. in jutes delivered. Kansas mills are asking up to $7.80 per bbl for high patents, shipment within 30 days. Few Southwestern mills are willing to accept any business for more than 30 days, and there are practically none who will take any business for more than 60-day movement. This is working to the disadvantage of Southwestern mills.

Local Iowa mills are running on average of less than 10 hours. Quite a few mills in the state are shut down, having enough flour in warehouses to take care of their l. c. l. business and reporting nothing doing in the carlot line. A few of the larger mills are running an average of 18 hours. Iowa mill prices are in line with those of Kansas and the Northwest.

Bran weakened somewhat, closing at about $1 per ton lower than a week ago. Standard middlings and fancy white middlings were not as weak as bran, closing only about 50c lower. Bran is now held at a range of $25.50 to $27 per ton in 100-lb. bags. Standard middlings or shorts are selling at $29.50 per ton more than bran, while fancy white middlings are selling at $30 per ton in mixed cars, no straight cars of this feed being available in the state.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.80; straight, $7.30@7.70; fancy clear, $6.20@6.50; second clear, $5.70@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.90@8.25; standard patent, $7.50@7.85; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25.50@27 per ton; standard middlings, $28@29.50; flour middlings, $30@31.

IOWA NOTES.

Wheat is not moving in any volume in the state. The smaller mills in Iowa report that they are getting enough grain from farmers to operate their plants, but the larger mills are shipping in. Reports from mills indicate that there will be an unusually small carryover of wheat in the state this year. The high prices are proving attractive to farmers and they are marketing the grain. The new crop outlook is another factor that is making farmers sell their grain.

Unusually favorable weather prevailed throughout Iowa during the past week. Part of the winter wheat section had good rains. The growing wheat plants are making good headway and are in excellent condition. It is the general opinion in the state that the May report on Iowa conditions will show a gain of three to five per cent in the winter wheat stand. Everything has been unusually auspicious during the month just closed. The ground contains an ample supply of moisture and with the mild growing temperatures the plant is almost at normal height for this period of the year.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1915.

A great many cars of new Kansas flour have been sold this week in the towns outside of the large cities for July and August shipment, and at figures about 50c above what they are offering September flour for. The spring wheat mills are offering new wheat flour at about the same as the Kansas mills are offering for September and October shipment, but as yet have heard of no sales. A great many Kansas and spring mills refuse to quote on new wheat flour.

The spring wheat mills have done a good business in sales for old wheat flour for quick shipment, and all are asking about the same figures. This also applies to the Kansas prices. The Kansas mills are trying to push old wheat flour on the market, but very little is being sold. It is about as high as spring wheat flour and the trade here will always take spring flour when the price is about the same.

We have had plenty of rain this week, and outside of a few fields that are being plowed up the growing wheat looks fine. Well set and very thickly covered.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood)—$7.50@8.05; straight, $7.25@7.75; clear, $6.90@7.20; low grade, in jute, $4.80@5.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.25@7.60; straight, $7.05@7.25; clear, $6.75@7.05; extra, $6.30@6.45.

Kansas Patent (jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$7.50@7.75; straight, $7.20@7.50; clear, $6.20@6.70.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$6.25@6.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $6.25@$6.50.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $33.25@34.50; flour middlings, $32.50@33.75; standard middlings, $28.50@29.50; bran, $27.25@28.25; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $32.25@32.75; bran, $30.25@31.75; winter middlings, bulk, $32@32.50; bran, $27.75@28.50.

Notes.

A feed chopper breaking in the Held Bros. mill, at Fishing Creek, killed Henry Held and hurt George Held very badly.

J. B. Nicholson, of Topeka, Kan., and A. C. Bernet, of St. Louis, Mo., were here during the week.

The mills are asking for new wheat flour about $1 a bbl. under old wheat prices for both Kansas and spring flours on patent and straight.

Henry Sherman, Sr., of the Sherman Baking Co., of Butler, Pa., died aged 68 years. He was one of the pioneer bakers of western Pennsylvania.

L. Deetjen, of the Manheim Milling Co., of Manheim, Pa., leaves today for a six weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast, stopping in Milwaukee on the way out.

Work has been commenced on the new flour mill of the Great Northern Flour Mills Co., at St. Cloud, Minn. Including a rye and feed plant, the cost of construction will be about $60,000.

Farmers' Grain Co., La Hogue, Ill., has incorporated with capital of $10,000. Incorporators are Louis Kraft, Jr., W. T. Moore, R. M. Pollock.

The Cando Elevator Co. will built a new 100-bbl. mill at Cando, N. D. The building material and the machinery equipment has been ordered.

H Otis Hart has purchased the C. Lewis Dunlap flour and feed store at Creston, Ia. He has already taken possession.

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AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

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Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

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The Most Direct Route

The Quickest and the Best to the Millers' Mass Convention at Toledo, Ohio June 2, 3 & 4, 1915

The "St. Louis Millers' Club" will use this Route to the Annual Federation Meeting.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1915.

It cannot be said that the flour trade in Chicago has shown any material improvement for the past week. The domestic flour trade finally reached a point of depleted supplies that necessitated some show of interest in the market. The strong position of the wheat market has been so impressive to bakers and jobbers that very little was to be expected in the way of cheaper quotations for old crop supplies. Millers have been holding firm on their quotations. There was some fair business placed the last few days, although some complaints were heard regarding prices. Nevertheless the cash wheat strength did not permit much shading of prices.

There is no incentive for the flour trade to take on more flour than is absolutely necessary to meet nearby needs. Old crop flour prices are high and the smallness of reserves has resulted in a somewhat strained market position. The new crop is not so far off but that it will soon be an influence in making prices, and, while new crop futures are high, as new crop futures go, still the discount relative to May wheat insures, in a way, some readjustment of wheat prices as soon as the May contract is out of the way, and the trade are apparently waiting on that readjustment before showing any really active interest in the market.

Southwestern mills made some very large sales of patent flour to some of the larger Chicago buyers during the week, who have been withholding purchases for 60 days or more. With the increased production of the Southwestern mills, due to receipts of new orders and freer shipping directions on old orders, their offerings of clears were more liberal, but they have had no difficulty in disposing of this grade, as it is in good demand. Southwestern patents are being sold in this market for 60 to 90 days' shipment, but clears for immediate shipment only. Second clears are offered freely and are bringing good values.

The business of Northwestern mills has shown a slight improvement, and a further increase is looked for this coming week, as a number were running on Sunday. Some new sales have been reported at very good prices and it appears as though they will have a pretty steady run for the next 30 days. The Northwest is not offering clears as freely as the Southwest, due to the fact that so many mills in the Northwest are sold ahead on this grade. This is also true of second clears.

The rye market is very stagnant, and practically no business has been transacted. What few sales there were specified immediate shipment. There is no demand for patent white rye, and buyers have been dictating the selling price of this grade. However, it is the consensus of opinion that stocks of white rye are very low and that we will see a radical improvement in the inquiry for this grade in the near future. Dark rye has been considerably easier for the week, with a good demand.

Soft winter wheat flours are being offered very freely on the Chicago market, but apparently no one is interested in soft wheat products at this time. On account of the very favorable outlook for the winter wheat crop, the buyers do not feel disposed to make further purchases of soft wheat flour. Some rather discouraging news is anticipated from the soft wheat territory very shortly, which it is believed will have a tendency to bring some new buyers into the market, as stocks of this commodity are known to be rather light. The cracker manufacturers report a very good business and substantial sales are looked for in this direction just as soon as present bookings are completed.

Durum products have been extremely weak lately. The higher grades of durum patent are again out of line with spring wheat flours of similar quality, and as long as this condition prevails not much can be hoped for in the way of sales on durum products. However, the differential between spring and durum wheat has been decreasing, and undoubtedly they will soon be on the same basis again, when it is expected some good round lots of durum will be sold. There is no demand for durum semolinas, only an occasional car being bought by the macaroni manufacturers.

The city family business has been rather light for the week. There has been a decrease in price on this grade, although the market really does not justify the decline, but, as the buyers did not look with favor upon the high prices, the sellers conceded a point in order to stimulate sales, but this has apparently not acted as an inducement to purchase, as sales on family flours were very small.

The city bakery trade has also been very disappointing, although there have been moderately good inquiries for first clear and some good sales. However, there is a steady demand for all bakers' flours, and, while no appreciable sales were made, the small bakers are making purchases and are paying full market values.

Sharply higher prices have ruled for mill feed this week. The principal reasons for the advances were the fact that many of the mills of the country are still closed down because of a dull flour market, coupled with poor pasturage in some sections of the country where drouth has existed for quite a period.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8.10@8.30; standard patent (basis jute), $7.35@7.75; first clear (basis jute), $6.30@6.80; second clear (basis jute), $4.80@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.25@7.50; straight, $7@7.25; clear, $6.10@6.50; low grade, $4.50@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.40; straight, $6.80@7; clear, $6.25@6.50; low grade, $4.75@5.10.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Springwheat bran, $23@23.25; middlings, $25.50@25.75; red dog, $31@31.25.

Rye Flour (in jute—White, $6.30@6.50; dark, $5.20@5.70; blended rye, $5.60@6.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.80@7; straight, $6.60@6.80.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Stephen H. Jones, of Duluth, Minn., was a Chicago visitor during the week and predicted a shortage of old wheat in the Northwest for delivery on maturing contracts.

The Armour Grain Co. entertained its country elevator managers one day during the week. They took in a ball game, then dinner at the Blackstone Hotel and the theater at the Garrick in the evening.

The news of the death of John Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, was received in Chicago with profound regret. Mr. Ismert was very well known and highly esteemed by the milling and grain trade here.

A session of about 30 of the leading independent cracker manufacturers having factories in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa was held at the Auditorium Hotel, in Chicago, recently, for the purpose of going over trade conditions in the Central states.

The Roy H. Jones Co., of Monticello, Ill., is replacing the old elevator which collapsed last winter with a $20,000 building. The new house will have a concrete foundation, hopper bottom bins, etc., and will be one of the most up-to-date elevators in this section.

Among the out-of-town millers who were present at the Millers' National Insurance Co. and the Millers' Casualty Insurance meeting were Harry Helm, Minneapolis; H. B. Sparks, Alton, Ill.; Samuel Plant, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph LeComte, Lexington, Ky., and Robert Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.

The Public Utilities Commission will be asked to appoint a country grain inspector for Sangamon County, Ill., the request coming from the Board of Supervisors. This inspector will be expected to "inspect the grain in all elevators and cribs before it is shipped to the market" and get his pay from the state.

Benjamin Koral, assistant buyer of flour and cereal products for McNeil & Higgins, the wholesale grocers and flour merchants here, has severed his connection to engage in business as a flour broker and mill agent. Mr. Koral will have his office in the States Building, Chicago. He should be successful in his new venture, in view of his close association with the wholesale flour trade.

The officials of the Chicago Board of Trade have asked the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois to change the spring wheat rules so as to provide for the admixture of velvet chaff wheat not to exceed 15 per cent, and that the ruling take effect Oct. 1, so that under the rules wheat containing velvet chaff will be deliverable on December contracts.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 3, 1915.

The flour trade has picked up in a small way, but there is not enough business to make a satisfactory volume with any of the mills, and they are not, as a rule, running more than half time. The usual statement is made by buyers that they are looking for lower prices and they are taking just enough flour to last them for the time being. Inquiry for export flour has declined with the rise that has lately occurred in prices, and few orders are being received. New crop prices are being quoted by some Northwestern mills and the figures seem very low. A fair amount of trade is said to have been done in this line with bakers. Flour prices are unchanged from a week ago.

The sale of bran and middlings has been growing during the past week, and, on account of comparatively light supplies, the quotations have been holding quite firm. Nevertheless resellers have season bran to offer at reduced figures and are cutting into the profits of millers to some extent. Little red dog flour is to be had at present. Gluten feed is in fair demand and prices are unchanged.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50 in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@8.25 in wood; pastry, $7.75@8; low grade, $5.75.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; standard middlings, $27; red dog flour, $32; oil meal, $30; gluten feed, $26.50.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 3, 1915

Kansas City and Missouri river millers made larger sales of corn goods to Southern markets the past week than for some time. Total volume of business booked was about 80 per cent of full time output of mills. Most of the trade with the South is on a basis of prompt shipment, but Southern jobbers are optimistic over the situation and are somewhat bullish as to the future trend of prices. For this reason they are purchasing rather heavily, and wherever mills will sell on a deferred shipping basis, jobbers are taking advantage of it.

Corn goods are about five to ten cents lower for the week. Kansas City and Missouri river millers sold standard corn meal in 24s cotton at $3.10 to $3.15 per bbl. net, 30 day movement, f. o. b. this market. Cream meal is held at 15 to 20c more than standard. Most of the trade with the South is for mixed cars of cream and standard meal.

Local mills are not doing much in the Southeast. As they have been out of line most of this crop year they are making no attempts to go down in the Southeast at this time, except on chop. Most of the business of Kansas City mills the past week was with Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. A small volume was done with Alabama. Nearby states were fair buyers of meal and chop in mixed cars.

An active demand prevails on chop. One Kansas City miller made several large sales of chop to Pensacola and Jacksonville, Fla., the past week, the first sales made in that section on this crop. Other Southeastern states are buying from Missouri river mills.

No. 2 yellow chop is quoted at $1.45 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags. No. 2 mixed is one to two cents per 100 lower than yellow, while No. 3 mixed can be bought around $1.40 to $1.41 per 100 lbs.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.30 per bbl.; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.41@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

New York, May 3, 1915.

There was no change in prices of corn goods during the week and only a moderate demand was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.70@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $2.15. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 4, 1915.

The corn products market has held firm during the week, the chief strength having been in hominy, which is up 25c. Demand for it has been on a fair basis, with other feeds in rather light demand. Everything seems to be wanted for quick shipment, showing that stocks are low. The last elevator report shows that the amount of corn in store is 2,158,659, a doubling up from the privious week, when the amount was 1,011,410 bu., with only 386,173 a year ago.

Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.75 per ton; corn feed meal, $30; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1915.

Corn products have ruled generally steady the past week, though there was some decline in corn, which was quoted at 84 to 85 cents. Corn meal was a shade higher at local mills, with fair demand. Bolted meal was quoted $1.90 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits were quoted $2 per bag.

Cincinnati, O., May 2, 1915.

Corn products displayed an easier tone this week, as a result of the decline of 1½ cents in cash corn prices. The corn meal and chop prices broke five to ten cents. The reduction in prices tended to create a better inquiry for the better grades. The southern points principally were leading factors. The local buyers, while taking hold on a larger scale, are not buying as freely as southern points. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 142 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, $1.50@1.55.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1915.

Corn products were steady last week, with trade about on a par with the preceding week. Quotations were unchanged. Meal was largely influenced by cash corn movement, which showed a steady range in the early week, but later eased off. Regular trade sources were the best buyers and there was little if any business contracted for future shipment. Dealers say conditions in the market are healthy and look for no pronounced setback in prices. Southern trade was moderate. Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b. wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 3, 1915.

This section has had good rains which came just in time to save the oat crop which was drying up for want of moisture. Cotton and corn were also in need of rain and both farmers and merchants are feeling more like buying goods now.

The demand for flour continues somewhat below normal for this season, but jobbers' stocks are getting low and carlots are being bought as needed. Buyers are afraid of the market, believing that lower prices will be in order as the new crop harvest draws near and therefore are very cautious in buying.

There is quite a large demand for corn meal and this demand will continue for several months to be heavy as practically no contracts were sold here for future delivery this year.

Feed oats are active, but there is very small demand for corn; ground feeds are more in demand, but feeders seem to prefer oats this season to either ground feed or corn.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. basis, fancy patent, $7.65@$7.75; standard patent, $7.35 to $7.50; standard bolted corn meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.75.

Notes.

Mr. Daniel Kopp, manager, Rockport Milling Co., has been to several points in the Southeast in the interest of his firm and was in Selma this week. Mr. Kopp thinks that there will soon be a much better demand for flour, i. e., when buyers realize that the new crop harvest does not necessarily mean lower prices.

Mr. A. R. Mims, Alabama representative for the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., visited Selma this week in the interest of his mill. Mr. Mims reports very poor demand for flour in his territory at this time, but says jobbers' stocks are low and he thinks the demand will soon be better.

John Dobbs has purchased the elevator and coal business of H. A. Alexander at Beatrice, Neb.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1915.

There was at times a tendency to easier prices in the flour market during the past week, but as a net result there was little change. Many contracts were cleaned up May 1, and dealers report increased interest among buyers, who are purchasing for immediate demands. The volume of trade was about equal to the output, with the mills running around 50 per cent of capacity. Business in the export line was reported quiet. Commission men handling flour reported better demand, with prices about steady to a shade firmer. Wheat is quoted $1.52 to $1.54. There is no disposition shown on the part of buyers to buy ahead, but they are taking only sufficient quantities for their needs, and, as they have light stocks, they have to come into the market for carlots frequently.

The general tone of mill feed is about steady, with the demand absorbing the output in satisfactory manner.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.50; standard, $7.30; family, $7.20; low grade, $6.75; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.20@7.40 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.50@7.90.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $27@28 per ton; middlings, $30@31 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville on May 1 amounted to 47,000 bbls., against 45,800 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 276 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks of grain May 1 were: Wheat, 230,000 bus.; corn, 249,500 bus.; oats, 192,000 bus.

The Farmers' Elevator and Storage Co., at Springfield, Tenn., has been granted a charter of incorporation. J. W. Porter is head of the enterprise, the purpose of which is to conduct a co-operative business for the benefit of farmers.

The delegation of local grain men and representatives of railroads who went to Washington to get a hearing in the Nashville grain reshipping case before the Interstate Commerce Commission have returned. The local interests are endeavoring to get a rehearing on the fourth clause, the question involved being whether reshipping is a violation of the law under the fourth section of the Hepburn law. Action was not taken by the commission.

Calvert Milling Co., Calvert, Ky., has incorporated with capital of $3,500. Incorporators are W. H. Bouland, J. H. Lee, G. L. Broune, R. E. Lytle.

The Murray Grain & Elevator Co., Isantha, Mo., incorporated with capital of $25,000. Incorporators are C. M. Murray, S. S. Potter, Frederick Murray.

Farmers' Elevator & Supply Co., Whiting, Kan., has incorporated with capital of $8,000.

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All kinds of Feed

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Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write

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Compare our Variety—also prices with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
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Hard and Soft Wheat Millfeeds
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Standard Corn Meal
Hominy Grits
Package and Carton Goods
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Cracked Corn
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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1915.

The wheat market here has seen little change during the past week. No. 2 hard and turkey are now on a parity for the first time this season, both closing today at $1.57. While receipts are a little better, they are still light. Fifty-seven cars were in today, as against 29 a year ago. Rye is a trifle higher, closing at $1.10.

Flour quotations are unchanged and business is reported dull, many mills running but part time. Collections are slow and the miller can look for little profit for the immediate future, as only domestic business is in evidence, there being an entire absence of export and with but few Eastern and Southern transactions.

Quotations for best patents in cotton range from $7.80 to $8 per bbl., with the exception of Omaha and vicinity, where quotations are on at $7.50 to $7.60 basis.

In mill feed both offerings and demand are light and jobbers here say that millers' views are out of line, they asking around $24 for bran and around $29 for shorts, while jobbers are not disposed to offer over $22.80 to $23 for bran and $26 to $27 for shorts. Interior mills are asking at mill door and in mixed carlots: Bran, $25; shorts, $28 to $29.

Good rains fell over most of Nebraska Friday night, the heaviest precipitation being in territory immediately adjacent to Omaha. In some localities, especially in the southeastern part, the fall was over one inch.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Farmers near Minden, Neb., are being interested in a proposition to rebuild the Minden Flour Mills, which were destroyed by fire several weeks ago.

Nielson & Riley have purchased the plant of the Rushville Roller Mills, Rushville, Neb., last week from F. D. Burke & Son. The new owners will do a little repair work on the plant and place it in operation.

The mill dam of J. Skrdla & Sons, Atkinson, Neb., was destroyed by the recent flood. The owners will replace the dam with a concrete structure. Work will start as soon as the river returns to normal stage.

H. G. Hellemsick, cashier of the Harvard State Bank, filed articles of incorporation of the Harvard Union Elevator Co. with the Secretary of State today. The company has a capital of $25,000 and is backed by the Farmers' Union.

The Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus, Neb., will move its warehouse from the Union Pacific right-of-way to a portion of its own land and will enlarge the building. Plans to install new machinery are being considered by Paul Jaeggi, manager.

Kenneth N. Bailey is traveling for the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. in the South Platte district of Nebraska, taking the place of the late Charles Lewis. Mr. Bailey has been in the employ of the Bemis company for several years in the Omaha plant.

The North Bend Milling Co., North Bend, Neb., has started work on remodeling its power plant. A building 28 by 38 feet will be erected to house a new Murray Corliss engine and boiler, which will generate 75 horse power. Improvement work will be completed by the middle of June in time to handle the new crop.

Incorporation papers for the Casco Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., have been filed by John A. Cavers, Chester D. Sturtevant and James A. Bender, all grain men of Omaha. The company is capitalized at $20,000 and will manufacture and sell cereal products. A plant will be erected and specialty breakfast food will be made.

Ernst Meyer, operating mills at Superior and Oak, Neb., plans to install an electric light plant at his Oak mill and furnish power and electric light to four towns, Oak, Davenport, Ruskin and Edgar, Neb. Mr. Meyer says that he will install a generating plant at his Oak mill and will use it in connection with his water power.

Secretary John E. Burger, of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, lost his father, T. R. Burgner, by death at Greason, Pa., April 26. He was 77 years old. The senior Mr. Burgner was an old-time miller and had operated several different mills in Pennsylvania. However, several years previous to his death he gave up active milling because of his age.

The mill at Marysville, Neb., burned down last week, being a total loss. It was only partly covered by insurance. It had a capacity of 50 bbls.

Winter wheat in Nebraska was never in better condition. Ideal weather prevailed throughout the state during the past week and wheat is making rapid growth. Millers say that the plant ought to grow an inch a day under the present auspicious weather conditions. Throughout the state there is reported an ample supply of moisture and good growing temperatures. Everything appears ideal at this time for a bumper crop. Should the present condition be maintained, Nebraska millers believe that the state will raise a crop of 70,000,000 bus.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Inquiry is being made by the New York State Millers' Association as to the rate of insurance charged against the different mills of the state under the workmen's compensation law, and replies from a large number of millers have been received by Secretary Fred E. Pond. It is the opinion of the association members that the rate charged is excessive, and it is hoped that a reduction can be secured.

Recent visitors to the Corn Exchange included the following: T. Sellmayer, Chicago; A. L. Huneker, Toledo; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; William Enterline, Big Run, Pa.; W. G. Gage, Fulton, N. Y.; George Chesbro, Attica; W. H. Small, Evansville, Ind.; E. M. Gallup, Chicago; W. B. Foresman, Lafayette, Ind.; A. C. Saxer, St. Louis.

J. S. Terry, manager of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., has been spending a short time in Syracuse on business.

T. S. Banks, manager of the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co.'s office here, has returned from a business trip to the eastern part of the state.

The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Jamestown, N. Y., on July 16 and 17. It will be the first anniversary of this growing association, which has already been the forerunner of a number of other organizations which are going on a cash basis.

The Nowak Milling Corporation filed papers here last week, with capital of $200,000. It will do a general milling business in feeds, succeeding the firm of A. Nowak & Son. The directors are Albert, May and Maxwell M. Nowak.

E. M. Johnson, one of the chief stockholders and general manager of the Acme Milling Co., Olean, N. Y., died a few days ago at Battle Creek, Mich., aged 71 years. He had been prominent in milling and other business lines in Olean for 40 years.

The first flour cargoes of the present navigation season arrived here last week, and from now on receipts are expected to be of good size.

A new flour mill is proposed for Barling, Ark., by Andrew Geheb and others.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY,
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FLOUR

A Milling Potpourri.

THE ancient art of milling was a very simple feat, of grinding grain between two stones and making flour from wheat. The farmer drove his team to town and a pleasant time he found, in chatting with the miller until his wheat was ground. He gladly paid the usual toll, for as the poets sing, the miller was a good old soul, though he didn't know a thing. About the chemical divisions of the mighty grain of wheat, or the various "whys" and "wherefores" that made it good to eat. He hadn't time to investigate, for the mill ran every hour, and kept him much too busy, so he simply called it "FLOUR."

But science and inventions and experiments galore, have taught the miller many things he didn't know before. Of carbohydrates, fiber, ash and proteins in the grains, until the art of milling has become a work of brains. No longer can he call it "Flour" and make a getaway, but must furnish an analysis in a bold and scientific way. All signed, sealed and properly sworn to by a high-brow chemist chap, that it's simply unsurpassable for cakes or bread or pap. He has to call his product either "Patent," "Straight" or "Clear," and decorate it with a brand that is pleasing to the ear. And well and ably demonstrate to either peasant, priest or king, why the eating of his product is a most desirable thing.

Thus the miller pays his toll to Science High and Mighty, and the public gets assurance that his product is alrighty. And though we bow and scrape before this marvelous new found power, the fact is still remaining that the product's simply "FLOUR."

W.W. W.

La Marche & Gorges will build a new feed mill at New London, Wis., on the site of the old Excelsior Mills, which burned last winter. The building will be 50x70 and the best of equipment will be installed.

The roof was blown from the building of the Graham Mill and Elevator Co., of Graham, Tex., by a windstorm of cyclonic proportions. The machinery and stock of flour were damaged.

The Lynnville Mill and Elevator Co., of Decatur, Ala., will rebuild its plant, which burned a short time ago, with a better mill which will cost about $75,000.

It is expected that the flour mill at Temple, Tex., formerly operated by the Werkheiser-Polk Co., will be operated by a new company to be organized for that purpose.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new concrete elevator for the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., of Coffeyville, Kan. The total capacity will be 350,000 bus.

The warehouse of the Carpenter-Johnson Flour Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was damaged by fire, with an estimated loss of several thousand dollars.

The Oklahoma Feed Milling Co. has been incorporated at Oklahoma City with a capital stock of $20,000.

C. E. Tilmon, of Moseley, Ark., plans to build a flour mill at Dardanelle, Ark. There is a larger acreage of wheat there and prospects are good.

The Kell Milling Co., of Vernon, Tex., will increase the capacity of the mill from 250 to 500 bbls. daily and increase the elevator capacity.

It is proposed to continue the operation of the Richmond Elevator Co., of Richmond, Mich., which has had some financial difficulties recently.

The International Mill and Elevator Co., of Sterling, Kan., are building two new steel tanks for wheat storage, to hold 30,000 bus.

E. A. Twist and R. E. Gerow will build a new flour mill at Meade, Kan., in time for grinding the new wheat crop.

A new grain elevator is planned at Muscatine, Ia., by the Merchants' Elevator Co., of Minneapolis.

The Bolin-Hall Grain Co., of Liberal, Kan., have located their general office at Hutchinson, Kan.

Ecke Bros. have purchased the grain and milling business of George Fancher at Dodgeville, Wis.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Canton, Kan., is building a new elevator.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., May 3, 1915.

The past week does not show much improvement. While some mills are reporting good sales, others report they had a good many inquiries but not much business. The merchants throughout the country are taking on a little flour. Reports are coming in of offers for July shipment flour, but they are out of line. Good Kansas patents are bringing around $7.60, basis Kansas City rate points. Mills are not buying much wheat, just enough to cover their sales. Most of the wheat coming into Wichita and being bought out of here either goes for export or to Chicago or Minneapolis. Export bids were as high as $1.66. The farmers are getting from $1.45 to $1.48 for their wheat and there has been quite a good movement, despite the fact that they have been working in the fields planting corn. All grain men and millers predict that $1.50 to the farmer will bring out nearly all of the wheat remaining in first hands.

Feed continues in fairly good demand. Mills have been selling their feed in mixed cars and have been able to get around $1.30 for bran, basis Kansas City rate points. Shorts are in equally good demand and bring from $1.45 to $1.55.

Crop Conditions.

The past week has been another ideal week for the wheat. Good rains have fallen over practically all the southern half of the state, and all report the wheat to be in excellent condition.

Notes.

Receipts in Wichita for April broke all previous records for the month. There were 783 cars, against 531 a year ago. This is 252 cars more than was received during the month of March.

The advance in rates from Kansas to California terminals and intermediate points to 75c a hundred was effective April 30. Unless the Kansas mills are able to get a cheaper rate into California it will practically eliminate them from this business.

Fred F. Burns, who has been manager of the Border Queen Milling Co., at Caldwell, has moved to Hutchinson and will be with the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co. Bruce F. Young, son of L. B. Young, of the Kansas Grain Co., who is also interested in several mills in Kansas, is now manager of the Border Queen Milling Co.

C. B. Warkentin, of the Newton Mill and Elevator Co., Newton, was in Wichita last week. He reports the wheat to be in the finest condition he has ever seen it, and is expecting around 159,000,000 or over. The flour conditions are very quiet, but in the last three weeks have shown a gradual improvement from the past month.

Nothing definite has been heard from the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture at Oklahoma City in regard to their attitude in regard to screenings in feed. This will practically eliminate all Kansas millers, as well as all interstate millers, from shipping feed into Oklahoma, because if they comply with the Oklahoma department's rules they would be liable under the federal law.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, has just returned from Omaha, where he attended the annual meeting of Nebraska millers. Mr. Topping stated that he had never seen wheat looking better. He has traveled over practically all the state, and the wheat is in better condition than at this time last year. Mr. Topping has placed Kansas as raising 170,000,000 bus, and so far his prediction is leading, as the majority are around 155,000,000 bus.

New York

New York, May 3, 1915.

With mills holding rather firm on prices and the trade not disposed to make purchases at prices asked, the past week proved to be a decidedly slow one for new business. The trade were making offers quitely freely, but in practically all instances they were too far out of line for mills to consider. When buyers found it was not possible to get anything at their ideas of prices they simply kept out of the market. The trade has been watching the development of the new crop very closely, and they feel confident that if the present brilliant outlook is maintained much longer prices even for old wheat flour will be materially affected and a lower level will shortly take place. The jobbing trade report that, while new business with the retail bakers has been very slow during the past several weeks, on the other hand deliveries on old contracts have been rather heavy, and this condition would indicate that it will not be long before there will be a good inquiry from the retail baking trade, which will naturally be reflected in increased sales by mills to jobbers.

The wholesale bakery trade appears to be fairly well supplied at the present time, although it is not believed any of them are booked much beyond 30 to 60 days. Therefore, taking the situation as a whole, it seems quite probable that there must be some fairly good business developed within the very near future.

Spring patents were held at $7.40 to $7.65 in jutes for May-June shipment, and a few scattered cars, where the trade found it necessary to purchase certain brands, were turned over at $7.40 to $7.50 jjute. There were offers in quite a large volume given the mill agents here during the week at $7.25 jute for 60 days' shipment, but it is quite apparent that none of the mills saw fit to take the business at this figure.

Kansas straights were held at $7.15 to $7.35 in jutes and a very moderate business was booked at the lower figure. As the price of Kansas straight is now holding considerably under that of spring patent, it is quite likely that when buying starts up again there will be somewhat of an increase in the sales of Southwestern flour.

There was a fair demand in evidence again this week for spring clear and mills were not offering to any great extent. Prices were quoted at $7 to $7.15 in barrels. Kansas clears were held at $6.85 to $7.10 in sacks, and a few sales were consummated at the lower figure. Mills seemed to be offering a little more freely than they have been of late.

Soft winter wheat flours were nominally unchanged in prices, and business on same was absolutely quiet. Straights were held at $6.85 to $7.10 in bbls.

Prices on mill feed were steadily held at the previous week's limits and demand on same was very slow. City bran in bulk was held at $26.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.70@7.90 in bbls.; straight, $7.50@7.60 in bbls.; clear, $7@7.15 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $6.75@7.10 in bbls.; clear, $6.60@6.85 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.60; straight, $7.15@7.35; clear, $6.85@7.10; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.25; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $31; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $26.50; 100-lb. sacks, $28; middlings, $26.50@34; red dog flour, $34.50.

Notes.

George W. Gardiner has been confined to his home with an attack of grip.

The office of the Raymond Hadley Corporation, which was formerly located at 116 Broad street, has been moved to the South Ferry Building, 42 Whitehall street.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: John W. Burk, of Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, O., and John Washburn, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

J. H. Sinnott will carry on the business of his father, whose death was recently announced, under the name of Thomas G. Sinnott's Son. Mr. John Sinnott has applied for membership on the New York Produce Echange.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn: E. Carlson, Parkers Prairie, Minn., hog-feeding trough; F. J. Cudney, Golden Valley, N. D., truss evener; H. B. Hamilton, Tulare, S. D., silo; C. McDowell, Sturgis, S. D., plow; E. Meyer, Morriss, Minn., tractor; G. F. Thomas, Minneapolis, Minn., evener coupler; F. White, Littlefork, Minn., seeder.

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whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

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Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 3, 1915.

The strained situation in alfalfa meal was not relieved to any extent during the past week. Prices continued to advance, with the available supply lighter than a week ago, if such a case were possible. Colorado mills are not operating at all, while Nebraska and Kansas are running very light. Shipments of meal to this market have been unusually light for the past eight weeks, which has caused a complete exhaustion of stocks in warehouses. A majority of the mixers in Eastern markets have been purchasing their needs of meal from hand to mouth and need new supplies badly, particularly to fill contracts of mixed feeds to move the first half of May.

Local jobbers say they could get almost any figure for meal if they had any to offer. Mixed feed manufacturers east of the Mississippi are very anxious to obtain carlots and are bidding up to $24 per ton or choice meal. Quotations on No. 1 and No. 2 are nominally on the same basis quoted a week ago, but local handlers say they would quote a $1 premium over last week's range on the two grades, which would make No. 1 worth around $22 and No. 2 about $21 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City.

The small amount of meal being made by mills in Kansas and Nebraska is moving out on old contracts. Kansas City and Omaha mixed feed makers are buying hay in their local markets and are grinding their own needs of meal. This is true partly of St. Louis, too, where the supplies of alfalfa hay are ample.

Illustrative of the condition of hay in Colorado are the receipts in Kansas City. Much alfalfa is arriving in Kansas City in a heated condition, indicating that the hay contained a large quantity of moisture when moved. This is rather unusual for this time of the year, but is not surprising when it is known that Colorado has had exceptionally moist weather for the past two months.

Mixed feed demand is brisk. A few manufacturers are selling all of their output to Southern and Southeastern trade. Kansas City mixers report only a moderate demand for feed in Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, the three largest buyers from this market. Several Omaha feed manufacturers are behind on orders. Their Southeastern trade reports a heavy demand from plantation owners, where plowing is active.

Grain mixed feeds are worth up to a top of $29 per ton in 100-lb bags. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted nominally unchanged from a week ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $23@23.50; No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, $20.50@21.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16.50; No. 1, $14@15.50; No. 2, $8@11; No. 3, $7@8; standard, $11@14.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Kansas City broke all records for a single month's receipts of hay in April, when that market received a total of 3,896 cars. This is more than double the amount received a year ago in April and represents the largest receipts for a single month in any market in the history of the commercial hay trade of the country. Prairie and alfalfa made up more than three-fourths of the total arrivals of hay. Prairie receipts for April were slightly larger than alfalfa.

The first export sale of hay to a foreign government was made by the Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, last week. It amounted to 1,000 tons, or about 50 cars. The sale was made to Great Britain and was made on a basis delivered New Orleans, where it will move to Britain. It was at first decided to ship the hay via Galveston, but because of the Texas quarantine against foot and mouth disease no hay can be shipped through that state. The Carlisle Commission Co. has figured with the different foreign governments involved in the war, but the sale of 50 cars of No. 1 alfalfa was the first to be effected. The price at which the sale was made has not been made public. All the hay will move within several weeks. It is expected that much more business will be done with the British and French governments in the next couple of months.

Great Britain and France have a shortage of available feedstuffs, and for this reason the hay trade in the Kansas City market is optimistic over future business. The two countries will need American hay, and so far in all negotiations they have shown a preference for alfalfa. The sale made by the Carlisle Commission Co. was for No. 1 alfalfa. Great Britain is now a large buyer of corn and oats, but has been rather slow in taking hay, because of the high ocean freight rates. But the necessity for hay is becoming so great that imports are needed to avoid a shortage. Canada is unable to export very much hay to Great Britain, because of her small surplus. So any demand for hay from Great Britain or France will have to be supplied by the United States, as we are the only ones that have any large surplus of hay for shipment abroad. The West has a large surplus of alfalfa, part of which may have to be carried over into the new crop unless a big foreign demand is developed.

Some attempts have been made by mixed feed manufacturers to sell foreign governments, but no business has resulted. On some of the vessels transporting horses to France and Great Britain a large part of the rations fed the animals was alfalfa grain mixed feeds. However, attempts to sell foreign governments alfalfa mixture has not been successful so far. Probably the biggest factor that has worked against such a demand has been the excessive ocean rates. With the present charges for ocean room, alfalfa feeds would cost a prohibitive tigure delivered Great Britain. The same is true, to a certain extent, on hay, so there is a likelihood that an outlet for alfalfa feeds in Great Britain and France may be developed soon as a result of the alfalfa hay sale. It is likely that nothing will be done in an export line in the alfalfa feed trade until after the new crop movement starts, because of the shortage of meal, but should the war last into the new crop several of the large mixed feed manufacturers plan to make an active campaign for export trade.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1915.

Alfalfa products continued firm to 25c higher last week. Demand was quite as urgent as in the preceding week, when previous high prices of the year were reached, and there was no indication that a reaction from the advance is in prospect. Mills are grinding lightly, and, owing to small supplies of good hay, choice meal is almost off the market. There was no choice hay offered here, but the lower grades were slower sale and draggy, without exerting an influence on alfalfa meal. Better pasturage has interfered with demand slightly in sections, as weather has been perfect, with the exception of the Atlantic states, where a considerable drouth has prevailed. This has increased to some extent the dairy needs, and even the Far West has been called on for supplies. Trade with the South and nearby territory was fairly active, but mostly with regular customers, and grinders are taking no chances on booking for later delivery. Sentiment still leans toward higher prices next month, when it is thought the pinch of exhausted feed supplies of all kinds, due to the influences of the war, will be the most severely felt. Alfalfa molasses meal products with and without grain were firm, along with meal. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $20 and No. 1 at $22.50; alfalfa meal with grain at $25@29.50; without grain, $21@22.50.

Cincinnati, O., May 2, 1915.

The fine, spring-like weather has tended to create better buying of all descriptions of alfalfa products. Most farmers throughout this section have been purchasing large lots for feed purposes. The good demand tended to lift prices 50 cents during the week. Grain mixed feed especially is in good request, and is moving in carlots to the Southern territory. Hay prices are 25 cents higher, as a result of light receipts. The total receipts amounted to 152 cars. Quotations of alfalfa products are: Grain mixed feed, $28.50@29.50; alfalfa meal, $29@30; molasses feed, $30@30.50.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., May 3, 1915.

Cash wheat prices continued their climb upward and millers declare that flour prices will likely be given a further increase. No change has taken place this week, however, but prices are up 75 cents within the past month. The old crop is being cleaned up fast, and, as the new crop will not begin to move until July 1, there is every possibility of a shortage.

Most buyers have little flour on hand, and have been bidding freely for fairly large lots. The winter wheat brands especially were in good request. Some 1,000-bbl. lot transactions were made during the week.

Rye flour prices were unchanged, but are firm. Buying is good, both locally and from outside points. There was especially a good demand for Northwestern blended flour. The cash rye market is a little higher, and the rye millers say prices will likely be lifted within a short time.

The lifting of the quarantine in Hamilton County has created a good demand for mill feed for feeding purposes. Bran was especially in good demand and advanced 50 to 75 cents a ton. Other grades are also selling well.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.15@7.45; fancy, $6.45@6.80; family, $6.20@6.30; extra, $6.05@6.15; low grade $5.80@5.95.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent $7.65@7.95; straight, $6.85@7.25; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.80@8.05; straiht, $7.40@7.65; clear, $6.10@6.55.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.60@6.75; city pure, $6.90@7; city blended, $6.60@6.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27@27.50; middlings, coarse, $29.50@30; fine, $30@31.

Notes.

Joseph Van Leunen, former president of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, who has been seriously ill, following a trip to California, was reported as much improved.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 23,872 bbls., compared with 22,872 bbls. last week and 21,982 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 20,010 bbls., compared with 19,982 bbls. last week and 18,877 bbls. a year ago.

The entertainment committee arranging for the convention of the Fraternity of Operative Millers' Association met at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday to plan for the raising of necessary funds. Progress was reported and the committee will continue to meet each week now until the convention is held.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
THE FEED OF THE HOUR
All animals love molasses. *They get fat on it, too.* It's a muscle builder. Cane Molasses Mixed Feeds are most palatable and economical.
We have storage for 7,000,000 gallons and operate about 300 tank cars. We offer service, quality and price.
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction. State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Shenandoah, Ia.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 75 to 200 bbl. Might accept second place in larger mill. Middle-aged, married, sober and reliable; 25 years' experience, both hard and soft wheat. Address Box 276, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a second miller of four years' experience. Can come on short notice and give best of reference as to character and ability. Address Box 274, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A successful miller, now in charge of a live, aggressive mill, who has an excellent knowledge of both the commercial and practical end of the business, wishes to hear from mill of 100 bbls. or over who can use as miller-manager a man who thoroughly understands how to go at it to make it pay. If your mill is not paying I believe I can help you. Prefer something where a working interest of some kind can be secured on easy terms. Address Box 275, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

WATER POWER MILL FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. mill, water and steam power, I-X-L 35-ft. wheel, new ball-bearing sifter, corn mill, three-story building and basement, wareroom, scales, several acres of land, 180-acre farm. Will sell together or separate. Plenty of wheat at door. Ready sale for all output of mill at door. Address Buchanan & Moore, Cane Hill, Ark.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—To settle an estate, would sell or trade for land modern flour mill, 100-bbl. capacity. Big opportunity for right party. Address Mrs. E. Cora Mansfield, Bonner Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Five double stands of Willford's rolls, 6x20 and 6x16", in good shape and looks like new. To move them at once, your choice at $50 per stand. C. C. Rasmussen & Son, Harlan, Iowa.

New Lehrack Business.

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, has obtained a contract from the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., for the erection of additional storage tanks with a capacity of 200,000 bus., which will give the mill a total of 350,000 bus. capacity at Salina. The Lehrack company has been at work for the past month on a 150,000-bu. house for the Shellabarger mill, and the contract for the addition is the result of the present brilliant wheat prospects in Kansas.

The Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan., has also let contract to the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co. for the erection of a two-story concrete warehouse, 24 by 90 feet. It will be fireproof throughout. The Lehrack company is now erecting a 50,000 bu. grain storage for this mill.

Otto J. Lehrack, president of the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., says that they are now actively engaged in building 1,000,000 bus. of concrete grain storage for six mills in Kansas and Missouri.

Penalty for Bleached Flour in North Carolina.

Effective July 1, 1915, the North Carolina state law provides that against each brand of bleached flour sold in that state there shall be paid $25 semi-annually, or $50 per annum against each brand.

When the federal law will recognize an act of a manufacturer, I would say no state law can interfere so far as an interstate transaction is involved. Flour manufactured in Missouri and sold in North Carolina is in interstate commerce from the time it left the Missouri mill until the last merchant who may ever handle it in North Carolina had disposed of it.

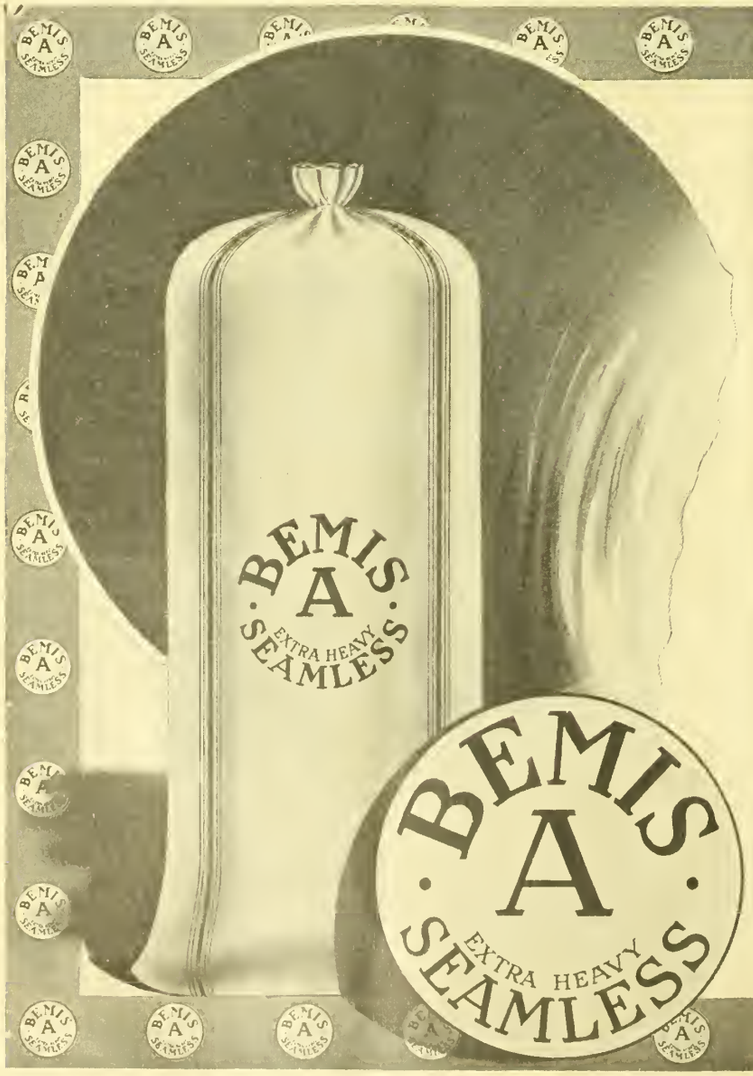
A state has something to say as to the manufacturer within the state whose products are sold within the state, unless the raw material came from without the state, but a state cannot assess and collect a tax on bleached flour solely upon the ground that it is bleached and that there is a state law against selling bleached flour. If the flour was bleached in another state and was shipped in accordance with a federal law, the state law is of no force.

Of course, the states do these things because millers, as individuals, cannot afford the expense of resistance, but that does not mean the state is within its rights.

W. H. MARSHALL,
Joplin, Mo.

Willow City Farmers' Elevator Co., Willow City, N. D., has incorporated with capital of $10,000. Incorporators are F. Schneider, F. E. Lazier, Nap Loiselle.

Farmers' Grain & Mercantile Co., Belmont, Kan., has incorporated with capital of $6,000.



BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

Electricity

In the air we breathe is an important factor in aging and whitening flour when stored a sufficient length of time. The same agent more concentrated, is the only successful means for aging and whitening flour as fast as it is made without injury to the product or to the health of those working in the mill.

The Alsop Electrical Process is the finishing touch to the art of flour making.

Exploited solely by

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

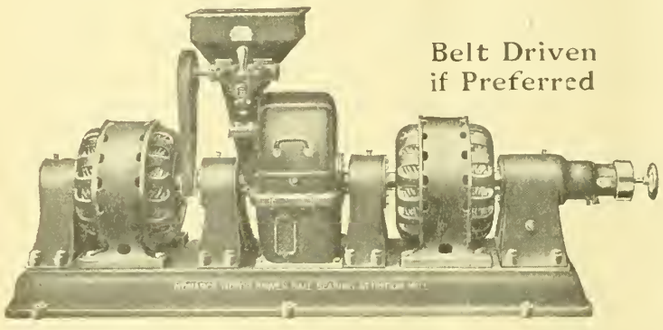
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARD IMPROVEMENTS

in milling methods and machinery, governs, to a great extent, the amount of interest you earn on your investment in the milling business

THE MONARCH BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

is insurance for the most profitable results in the milling of feed



Belt Driven if Preferred

Costs so little for upkeep that you wouldn't know you had it in your plant were it not for the attention it attracts through saving from 25 to 50% in power and 95% in lubrication expense.

It requires no tramming because it's built in tram and can't get out, thus insuring an absolutely uniform product with a minimum amount of attention.

Removes any necessity for losing time to replace burned out or dust ground bearings.

A Monarch on the pay roll is true economy.

Write for Catalog D No. 115.

MILL BUILDERS **SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.** MILL FURNISHERS

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box No. 322

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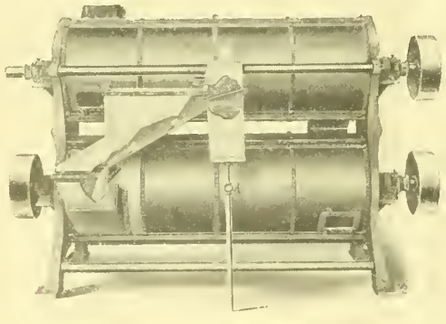

Every miller who feels the need of improving the quality of his flour should give serious consideration to the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier.

This is the machine which is establishing a world-wide record for toning up the milling qualities of grain —and *tone* in grain is what makes *quality* in flour.

Send for Bulletin No. 93.

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915 | Number Twenty-four

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It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
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Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

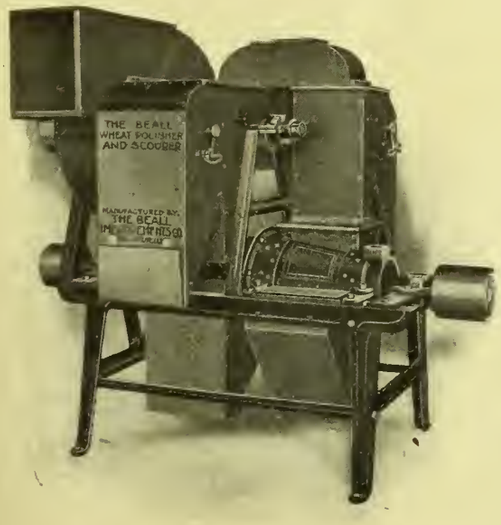
H. R. Williams

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienoed workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.
The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher

Beall
THE MARK OF QUALITY



IF you want a machine to scour and polish your wheat without breaking.

A machine that can be instantly adjusted to scour as hard or as light as you desire.

A machine that will wear for years without repairs.

You will at once send for a Beall wheat polisher on 30 days' trial.

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.

DECATUR, ILL.

Send for Our New Catalogue.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Reinforced Concrete

Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
Concordia, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Clyde Mill & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan.
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Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
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750 barrels daily capacity.

Red Star Mill and Elevator Co.,
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15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Mills and Elevators Designed and Constructed by

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co.

724-725 Gloyd Bldg.. Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

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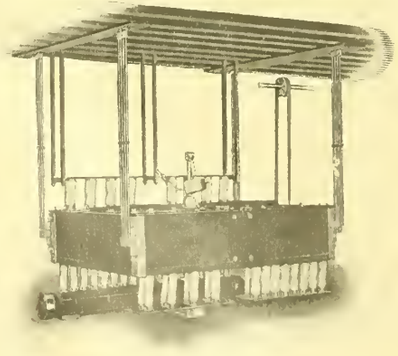

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MILL MACHINERY

Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

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Unique Ball Bearing Double Roller Mills

Southwestern Agents for
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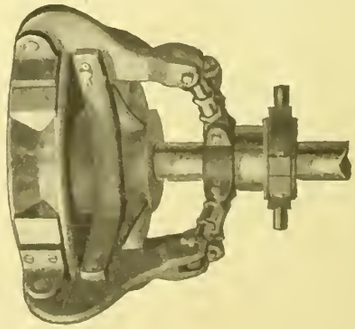
TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write for Free Booklet.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
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The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
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CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
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THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
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"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
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Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. *Kansas City, Mo.*

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr.. Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
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Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
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WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
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We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the Good Flour Comes from

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East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of High Grade Winter Wheat Flour

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

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Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

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Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

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Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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All Grades—Send Samples.

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Established 1890

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Use All Codes

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FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

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Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain

Any Quantity

BUCKWHEAT

For Milling Purposes

The Albert Dickinson Co.

Chicago

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator

WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

Grain Storage Tanks

of Hy-Rib Concrete

No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
Fireproof
Permanent

Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

Write for further information

Reinforced concrete tanks of Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

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Office, 204 Boston Building

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through

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F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONSIGN TO US--WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

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STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

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Low Grades and Strong First Clears

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Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

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for

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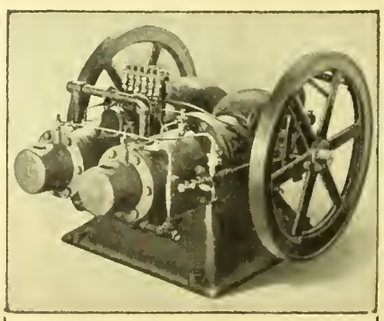

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Jacobson Semi-Diesel Oil Engine

for all kinds of work where small and medium powers are required

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Established 1903

Saratoga, Springs, N. Y.

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Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal

As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.

WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.

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NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Southern Trade in

FLOUR

Write to the live wire Commission Merchants

JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.

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WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop

Send Samples and Prices to

ERNEST WHEELER

The "Oats Specialist"

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

CHALLENGED—

Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.

Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.

It will please your customer. Ask

A. W. ESTABROOK

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

SALPHOS

(Patent Applied for)

The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

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PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR

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Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

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Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915. | Number Twenty-four

Bears Control Wheat

Lusitania Disaster and Favorable Crop Conditions Offset the Shortage of Supplies.

During the early part of last week wheat prices were fairly well sustained, despite extremely favorable crop prospects over both spring and winter wheat belts. Relatively strong cables and the dubious foreign situation offset the garden-like aspect of the growing areas, and sentiment was difficult to shake from the bull position in which it has been wedged by the European war.

On Thursday, however, weakness developed, and all the early strength of the period disappeared. The splendid rains over the entire Middle West silenced dry-weather talk, and traders in all markets were looking for a bearish government report. A sharp break developed on Friday, ranging from 1⅛ to 2⅛@¼, as compared with the final figures of the preceding day.

As a result of the Lusitania disaster and a very bearish construction placed on the government crop report, prices hit the skids on Saturday, July wheat closing 4c under Friday's finish. Liquidation was on an extensive scale, and support was lacking, except at the very low point of the range. Fears that reselling of export wheat will result from hampered ocean traffic was a factor in the break.

Germany's attitude toward shipping, respecting the laws of no country, is considered as essentially bearish on cereals. Regardless of what the foreign demand may be, if transportation is more seriously interfered with the movement abroad will be checked and ocean rates and insurance become so high that he traffic may be virtually suspended.

The government crop report showed an acreage on May 7 of 40,169,000 acres, which is 2.7 per cent, or 1,094,000 acres less than planted last winter, hut 4,161,000 acres more than harvested last year, viz., 36,008,000 acres. The condition on May 1 was 92.9 per cent and the indicated yield per acre 17.3 hu., which gives promise of a yield of 693,000,000 hu., or 1.2 per cent greater than in 1915. Spring plowing was 78.3 per cent completed and spring planting 65.3 per cent completed on May 1.

A large export business it is claimed in various quarters, is heing done right along, and stocks of old wheat are working to the vanishing point. The business with foreigners in the new corp months is probably the principal bull factor, as it indicates that exports with the fresh wheat will continue just where the old left off. This is making domestic consumers anxious about supplies, in spite of the expected record yield.

It is pointed out that there still remains some time before harvest, during which considerahle harm might develop. So ideal is the prospect, too, that any change which occurs must be for the worse, and even though no great injury is involved, the effect on sentiment must be reflected in a stiffening of prices. Crop experts have taken the field, and, while so far their efforts at "killing" have not been successful, they will doubtless unearth some gloom.

On the other hand, there is a substantial element in the trade which looks for a collapse in present prices. They hold that even an enormous export requirement cannot discount the high levels now obtaining and that any hearish news from Europe would result in the most radical downward movement in recent years. There is disposition to play safe, even on the part of typical speculators, and all commission houses continue to ask hig margins.

The recent moisture extended to the Northwest, West, Southwest, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio. These rains will have the effect of silencing for some time all dry-weather talk, besides working tremendous material good to the crop. Seeding in the domestic Northwest has been completed under mainly auspicious circumstances, and the last of the work of planting will he finished in Canada in a few days.

European markets failed adequately to respond to dips in this country, and on the whole the week's war developments were favorable to the buying side. The German and Austrian successes in the east indicate a prolonged war, and not very rapid progress was recorded in the attempt to penetrate the Dardanelles and release Russian wheat. Neither side is giving an inch, and for the first time in a month or more there was no peace talk.

Statistics were for the most part hullish. World's shipments for the week were 13,317,000 bus., against 15,660,000 bus. for the coresponding week and 9,248,000 bus. for the coresponding period a year ago. The on-passage statement showed an increase of ahout 500,000 hus. for the week, the total being 62,969,000 hus. The domestic visible supply decreased 3,714,000 bus. to 26,439,000 hus. ¼

Colwell Grain Exchange, of Colwell, Ia., incorporated with capital of $10,000.

Mississippi Barge Line

Project of Operating Self Propelled Boats, St. Paul to New Orleans.

A report from New Orleans states that St. Louis will be the headquarters of the Mississippi Navigation Co. and shipyards will be constructed for building and repairing 36 vessels to be put on the river as soon as they can be built, according to announcement of John H. Bernhart, who returned from New York after completing the organization of the $7,000,000 company.

Between St. Louis and St. Paul 26 self-propelled barges will he used, while 10 will he operated between New Orleans and St. Louis. A 10-day schedule will be maintained between New Orleans and St. Paul, and Bernhart says the freight offered assures the success of the line.

Through freight will he changed at St. Louis by improved machinery and transferred to steamships at New Orleans in the same manner. Bernhart made a trial trip with a harge from New Orleans to St. Paul and return last year.

New Elevator at New Orleans.

The finance committee of the board of commissioners of the port of New Orleans considered the report of the engineers, Ford, Bacon & Davis, as to the advisability of establishing a grain elevator in connection with the cotton warehouse plant now well under way. The engineers reported in favor of the establishment of the elevator, giving figures and facts after the careful and exhaustive method of that firm, and presented tentative plans of the proposed structure. It is understood that the project is for an elevator constructed of concrete reinforced with steel, made fireproof and capable of housing a million bus. of grain.

The committee gave the report careful study and discussed the matter from all angles, in executive session, and at the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the committee and hoard had taken the matter under advisement and would go into the matter more deeply hefore a final statement was given out.

H. O. Hart, Creston, Ia., has bought the C. Lewis flour and feed business.

A. W. Finnegan & Son, Adell, Wis., has been succeeded by Chas. W. Finnegan in the elevator business.

NEW ELEVATORS FOR WHEAT.

More and Larger Plants for the Storage to Be Built in Wheat Belt.

Four new elevators with an approximate capacity of between 65,000 and 75,000 hus. will be in process of construction in a short time along the Santa Fe near Kinsley, Kan. Work has begun on two of them. Two of these elevators will be in Kinsley, the Kinsley Grain & Lumber Co. and the Rock Grain Co., the Kansas Grain Co. at Ardel and the Rock people at Offerle.

The two elevators at Kinsley will each be of ahout 18,500 bus. capacity, the one at Ardel about 12,000 and the one at Offerle about 18,000. In putting in a new 12,000 bus. elevator at Ardel the Kansas Grain Co. is opening some new territory. A great deal of wheat is raised near there and a fair crop will mean a good business for the new institution.

The Davidson Grain Co. of Macksville is making arrangements to start the erection of a new concrete elevator on the Rock Island in South Dodge. The Davidsons operate elevators at several towns on the Rock Island.

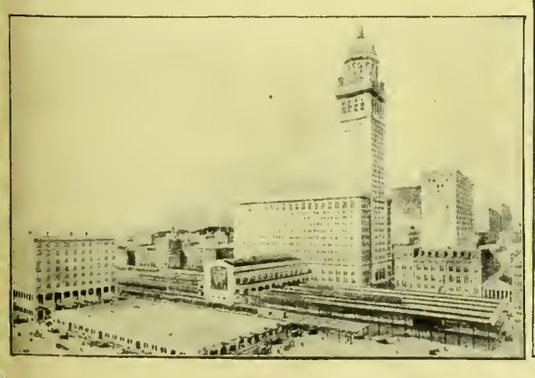
Grain Dealers to Meet May 24.

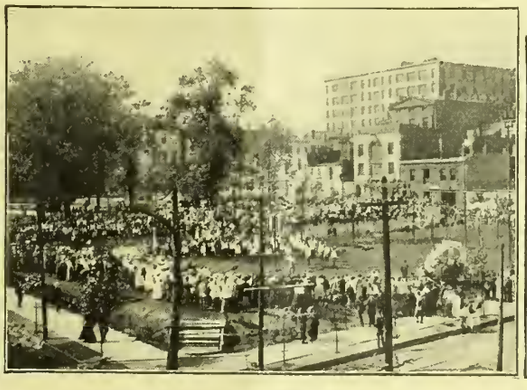
The program of entertainment for the members of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association when they meet at Galveston in an annual convention May 24 and 25, was outlined at a meeting of a committee composed of local grainmen and members of the entertainment committee of the Galveston Commercial Association. The features of the first day of the convention will be a bathing party at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the visitors and a sea food dinner at one of the resorts on the island in the evening.

The entertainment on the second day will consist of a boat ride on the bay and through the harbor, and an inspection trip through the harbor, and an inspection trip through the new Southern Pacific elevator, according to an announcement made by J. S. Fordtram, chairman of the committee on entertainment.

A tentative program for the business session for the two days' meeting in May was arranged.

The members of the committee on entertainment are as follows: J. S. Fordtram, chairman; W. A. Barlor, F. J. Becker, J. J. Davis, E. H. Davison, H. H. Haines, F. A. Haywood, H. Hickma, Ed Lasker, E. T. Mills, E. F. Newing, J. F. Ryder, T. F. Shaw, R. A. Stolz, E. P. Williams and August Wisrodt.





SCENES AT CINCINNATI, WHERE THE F. O. M. A. CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
416 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Mail Order Methods in Selling Flour Have Been Developed.

If Milling and Grain News was not familiar with the methods and results of some mills in selling flour by mail or without traveling salesmen, we would not consider the two instances given below as worthy of much consideration. But there are mills from 500 to 1,000 bbls. which operate steadily and profitably without a traveling salesman on the road. They are equipped with all modern office machines and devices for turning out multiple letters, price lists and advertising matter. One of these mills has a complete printing plant, with a competent printer in charge. There are from 20 to 25 typists in the office all the time, writing or filling in form letters. Over 50,000 housewives in a limited territory are listed and written to frequently concerning the mill's product.

Does it pay?

This mill has increased capacity, runs steadily and is successful. Others using similar methods have also done well, so the "proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof."

As most mills adopt a combination of office salesmanship and traveling, the following illustrations are cited as being successful.

Here is the first:

Washburn-Crosby Co., operating the largest flour mills in the world and manufacturers of the world-advertised "Gold Medal" flour," has recently taken to direct advertising and installed a complete Addressograph system to handle their large list.

To use their own expression, "You cannot beat it for getting orders at such a small cost." They first started on the large users of flour, which are the bakeries. They put every baker in the United States and England on the list, then added state institutions, sanitariums, hospitals, soldiers' homes, prisons, homes, etc.

The low cost of selling by mail, where it means only cents now against dollars formerly for each order, enables them to handle this trade, where it is always a question of the best for the smallest cost.

Here is a letter sent out by another milling concern:

One of the greatest advertising men in the United States has said: "Make them read the first two paragraphs of your letter and the rest is easy." Here is a good example of arousing interest in the first paragraph. A milling company sent the following letter to dealers:

"I am willing to pay you 25c per barrel more for your flour than any other flour on the market, because I know that I will get shipments high-class and strictly uniform—every sack just alike, and I know I will get good results from your flour."

These are the words of the largest and best baker in one of our large cities, who has been handling Minnewana flour for years. You are broad-minded enough to admit that there may be something better on the market than you have been getting. Be fair to yourself and to your customers and ask me to tell you why the above letter was written. It will cost you only two cents to ask, and if we give you something better the investment will be good.

That letter aroused interest at first, and carried it through the text in logical form. It brought replies, but not enough. It was followed every 10 days for three months with additional testimonials and others appeals, until that flour manufacturer has landed a large proportion of the original list as customers.

Successful Salesmen—What the Flour Salesman Should Be and Know.

The writer approaches the subject of selling flour on the road with a great deal of confidence, although he has not sold a pound of flour himself that the customer did not ask for, or traveled a single mile to sell flour. Selling flour is primarily not much different from selling anything else. Flour itself has fewer talking points than many articles, but a vast array of interesting facts center around its manufacture, marketing and consumption.

What is the salesman to do with these? His business is to get the orders. The best answer is to look about a man's own place of business and note the part which salesmanship has played in the purchase of all his equipment and supplies. We remember the salesman who knew his business, his goods, and how to use them to best advantage. He is welcome at any time, and we talk to him, whether we buy right then or not. He always has some pointers about quicker and better methods. He tells us what other concerns are doing and the results. He doesn't always sell the first time he calls, but he is remembered because of his knowledge and his helpful information, and an order is held for him between his visits.

The other kind of salesman gets short shift and little attention and fewer orders. He bores us by insisting on talking about the weather, politics, sporting events and everything except his business and our business with him. He doesn't know his business well enough to talk about it. Too often he must ask the house or telephone to the office or consult a catalogue or write to another city for information he should have ready for instant use. He is ready to "take an order" if we know more about his goods than he does, but if it is necessary to show us how to use them he could not sell us anything we could possibly get from someone else.

The application of these comments about other salesmen to the business of selling flour is evident. A flour salesman, to be a good one, should really know something about flour. That is heresy, perhaps, and contrary to the general belief that "flour is flour" and "anybody can sell flour who can sell anything." If a flour salesman expects business from a baker he must command the respect and consideration that an expert should expect. He must know his own flour and other flour so well that the baker will know that the salesman knows his business. He will be something of a chemist and a baker as well as salesman. That is why so many operative millers are successful in selling to bakers and do not do as well in selling to merchants. The baker's problems are much alike in different places and the salesman who studies them, gathers information about each problem and how it is met by others, can become a welcome visitor and get a hearing for his flour and also an order, where mere talkers would fail.

Selling flour to merchants and jobbers is only different in a degree. Instead of "loaves to the barrel" it is "cents to the barrel" in profits or number of barrels which can be handled in a month. If a salesman calls on the general merchants he ought to assimilate a lot of valuable information about stores and merchandising methods. We have known flour salesmen who made a specialty of window displays and helped the merchant sell flour that way. He ought to know a lot about local advertising and lend a ready assistance to his flour mustomers. If he hits upon a good scheme in one town for attracting attention or selling flour he will pass it along his route without injuring either of the merchants who do not compete with each other.

The jobbers are only retailers grown big. They have different problems and they are affected more by price than either the baker or the retailer. A market fluctuation reaches them quicker and they feel a slight decline or advance about as soon as the miller. The flour salesman who calls on jobbers should be a walking encyclopedia of facts and figures about crops, markets, wheat supplies and flour stocks. The flour jobber absorbs information like a sponge and a salesman should be ready to be squeezed dry at every call. But he needs to read and study to get this information and have it condensed and assorted in either allopathic or homeopathic doses, as the circumstances may warrant.

While on the subject of markets and the trend of prices, it occurs to the writer that he never likes to be told of a contemplated advance in paper prices when he is contracting for a future supply. He does desire to be told of conditions as they really exist. So we believe a flour salesman injures himself and his mill if he habitually becomes a prophet of higher values and urges customers to "order now, before the big advance comes." He not only places himself in the position of giving insincere advice, but if he is believed and followed he is wrong at least half the time, and the times he is wrong are more often remembered against him than the times he is right are credited to him. For such is human nature. But if the salesman knows and can tell intelligently both the bullish and bearish features of the market he is appreciated and stands as good a chance for orders as the man who always has a "bull scare" on his tongue's end to induce purchases for future delivery.

The writer believes he has convinced everyone who has read this far that what he does not know about selling flour will fill a large book, so he will stop before the book is written. If any suggestion is of value it is based on experience in selling and buying other articles than flour. He believes he can end the subject with a great deal of confidence that he is right in the generalizing summary that a flour salesman must know not flour alone, but something about storekeeping, baking and jobbing, as well as a good deal about crop and market information.

France Requisitions Wheat.

Announcement was made last week that the French government would requisition all existing stocks of wheat and will resell the grain throughout the republic at a fixed price. Accompanying the announcement was the statement that the wheat supply was more than adequate to meet the requirements of the civil population, but that requisition was deemed expedient to prevent speculation and the artificial inflation of bread prices. The measure proposed by the government is expected to have the effect of maintaining the present low prices and making them uniform throughout the country.

Regulating Indian Exports.

Details of the plan for the control of the Indian surplus of wheat indicates that exports of 2,000,000 tons will be made. The grain will be handled through regular export houses acting as agents for the government. The prices are to be such as not to enforce high prices in India, and the grain will be sold at the regular market quotations in England. The difference between the two prices, after paying all expenses, will become part of the revenues of the Indian government.

Belgium Flour Relief

America's Philanthropy the Record of Humanity in World's Greatest War.

Describing conditions in Belgium and the receipt of flour from America, James M. Bennett, of Roanoke, Va., writes in the Literary Digest of May 8:

"If the average American were asked who was running the biggest food supply on earth, he would probably name one of the great Chicago packing firms. If he thought a little further he might say the commissariat of the German or allied armies. But he would be mistaken. The biggest food business in the world is an American institution. It was organized by eight Americans in London on Oct. 22, 1914. It is feeding 7,000,000 people who would have no food today but for its work. Its helpers number tens of thousands. It has more than 60 ships. It operates hundreds of canal boats. It has its own flag, internationally recognized, and deals direct with great government. It is handling millions of dollars at an expense of less than two per cent of the turnover. Yet it has no capital, and no income, except that what it begs. It may be termed, in fact, the biggest begging business as well as the biggest food business. It is the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"When the war is over there will be the finest possible subject for the ablest historian in the commission's work. It is making—it has made—a record for humanity and for this republic of which Americans can never cease to be proud.

"Belgium's bread line is a long stream of humanity. The commission is feeding about 1,700,000 persons, and it is estimated that the bread line is 600 miles long. It is increasing in length as the days go by.

"Belgians who had a little money when the war came have 'strung it out' as long as possible. Each day the little store of cash of hundreds of persons becomes depleted. They cannot buy more food. The bread line is their only refuge.

"Words fail when one tries to write of the expressions of woe on the faces of these stricken people as they wait in their turn for bread. Hunger is there, its imprint is on their faces; want is there, shown in their patched and worn clothing. Despair is there, for they know not what the morrow will bring. Above it all, however, rising as a brilliant sun to dispel the rays of unhappiness, is the faith of the people. Belgium's faith is an example to all the peoples of the world.

"It was the saddest and most heartrending sight I had ever seen. It seemed there were thousands in line. They were waiting for a loaf of bread. Their plight stirred me deeply as I looked into their faces. Men, women and children were there. Black was the predominating garb. They were wearing outward signs of sorrow for the men who had gone forth to war, and I wondered what heartaches were in that long line of humanity as it stood there waiting for the food that the people of America had sent to them.

"I noticed many aged men and women holding out their hands for the loaves of America's bounty. Girls and boys of tender years were there. Some were scantily clad, and the wintry winds seemed to chill them. I saw several of them shiver.

"As the bread line passed the distributing point the recipients heard words of cheer from the Americans and Belgians who were giving out the supplies. 'There's lots more,' was the favorite epression. This brought a smile to the faces of many, as they replied, 'Merci, m'sieu!'

"It was comforting to realize that America's great arm of charity had reached out and saved these people from starvation. I'll never forget that bread line. Who with a heart could see so much misery without a feeling of great pity?

"Wherever I went in Belgium, there was that same long line of hungry ones waiting for bread. Many times I saw in the line men and women just as well dressed as you and I. In their faces was the look of utter hopelessness, for they did not then know how long the Commission for Relief in Belgium could continue to keep up the supplies, or how long it would be before they must starve. I saw Cardinal Mercier in Malines—I shall never forget his face as long as I live—and he put into words what I saw in the faces of the people. 'If you in America don't continue to send us food,' said he, 'we shall starve.'

"That is the story of the nation in a nutshell. Everywhere I went there was the cry, 'More! More!'

"Don't think the poor Belgians are ungrateful, however. We flew a little Stars and Stripes on our motor, and hundreds of women came up and kissed it. Little children fingered it lovingly. In Brussels they are talking of putting up a monument to mark the gratitude of Belgium to America."

A MILLER'S DREAM.

(Delivered by Paul Jaeggi, retiring president of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, at the annual meeting of the organization in Omaha last week.)

Nebraska millers will all unite
Tomorrow
To help make one gigantic fight
Tomorrow.
When this great union once is wrought
Success must crown out battles fought
Tomorrow.

Co-operation is the first of all
If we intend to succeed at all
Tomorrow.
Freight rates are next in line, you know.
That needs one strong united blow
Tomorrow.

And thus I could enumerate
A thousand things by far as great
Tomorrow
That to the miller's life adds woe
And must receive their crushing blow
Tomorrow.

So let us all united be
Tomorrow,
And with success crown our industry
Tomorrow.
In quality alone compete;
Good business principles at all times seek
Tomorrow.
When this, my little poem, is done,
Far greater work awaits its dawn
Tomorrow.

Bakers' Association Conventions.

During May and June the following annual bakers' conventions will be held:

The Illinois Bakers' Association, Chicago, May 11, 12 and 13.

The Oklahoma Bakers' Association, Oklahoma City, May 11, 12 and 13.

The Southeastern Bakers' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The Tri-State Bakers' Association, Indianapolis, May 24, 25 and 26.

The Missouri Bakers' Association, Moberly, Mo., June 1 and 2.

The Oregon Bakers' Association, Portland, June 7, 8 and 9.

The Pennsylvania Bakers' Association, Philadelphia, June 7, 8 and 9.

The Virginia Bakers' Association, Roanoke, Va., June 16 and 17.

George E. Smith is erecting a building at Jefferson, Ia., in which he will install a 50-bbl. mill. It will be of Midget make. Operations will start on the new crop.

Canada Forbids Exports

Flour and Grain Subject to Rigorous Conditions—Other War News.

The shipment of flour, wheat and a large number of other agricultural products to the United States has been prohibited, in an official announcement made on May 4, except when such shipments are intended solely for domestic consumption in the United States and not for reshipment abroad.

Exportation of Canadian wheat and other farm products to certain foreign countries through the United States is allowed upon permits to be obtained in each individual case from Dominion authorities at Ottawa.

Another detail of the new restriction is that all such products shipped out of the Dominion to any foreign country must be consigned to specific firms or individuals.

That importing countries have turned their attention toward Argentine is indicated in a cable from that country last week, which stated: "Export demand for wheat is unprecedented. Size of exports are incident entirely upon quantity available and ocean room. All importing countries are buying freely. Weather is mostly unfavorable, which is reducing the quality of corn. Situation in the coarse cereal is strong."

A Kobe, Japan, milling company has contracted with an importer in the United Kingdom to furnish 20,000 bags of flour. The flour market in Japan has of late ruled firm, as imports of wheat have been on a limited scale, because of high American prices. However, the cheapness of rice in Japan seriously checked the demand for flour in that country and an export outlet had to be developed. The flour will move before the close of May.

Wheat flour is now selling in Hamburg, Germany, according to a consular report, at 6.2c per lb., compared with a range of 4.7c to 5.2c per lb. before the beginning of the war. Potato flour now sells at 7.1c per lb., against 5.9c to 7.1c at the beginning of the war; rice flour now 10.7c, while before the war at 4.7c to 5.9c per lb.

The annual convention of the National Association of British and Irish millers, it was decided at a meeting recently, will be abandoned this year, as a result of the war. At the meeting Oswald Robinson, of London, was chosen president of the organization for the year 1915-16. The resignation of Secretary Hawker was also received.

The annual report of Messrs. Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., Cardiff, Wales, shows profits of the past year at £367,865, or approximately $1,750,000, compared with a net profit in the preceding year of only £89,351, or between $400,000 and $500,000. The directors ordered a special dividend of 7½ per cent, making the dividend for the year 10 per cent. This does not include a bonus of 10 per cent, which makes a total net dividend of 20 per cent. The highest profits previously declared in a single year by the company were in 1912, when the net balance was £196,517, or a little more than half of the profits this year.

Movement of corn and wheat in Iowa last week was rather light. Corn is moving in pretty fair volume for this period of the year, while wheat is moving where there are any reserves. Most of the farmers with wheat in their bins are selling the grain because of the good outlook for the new crop. Prices in the state are on a basis of $1.50 per bu. to farmers at elevator points. As to corn, most farmers look for higher quotations as the season advances, and for this reason are not anxious to market their holdings of the coarse cereal.

Another Delinquent Suit.

The Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., started suit in the federal court at Wichita, Kan., last week against the Liberal Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan., for the recovery of $6,300 on a contract for 24,000 bus. of wheat. The Wichita mill claims that the Liberal Elevator Co. refused to deliver the wheat on a pretense that the Galveston embargo against exports prevented it from filling the contracts. The sale price was at 81c per bu., but when the time for delivery arrived wheat was worth $1.17. This and not the embargo, it is declared in the petition of the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., "prevented" the delivery of the wheat.

So far, every suit filed in the Southwest for failure to deliver wheat on contracts has brought out the fact that the embargo placed by several railroads on export wheat at different times last year was to blame for the non-fulfillment of contracts. But the federal court, which has decided two such cases, has not found this to be a sufficient reason for non-delivery, and has in two cases brought a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, awarding in full for all damages asked.

Mill Sues Ship Company.

The Texas Star Flour Mills Co., Galveston, Tex., instituted suit in the United States district court at Galveston last week against the Seeberg Steamship Line, Inc., to recover $624.98, damages alleged to have been sustained on 845 sacks of flour of a total shipment of 1,150 sacks. The cargo was shipped on Aug. 25, 1914, to the Port of Spain, Trinidad, via the steamship St. Ninian. The mill company claims that the flour was stowed in close proximity to lumber and became contaminated with the odor of pitch pine. By the absorption of this odor the flour was reduced in value to the extent of the damages claimed.

The United States has exported on this crop 11,000,000 bus. of rye. Never having had such a large export demand, there are no statistics to aid in determining its probable result on the end of the season's supplies.

Government estimates of the size of any crop of grain are chiefly of value in furnishing a basis of comparison with preceding crops. The actual amount of grain produced could not be determined accurately, save at an enormous expense. If the last crop of rye grain was actually 45,000,000 bus. exports of 11,000,000 bus. would be only a fourth of the crop. But that rye is scarce is evidenced not only by small receipts at terminal markets, but by increasing receipts of bag lots and part carlots. No country shipper is going to pay l. c. l. rates on grain if he has any chance of accumulating a carload.

Cash rye scored some small advances in April, but is still selling about 15c under the high point of the crop. It is even lower than September wheat, a new crop month. Of particular significance is the continued export inquiry. During the past 30 days the wheat mix used in the blended grades of rye has advanced 50c per bbl., partly on account of the higher wheat market and partly owing to the scarcity of this grade, output being restricted. For this reason blended grades of rye flour have advanced more sharply in price than pure grades.—Blodgett Milling Co., Janesville, Wis.

Michigan May Report.

The Michigan state report for May places the condition of winter wheat at 92 per cent, the same as a year ago, but showing a gain of six points in the condition during April. Two per cent of the area in the state was abandoned.

Woodell Grain Co., Nickerson, Kan., has incorporated with capital of $10,000.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 10, 1915.

Most interest in the flour market centers in new crop offers and reports of new crop sales. Eastern brokers and jobbers have been active bidders for August-September flour, but a majority of Kansas mills have refused to book anything on the July option basis. The several sales that have been made by Kansas City and Southwestern mills are mostly on a basis of four cents over September, figuring 75c for bran. Several mills have already sold large lots of flour with Eastern brokers for new crop shipment and have disposed of their bran, same delivery, on a basis of 82c.

New crop sales have been made at a wide range of figures. Country mills are figuring on a basis of $5.75, jutes, Kansas City, while local mills have quoted prices up to $5.90 for new crop 95 per cent flour, up to September shipment. It is reported that one sale was made to New York last week of 2,000 bbls. at $5.60 per bbl., jutes, Kansas City.

Foreigners are also in the market for new crop flour, but not much has been sold for export by Southwestern mills. A majority of mills in Kansas City say it is yet too early to do any export business on the new crop, and have refused to make any offers.

The few mills making new crop sales report quick acceptances of offers on basis September option. However, a majority of the millers in Kansas are not willing to sell anything for new crop shipment, waiting for a more definite outlook of the growing crop.

* * *

Flour sales the past week were light, conditions being a continuance of the performances in the past month. Prices fluctuated closely with the wheat market, closing values being about 20c lower for the week. Buying was in small lots, every section taking single cars. Even the East could not be persuaded to buy more than carlots at a time. For 30-day movement, Southwestern mills are asking a range of $6.40 to $6.65 per bbl, in jutes.

Exporters were fair buyers. One lot of 3,000 bags was sold in the Southwest for June shipment and quite a number of 1,000-bag orders were placed. Clear is the principal item of export, but mills did a good business in straight grade on a basis of $6.60 per bbl., basis 110-lb. jutes.

Clear is scarce and is selling at strong prices. Mills are asking within 25c of the straight grade quotations for fancy clear. Second clear is selling at a discount of 40c to 60c under 95 per cent flour.

* * *

Soft wheat mills report continued improved inquiry from the South. Buying, however, is for single carlots, prompt movement, but the total sales show a slightly larger volume than a week ago. Soft wheat patent is quoted on same basis as same grade hard wheat flour. Extreme short patents are now held on a basis of $7.25 to $7.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, basis Kansas City. Soft wheat clear is a scarce article, finding ready sale in Southern states. Louisiana and Southeastern states want soft wheat clear, paying up to $6.90 per bbl.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $6.40@6.65 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.50@5.90.

Mill Feed Tumbles Again.

Another decline of about 10 cents per 100 lbs. in bran was registered in the local market the past week. The loss was rather surprising, in view of the fact that the preceding week had witnessed reductions of eight cents in the bran market. For the past fortnight bran has shown a loss of 18c per 100 lbs., and from the top level of $1.23 per 100 is now resting on a basis of $1.06 per 100. Mills were rather slow in reflecting the lower prices, holding feed rather than sell at the lower basis. The market was still weak at the close and mills again sold freely.

Quite a few Kansas mills look for a reaction in feed and are holding bran on track, paying demurrage. There is no disposition at all to store the feed, with pasturage conditions excellent and new crop feed about 60 days away.

The lower prices on spot bran were reflected in the offers on season shipment bran. For July, August and September best offers mills could obtain were on a range of 75c to 80c per 100, compared with offers a week ago of 80c to 83c. Local handlers were rather uncertain as to the bran future, and made few purchases for season shipment. Several local mills received offers from Eastern brokers, but no sales resulted.

Shorts were not quite as weak as bran in the local market, but net declines of five to eight cents were scored. Brown shorts sold as low as $1.17 per 100 lbs., while gray shorts were available in straight carlots at $1.20 to $1.29 per 100. Fancy white middlings sold at $1.30 to $1.35 per 100 lbs. in mixed cars.

Demand for bran is in good volume. The South, Texas particularly, is a good buyer, and quite a few mills reported very attractive offers from the Lone Star State for spot bran. However, most of the supply moved into adjoining states. Some bran moved East in mixed cars, but Nothwestern mills were able to undersell Kansas in northern Missouri and Iowa and obtained most of this business.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.06 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.17@1.29; white shorts, $1.32; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Flour Output.

There was an increase of more than 2,000 bbls. in the flour output of Kansas City mills during the past week. Total production was 55,400 bbls., compared with 53,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 53,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 28,100 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Average of all Kansas City mills is about 80 per cent of full time.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $7@7.35 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.80@7.15; first clears, $6.20@6.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $7.15@7.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.90@7; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.06; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.60; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.80@7.30; bran, $1.06@1.15 per 100; mill run, $1.25; gray shorts, $1.25@1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.50@7.60; bran, $1.20; mixed feed, $1.20@1.25; standard shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.20@7.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.25 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.60@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.70 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City on Saturday.

Fred D. Shellabarger, of the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

The Keusch & Schwartz Co., extensive exporters with offices at Chicago, St. Louis and New York, are planning to open an export branch at Kansas City.

A. J. Bulte, vice-president of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has purchased a site on Avenue A east, and will build a residence, plans for which are being drawn at this time.

Headquarters of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department were opened in Kansas City, Kan., last week. As yet no agreement has been reached with the Kansas City Board of Trade as to when it will terminate its private inspection bureau.

The Texhoma Mill and Elevator Co., Texhoma, Okla., was purchased last week by G. W. Riffe, H. Gilmore and William Nagle. The name of the company will be changed to that of the Texhoma Elevator Co. The mill will not be operated for the present.

An addition is being built to the Hoffman Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan., which will house a new tempering plant of 16,000 bus. capacity. Manager R. W. Hoffman says work will be completed on the addition by the time the 1915 crop starts to move in the state.

Paul Noble, of the Union Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., is interested in the erection of a large public elevator for that point. Ralph Russell, deputy state grain inspector, is also behind the project. Plans are being worked out now and there is a possibility that an elevator of 1,000,000 bus. capacity may be built within the next couple of months.

W. J. Cameron has started work on a new 100-bbl. flour mill and 20,000-bu. elevator at Capron, Okla., which will be completed by the beginning of harvest. The company to operate the mill is a stock concern, farmers and Capron business men being the largest stockholders. Mr. Cameron, who is an experienced mill man, will manage the plant.

The big break on Saturday paralyzed the country wheat movement. Quite a few country elevator operators stopped buying altogether, while others reduced their prices on wheat as much as 15c per bu. in order to shut off deliveries from farms. The uncertainty of the position of the United States on the Lusitania disaster seemed to be the ruling factor in the market.

The new Campbell bakery in Kansas City, which will be ready to turn out bread on Sept. 15, will have a capacity of about 125,000 loaves daily. The bakeshop will use from two to three cars of flour every week. The company operating the new Kansas City plant, of which Winn M. Campbell is the head, also operates bakeries at Des Moines, Ia., and Wichita, Kan. The Kansas City plant is the largest of the three.

The Kansas City Bag Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, has changed the style of its name to that of the Chase Bag Co. The Kansas City plant has always been owned by the H. & L. Chase Bag Co., of St. Louis, but with the recent change in the incorporated name of the Chase Bag Co. it was decided to operate both the St. Louis and Kansas City plants under the same name. There will be no change in the management of the Kansas City plant, Lewis J. Long continuing as general manager.

C. E. Williams, manager of the Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City on Friday and Saturday. Mr. Williams stated that the condition of wheat in Ellis County was only about 75 per cent. "Lack of rainfall last autumn prevented germination in many fields," said Mr. Williams, "with the result that wheat is spotted in western Kansas. The southwestern part of the state is in the same condition. Present prospects indicate a harvest about 75 per cent of the yield a year ago. Flour trade is exceedingly light. Movement of old wheat is heavy."

Because of the big demand for memberships in the Kansas City Board of Trade, a movement is on foot to amend the constitution, abolishing the present limit of 200 members. The proposed plan would permit any person, eligible under the rules, to join the exchange on payment of a membership fee of $10,000. At present it is possible for an outsider to become a member only by purchasing the membership of another member and paying a transfer fee of $500. In the last two months the price of Kansas City Board of Trade memberships have more than doubled in value, a certificate changing hands last week at $4,500. It is stated that there are four applications on file with the secretary now, each willing to pay $5,000 for a membership.

With the awarding of the contract by the Wellington Milling and Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan., for the erection of 100,000 bus. on concrete grain storage last week, the three mills at Wellington are now all at work building additions to their grain storage. The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, is erecting concrete tanks with capacity of more than 200,000 bus., giving the mill a total of 250,000 bus. capacity. The Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, is adding 105,000 bus. to its elevator capacity, giving it a total of more than 300,000 bus., while the addition of 100,000 bus. by the Wellington Milling and Elevator Co. will make the total grain handling capacity of that mill 200,000 bus., making a grand total for the three Wellington mills of more than 750,000 bus. This does not include elevators at outside points owned and operated by the mills.

Burr Slentz Howell, of Howell, Mich., grist mill burned with loss of $10,000. Insurance of $4,000.

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1915.

Flour prices were five to ten cents lower last week, owing to a severe decline in wheat values, most of which followed uncertainty precipitated into the export situation by the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Another bearish influence was the issuance by the government of its May report indicating a winter wheat crop of 693,000,000 bus., compared with last year's yield of 685,000,000 bus., which was a record-breaker. Both events took place on Friday, but it was not until Saturday that the Lusitania disaster exerted supreme influence. Cash wheat then dropped four to five cents a bu., and the decline came too late in the session to be reflected in the flour sales and quotations.

Aside from the political and crop developments, the week's business was unsatisfactory. General conditions of the trade were unimproved and business, immediate and future, was limited. Export sales were small and high ocean freight and difficulty in securing vessel space operated against near shipments, while prices obtainable for new crop didn't seem attractive to millers, although inquiries were numerous, based on future wheat prices. Export sales reported early were 1,000 sacks hard clear and 500 sacks soft patent, prompt shipment, to the United Kingdom, and small lots elsewhere than Europe, in part to the West Indies. Saturday's sales were 217 sacks soft extra fancy at $6.35 jute; 3,500 bbls. soft 95 per cent (direct orders) at $6.70@6.85; one car hard patent (on order by local mill) at $7.25 wood; five cars hard patent (by southern Illinois mill) at $7.40 wood; 1,000 bbls. soft on private terms, and for export—500 sacks soft long patent netting $6.60 bulk; 1,000 bbls. hard long patent netting $6.52½ bulk; 1,000 sacks hard clear to United Kingdom on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 40,000 bbls. last week, against 60,000 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), none; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 4,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 1,200; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 2,400; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.70@6.85; straight, $6.45@6.55; extra fancy, $6.25@6.35; clear, $5.70@6; low grade, $5@5.50.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.70@6.85; straight, $6.50@6.60; first clear, $6@6.10; low grade and second clear, $5@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.45.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.16@1.18; soft, $1.20; middlings, $1.35@1.50; white homany feed, $26.75 per ton; alfalfa meal at $20 for No. 2 and $22.50@23 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.20@1.23; middlings, $1.48.

Mill Feed Is Lower.

Mill feed was weak and lower last week. Bran lost five to eight cents. Output at the mills was considerably under the previous week, but supplies were offered freely. A severe decline in wheat prices operatd against the feed market, and dealers who were holding stocks, thinking a change for the worse in the new winter wheat position would stimulate the demand on the end of the old crop, became discouraged in the face of the ideal weather and offered prices down steadily to make sales. The demand was slack as the week closed, owing to unstable conditions in all grains, and sentiment on feed was more bearish than in some time past. Perfect weather tor pastures only tended to increase bearish sentiment, and buyers took supplies only as needed and for immediate shipment. Middlings were slightly steadier than bran, and quotations were practically unchanged on the week. Business, however, was almost entirely for current needs and from regular trade sources.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was four to five cents lower Monday, following a drop of five to seven cents last week. Buyers refused to take supplies except on the weak spots, owing to the improved crop prospects and uncertain political outlook. Millers even offered some wheat from elevators, and as prices declined the farmers showed more inclination to market the surplus of the last crop. Export demand in this market was negative, as outside buyers were uncertain as to obtaining shipping room except at exorbitant freight rates. The market has had a good drubbing and is now on a more healthy basis than in some time. Sentiment on the outlook is decidedly bearish, however. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.46@1.47; No. 2 hard, $1.51@1.52½.

St. Louis Notes.

The Eagle Mill and Elevator Co., of Higginsville, Mo., has commenced work on a new elevator at Mayview, Mo.

W. A. Coker & Son, of Slater, Mo., will build a 40,000 bus. elevator on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire.

E. S. Pfeffer, of the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., was on the Merchants' Exchange last week, while on his way to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Pfeffer stated that wheat in Lebanon territory is in good condition, but that some fields are badly infested with Hessian tly.

Receipts of flour in the St. Louis market last week were 68,250 bbls., against 61,910 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,250,260 bbls., against 1,138,570 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 88,600 bbls., against 94,570 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,679,390 bbls., against 1,421,260 bbls. last year.

F. S. Cowgill, of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., of Omaha, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Cowgill said business sentiment in the Central West is highly optimistic, and unless something happens to the winter wheat crop increased business activity seems assured in the near future.

Wilber B. Christian, formerly with the W. L. Green Commission Co., is now St. Louis manager of the branch office opened on the exchange by Keusch & Schwartz Co., incorporated. The firm will do a general commission business, and has offices in Chicago, Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York. The company is well known in the export business.

Rereipts of wheat in St. Louis last week totaled 322,800 bus., against 294,594 bus. the week before. Shipments were 269,620 bus., against 3,239,780 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 511,975 bus., against 175,638 bus. last year. Of the present stock 608 bus. are No. 1 red wheat, 410,756 bus. No. 2 red, 2,180 bus. No. 1 hard minter.

Reports cabled from London last week stated that the British government had settled on the price to be paid the W. L. Green Commission Co. for the cargo of the seized ship Wilhelmina at Hamburg prices, which would mean over $400,000 for a cargo appraised at some $200,000. Marshall Hall, president of the W. L. Green Commission Co., would not verity the reports.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; J. F. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., and Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, all declared that the government crop report showing conditions on May 1 of 92.6, compared with 88.8 on April 1, and indicating a crop of 693,000,000 bus., compared with the record yield last year of 685,000,000 bus., was more bearish than appeared from the figures. They pointed out that since the report was compiled general rains have fallen over the entire wheat belt and drouth in some places removed, and asserted that probably 25,000,000 bus. had been added to the crop since May 1.

Application for Trademarks.

The following applications for registration have been filed and acted on and after the expiration of 30 days will be registered unless there is some objection. Any one claiming ownership of any of these marks, or similar ones applied to similar goods, may file objections if done promptly. The patent office will then decide who is entitled, as legal owner, to registration.

For further information concerning same or other trademark questions, apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, Bond building, Washington, D. C.:

Prairie King.—Used on wheat flour since Aug. 1, 1908. Applicant: Shannon & Mott Co., Des Moines, Ia. Serial No. 50,498.

Eagle Steam across a large numeral 1. Used on wheat flour since about 1866. Applicant: Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo. Serial No. 80,377.

Kaferita and representation of a Kaffir boy. Used on pancake flour since Oct. 30, 1914. Applicant: The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan. Serial No. 83,082.

Right Smart and representation of two soldiers. Used on self-rising wheat flour since November, 1913. Applicant: Wm. A. Coombs Milling Co., Coldwater, Mich.

Spring Beauty.—Used on wheat flour since June, 1912. Applicant: Same as preceding one. Serial No. 83,726.

Turkey Talk.—Used on wheat flour since October, 1914. Applicant: Crouch Brothers Co., Erie, Pa. Serial No. 84,307.

Table Talk.—Used on wheat flour since December, 1912. Applicant: Shelton Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn. Serial No. 83,097.

Blendako.—Used on wheat flour since Oct. 30, 1914. Applicant: Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash. Serial No. 84,841.

Sumrich and representation of a man and woman surf bathing. Used on wheat flour since Oct. 30, 1914. Serial No. 84,842. Applicant: Same as for No. 84,841.

Winrich and representation of a coasting scene. Used on wheat flour since Oct. 30, 1914. Applicant: Same as for No. 84,841. Serial No. 84,843.

Although the United States furnishes about half of the flour imported into the Cartagena consular district of Colombia, the total is small and there seems to be little chance for increasing it, according to a consular report. Flour manufactured locally is the principal source of competition. An import duty of 3.6c per lb. is maintained on flour, while the charge on wheat is only 1.4c per lb.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT.

The total American visible supply of wheat decreased 5,271,000 bus. last week and on May 9 was 12,777,000 bus. less than last year.

The comparison for May 1 and May 9 (000 omitted) is as follows:

	May 1.	May 9.
St. Louis	481	523
Chicago	1,774	2,420
Minneapolis	6,263	5,608
Kansas City	917	897
Duluth	4,463	3,814
Toledo	456	380
Milwaukee	6	9
Detroit	228	287
Peoria	2	.....
Indianapolis	121	100
Buffalo	1,792	2,684
Omaha	198	181
Total primary	16,701	16,903
New York	1,959	2,148
Boston	145	26
Philadelphia	775	838
Baltimore	959	894
Galveston	1,500	1,470
New Orleans	.....	1,409
Newport News	618	483
	7,232	7,268
Lakes	2,506	1,042
Total afloat	2,506	1,159
Total American	26,439	25,330
Last year	43,378	38,107

GRAIN RATES ARE HELD UP.

Commerce Commission Suspends Export Tariffs of Western Lines.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Proposed increases on export grain rates, filed by Western railroads, were suspended yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission until an investigation of their reasonableness can be undertaken. The suspension was made to Aug. 15.

The roads filing advanced schedules on grain for export included the Burlington, St. Paul and several other Western lines.

The commission has not set a date for the inquiry into the justice of the suggested increase in the tariffs of the roads.

"Doc" Wiley says that every housewife can be a practical miller. He suggests that they grind their own flour in coffee mills, claiming it will make them a saving of at least $3 per bbl. in their cost of flour. And Dr. Wiley stated in his newspaper interview that coffee milled flour was better than the product of a modern flour mill.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., April 10, 1915.

The flour market shows some improvement, and quite a few sales have been reported. These were made, however, before the decline in the market the past two days. The Eastern and Southeastern states were beginning to open up and inquiries were coming in and business had resulted. Some mills report they have had some good offers for July shipment flour for Eastern markets. The majority of the mills, however, are not going to sell flour so far ahead, and we doubt if there will be many large sales of flour for July and August shipment made at the present time. Good Kansas patents are bringing around $7.40, basis Kansas City rate points.

Mills have not been buying much wheat the past week, just enough to cover their sales. The export market has weakened considerable and Chicago is the strong bidder at present time. Receipts continue to be fair. At some points dealers were paying as high as $1.50 for wheat, and this brought out quite a good deal. However, the majority of stations were paying around $1.45 and elevator men report that, despite the fact that farmers were busy in the fields and heavy rains, considerable wheat was brought in.

The bottom seems to have fallen out of the feed market, and a drop of practically 20c has been registered. The greening up of the pastures is partially responsible, together with the first cutting of alfalfa only a short time off. Then, again, at the present time very few Kansas mills are able to sell their feed in Oklahoma, owing to the strict regulations. This is causing them to have to ship their surplus to Kansas City and Kansas points. Straight bran is bringing from $1.07 to $1.10, basis Kansas City. Shorts show a similar decline, bringing from $1.20 to $1.30, Missouri River.

Crop Conditions.

The first part of the week the southern half of the state was thoroughly soaked with big rains, averaging from one inch to two inches, and reports were that the crop was in excellent condition. However, the last of the week—in fact, over night—reports are being received of damage by fly, and some report red rust. It may be that there may be little damage, but the majority of damage reports, when run down, are what someone else has told them and the damage is not at their place, but at their neighbor's. So far all the crop experts that have been in this section report the condition to be fine, and if there should happen to be a little rust a few days of good warm growing weather will bring it out all right.

Notes.

Two mills report that they are putting up new elevators of 20,000-bu. capacity, the Arkansas City Milling Co. building one at Harttner and the Newton Mill and Elevator Co. building at Truesdal.

A report from the Rock Island indicates that they are planning on getting 5,000 new cars to take care of the wheat crop this year, which calls to our mind the prospects of our big crop this year. Estimates seem to all be in the neighborhood of 155,000,000, and, owing to the fact that there are not nearly as many boats to handle this crop for export, it means that our wheat will very likely move in another direction.

The Acme Milling Co., of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been shut down for the past 20 days, during which time the present machinery was overhauled and additional installed. The mill has been equipped with two double Plansifters and packing machinery, and it is expected the repairs will be completed by the last of the week and mill will be running full time again. Mr. Sohlberg, president of the mill, states that with the new equipment the mill will have about 1,000 bbls. output.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 8, 1915.

The sinking of the Lusitania knocked the bottom out of the market here today. "Spot wheat," following the futures, declined 6¼ to 6¾ cents, while corn and oats sold off sharply—corn 1¼ cents to 1¾ cents and oats 1 cent to 1¼ cents. Most of the wheat, of which 59 cars are reported in, was carried over for higher prices, while the corn and oats sold readily at the lower prices.

Flour business is still reported quiet and but little doing outside of domestic business. While millers and jobbers here are quoting their trade at $7.50 for best patents in cotton, general quotations run from $7.60 to $8. There is a little better demand for mill feed, but prices are lower. There is more being offered than the trade can take care of. Jobbers are offering $22 for bran in carlots and around $25 for shorts. Interior mills are asking $24 to $25 for bran, $27 to $29 for shorts.

The past week has been excellent for the growth of vegetation and for the progress of work. Showers have fallen in nearly all parts of the state. Rainfall was less than half an inch in many counties, but ranged from three-quarters to somewhat more than one inch in others. The rainfall generally was heaviest in the western counties.

Olaf Holmquist, aged 77, of Oakland, president of the Holmquist Grain and Lumber Co., with branches in many parts of Nebraska, died yesterday morning at Lynchburg, Kan. He had lived in Nebraska since 1866 and was widely known because of his business interests and activities.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Ernst Meyer & Son are doing some repair work on their mill dam at Oak. They are running 12 hours, principally on local trade.

W. V. Macartney, sales manager of the York Milling Co., York, Neb., has just completed a trip to Sioux City and other important Iowa distributing centers.

William Tucker, head miller for the Lexington Milling and Elevator Co., who has been operating the mill at North Platte for the company, is now superintending the installing of machinery in the new plant at Lexington.

The plant of the Blair Milling Co., Blair, Neb., which has been idle for some time, started making flour last week. Four new stands of rolls were installed and the mill has been completely remodeled. J. Sorensen is manager of the plant.

E. T. Gearhart, formerly head miller for the Fairbury Milling Co., Fairbury, Neb., has leased the Sell mill, at Avoca, Neb., which was recently purchased by Mr. Lee. Mr. Gearhart is overhauling the plant and will place it in operation by the middle of this month.

Most of the property of the West Point Milling Co., West Point, Neb., was sold at a Sheriff's sale under a decree of foreclosure to satisfy Eastern creditors. The mill proper was purchased by W. T. S. Neligh, son of the founder of West Point, who paid $10,000 for it. The sale brought a total of $17,000. A few lots are yet to be sold. Mr. Neligh has not decided whether he will operate the mill or offer it for sale.

A news report from Minden, Neb., says that the reopening of the mill is being agitated by farmers and citizens of Minden. With no mill at present in Minden, farmers claim that they do not receive one to two cents per bu. as much for their wheat from the elevators as they would with an active mill in operation, and it is their intention to do all in their power toward aiding the rebuilding plan. However, nothing definite has been done and few farmers have shown any willingness to subscribe to stock.

Another ideal week, from a growing wheat standpoint, prevailed throughout Nebraska. Rains were almost general in the state and temperatures were moderate. Some sections reported cool weather several days, but several inches were added to the height of the growing wheat fields. Not a single report of Hessian fly has emanated from any part of the state. Although there are many adverse factors that might happen, millers and grain men in Nebraska are already counting on the record crop in the history of the state—more than 70,000,000 bus.

The Hessian fly has not shown any activity in Nebraska wheat fields, according to Prof. Lawrence Bruner, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, Lincoln, but in his opinion it is too early for the fly to start any damage. "In a week or 10 days," said Prof. Bruner, "more will be known about the extent of Hessian fly infestations in the state. While there is some fear among farmers that the insect may do considerable damage to wheat, this is largely based on the fact that the fly injured Nebraska wheat fields last year. The damage was in spots and much of it was in Richardson, Pawnee and other counties in the southeastern corner of the state."

C. L. Brown and Mark L. Mitchell, representing the Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., have been looking after the interests of their firm this week during the publicity demonstration being given by Mrs. Betty Lylse Wilson, the famous cake maker and decorator. They report the demonstration quite a success.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 8, 1915.

There is a noticeable slackening in the demand for flour, meal, grain and mill feeds the past week, following the rather heavy demand in April. Both jobbers and retailers seem temporarily supplied for the time being. There also seems to be a lack of confidence in the market at this time. Buyers appear a bit uncertain as to whether it is wise to buy, and this is causing a more apathetic feeling than existed last month, when cotton first made a sharp advance and inflated trade along all lines.

Jobbers are running low on flour and will probably buy "as needed" until after the new crop is moving. All buyers look for materially lower prices for new crop flour.

The demand for corn meal continues fairly good, the supply coming largely from Mobile by Alabama River steamers, which permits mills at that point to undersell mills to the north and west from five to seven cents per 96-lb. sack.

Jobbers are ordering out ground feeds more freely on old contracts. Having bought at low prices, grain can now be considerably undersold. Ground feeds seem to be taking the place of corn, but the demand for oats continues about the same.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, fancy patents, $7.35@7.50; standard patents, $7@7.15; standard bolted meal (rail), $1.75 per 96-lb. sack; from Mobile, $1.68; pure wheat bran, 100 lbs., $28.75; shorts, 100s, $30.50.

Notes.

C. A. Snow, vice-president of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, is in Selma today, looking after the interests of his concern.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 10, 1915.

A slight improvement was noted in the Chicago flour market the past week. What was of considerable importance to the general trade situation was the more generous distribution of the orders which did come into the market. The buying, however, was chiefly for immediate or nearby shipment and represented the more or less urgent needs of bakers and jobbers. Some of the larger baking companies were after supplies and for the time being they are adequately supplied, so that millers' expectations are not very hopeful for any permanent betterment in business. The firmness in the wheat market appeared to stimulate buyers, but the subsequent easiness and, more to the point, the growth of bearish sentiment among the grain trade found a ready reflection in the minds of bakers and jobbers, with the result that the business quickly dried up.

Southwestern mills report business here as very slow for the week. A number of the larger mills have been running full time on old orders, but very few sales for future delivery were consummated. The higher grades of patent were offered very freely, but buyers apparently will not take hold at present levels. Clears were easier than has been the case for 30 days or more, due to the fact that most of the mills have not contracted ahead for this grade; consequently, liberal offerings of clears are anticipated for the next few weeks. Second clears and low grades have also been offered more freely, and these two grades are bringing good values.

The Northwestern mills report a fair business for the week, with quite a few of them operating full time. The higher grades of Northwestern patents have been moving rather slowly, but bakers' patent and clears have been in great demand and some good round lots sold on this market at fair values.

The rye situation is practically unchanged. There is no demand whatever for rye products. The rye grain has been rather active the past week, however. A very strong market in rye grain was in evidence early in the week, but the demand ceased soon and the market slumped. Patent white rye offerings were liberal, but buyers scarce. The dark ryes are finding readier sale than the whiter grades, and some good-sized orders were taken.

The durum mills have been operating at full capacity on back orders, but we do not know of any new business taken by these mills in this market for the week. Durum values are again on a level with spring wheat prices, and it is expected that some good sales of durum products will be perfected within the next 30 days.

There is no demand whatever for soft winter wheat flours in the Chicago market. Mills are apparently extremely anxious to sell, but, there being no buyers, prices are rather demoralized. The higher grades of soft wheat patents are offered very freely, but it is the old story of buyers having no faith in present levels and making no purchases except what they are compelled to buy, and then only sufficient for their immediate needs. Winter wheat clears are finding fair demand, but with so little of the patent grade being sold not much clear is offered. What little is sold, however, is bringing very fancy prices.

The Chicago city family and bakery trade were both rather quiet for the week.

The export demand is reported as next to nothing when it comes to dealing with the regular trade. There is government business in the market from time to time, but contracts entered into are kept very much under cover. One of the large Northwestern mills has just finished a liberal sale to the Holland government, an order which kept its mills at capacity and running seven days in the week, as it had a limited time basis.

Pasturage throughout many sections of the country has improved somewhat, and this has more than overbalanced the fact that many of the mills are either shut down temporarily or are running only part time. Prices have been revised for all mill feeds and some have been advanced, but buyers anticipate lower values as outdoor feeding improves.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8.30; standard patents (basis jute), $7.30@7.60; first clear (basis jute), $6.30@6.60; second clear (basis jute), $4.90@5.20.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.25@7.50; straight, $6.90@7.20; clear, $6.20@6.40; low grade, $4.50@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.40; straight, $6.60@7; clear, $6@6.40; low grade, $4.60@5.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23.50@23.75; middlings, $25.50@25.75; red dog, $32@32.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.30@6.60; dark, $5.60@5.90; blended rye, $5.50@6.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.80@7; straight, $6.50@6.75.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

John Washburn, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, was a visitor to the Board of Trade late in the week. Mr. Washburn states that the flour trade is beginning to pick up and that he looks for a good trade during the next few months.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership which was sold by Thomas Seymour last week for $2,850 was bought in 1858 for $5. Only five men remain now on the board who became members in the fifties. Thirty-eight have died within the last two years.

Charles H. Seybt, of Highland, Ill., president of the Highland Milling Co., was recently elected a director of the Vandalia Railroad Co. for the forty-second consecutive year. Mr. Seybt is now 75 years old and has served as a director of the road under seven presidents.

Koral & Stern have formed a co-partnership to engage in the flour brokerage business, with offices at 303 States Building, Chicago. Mr. Stern was formerly connected with McNeil & Higgins, wholesale grocers and flour merchants. This new concern will have the exclusive agency for the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn.

President Canby, of the Chicago Board of Trade, has just returned from New York, where he has been in conference with the leading officials of the New York exchanges. These meetings were called with the specific object of co-operating to the fullest extent in the fight on the bucket shops, and President Canby is very enthusiastic over what was accomplished at the meetings.

A test case of the reinspection of grain ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission is to be made by the Chicago Board of Trade. Complaint was filed with that body at Washington this week, against a rule in force on the Santa Fe, St. Paul, Northwestern, Burlington and Rock Island railroads, that they allow only 24 hours for reinspection of grain cars after arrival, against a longer time at other markets. The Illinois Utilities Commission has suspended the rule. Only two per cent of the grain coming into Chicago is reinspected.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

The flour trade continues rather quiet, though on a better basis than some weeks ago. Grain dealers report a better inquiry for wheat and a more encouraging tone in the letters from country millers, who say that they feel that the long period of slack buying of flour seems to be drawing to a close. Actual sales of flour are small, both to grocers and bakers, and so long as prices remain as high as they are there will no doubt be hand-to-mouth buying. A difference of opinion exists as to future flour prices, but with Canada added to the countries wanting American wheat it looks as though prices would remain for a while at a high level. Present prices are the same as last week.

Feed trade has dropped off a good deal and prices have suffered a big decline. There is some mixed-car business in bran and middlings, but orders for straight cars of either are very scarce. Plenty of rain has fallen during the past week and pasturage has been good, while the supplies of feed turned out by the mills, though not heavy, appear to be ample for present needs. Gluten feed is quiet and low prices are being made for either May or June shipment.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50 in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@8.25 in wood; pastry, $7.75@8; low grade, $5.75.

Rye Flour—$6.75@7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; standard middlings, $25.50; red dog flour, $31; oil meal, $30; gluten feed, $26.

Buffalo Notes.

M. C. Bristol, of J. G. Davis & Co., millers, of Rochester, N. Y., was here last week and visited a number of mills.

Charles V. Meahl, a former employe of the George Urban mill and father-in-law of Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann, died on May 2. He left two sons and a daughter. He was a member of Chapin Post, G. A. R.

Clyde W. Miller, of Taggart Bros. Co., Watertown, N. Y., and Harry Parks, of the Arkell & Smith Co., Canajoharie, were two members of the bag trade recently calling on the millers. The former was formerly in the local flour trade.

Recent visitors to the Corn Exchange included the following: E. S. Ralph, Albany; J. C. Smith, Farmersville; J. S. Doran, West Rush; S. H. Pitts, Toronto, Ont.; E. Colquist, Mt. Jewett, Pa.; G. C. Wheeler, Philadelphia; R. E. Hubert, Chicago.

The grain receipts here by lake for April exceeded 14,000,000 bus., which is about the largest on record. But the practical failure of the Canadian supply of wheat will throw the business almost entirely back to corn and oats. The Canadians have been unable to get wheat enough to keep their mills in active operation, owing to heavy exports.

The Allneeda Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., has been incorporated by F. J. Malone, J. C. Ferguson and Fred Roberts. The company is capitalized with $75,000 and will deal in grain and feed and food products.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 10, 1915.

Sales in fair volume continue to be made by Kansas City and Missouri River corn millers. Prices are slightly weak in tone, but net changes for the week were not more than five cents per bbl. on corn meal. Trade is mostly with the South, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas being the three largest buyers. Southeastern states are in line with local prices, but mills are not attempting to do any business in that section. Southern Illinois mills have large amounts of corn products contracted with Georgia, Florida and Alabama buyers that are yet to move, but on current business they are quoting same prices as Kansas City millers, or around $3.30 per bbl. for cream corn meal in 24s cotton, basis Missouri River.

Missouri River mills are operating better than half time. Average is probably 75 per cent, as a number of mills are running full time. New sales amount to about 12-hour runs, while old contracts absorb the remainder of the output.

Standard meal is held at $3.05 to $3.10 per bbl. by Kansas City mills. A number of sales of standard were made early in the week on a basis of $3 per bbl., net. Cream corn meal is now quoted at $3.25 to $3.30 per bbl., in 24s cotton, prompt movement. There is a disposition on the part of local mills to refuse to take any business for more than 30 days, but this is not general among Missouri River millers.

Chop is good sale in the South, but the demand for the feed is not large in the adjoining Southwestern states. Arkansas and Louisiana are large buyers in straight carlots. A small carlot demand is reported from Missouri points, but buyers there are taking mostly in mixed cars with other corn goods. No. 2 yellow corn chop is quoted at $1.45 per 100 lbs., the top of the market. Other grades are quoted down to $1.42 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags, or the same prices asked a week ago.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments withiu 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.30 per bbl.; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.41@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1915.

Trade in corn products was fairly good last week, but buying was almost entirely on a basis of present needs. A sharp break in cash corn in the late week had a tendency to lower prices, as the selling resulted from favorable weather for the new crop and more liberal receipts from first hands, owing to general uncertain market conditions. The South bought considerable meal in this market and Eastern buyers also took supplies. Mills are selling on a basis of about 80 per cent of full-time output, and there was considerable business booked for deferred shipment in the early week. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are taking supplies readily and Florida sent in some business. Considerable inquiry developed for chop and sales were reported to Southern buyers. Quote in wood: Corn meal at $3.55@3.65, f. o. b. St. Louis; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.75@3.85.

Cincinnati, O., May 10, 1915.

The cash corn market displayed an easier tone this week. Corn products declined five to ten cents, in sympathy. Buyers took advantage of the break in the market and bought freely. Southern points were heavy buyers, taking hold in carlots. The total receipts of corn aggregated 132 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

Corn products have been in very little demand during the past week. Corn feed meal has had about the best sale and the price has advanced, while most other corn goods hold steady at former prices, cracked corn having had a small advance. The receipts of corn by lake last week were 1,404,775 bus. The elevators hold more corn than any other grain, the amount being 3,072,455 bus., a large increase over the preceding week, which showed 2,158,059 bus., with 1,879,447 bus. a year ago. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.75 per ton; corn feed meal, $32; cracked corn, $32.50; granulated corn meal, $2; cream bolted meal, $2; white corn flour, $2.10.

New York, May 10, 1915.

A fair business was transacted on corn goods during the week, with prices steadily held at the previous week's levels.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $2.25. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

New Orleans, La., May 10, 1915.

Corn products felt the effect of the general future market slump to the extent of 5@10c per bbl. There was little inquiry, as the trade was uncertain what to do, and sales were limited to prompt shipments. There was some country business and a good export demand from Mexican states, especially in the Yucatan Peninsula section, and in Cuba. Quotations on corn goods rule as follows in bbl. lots, basis carload shipments, f. o. b. New Orleans in cotton and jute sacks: Cream meal, $3.55@3.65 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.40@3.50 per bbl.; grits, $3.60@3.70 per bbl.; hominy, $3.75@3.80 per bbl.; corn chops, $1.50@1.55 per 100 lbs.

Nashville, Tenn., May 10, 1915.

Corn was easier last week, declining one to two cents, with quotations 83 to 85 cents. Corn products were unchanged and in fair demand. Corn meal is quoted $1.90 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits $2 per 96-lb. bag.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

The encouraging business situation in the South is an improving factor in the corn products trade. Millers are more confident that the South is in a position to take contracted goods and are extending the time limit to some extent in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. However, the South is still conservative in its purchases.

Kansas City grain men are commenting on the fact that they are now in position to move corn to Georgia and Florida for the first time on this crop. Quite a number of sales of corn have been made in the last few days to the Southeast, and this section is expected to be a large buyer in Kansas City for the next few months.

Stockholders of the Richmond Elevator Co. at Richmond, Wis., have decided to reopen all the elevators and warehouses of the company for buying and selling, under the direction of Bert C. Preston, of Armada, trustee. Samuel D. Grant will manage the Richmond elevator, and William E. Fitzgerald will have charge at Columbus. Mr. Preston made a partial report to the stockholders, declaring that he was much encouraged at the prospects for straightening out the company's affairs.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1915.

This has been the largest week for booking new wheat Kansas Flour we have had for a year. Some very heavy sales were made up to Jan. 1 deliveries. Some few sales were also made on new wheat spring flours and a great many offers are open for over Sunday for big lots of flour, although there are a great many mills who refuse to figure on new wheat flours.

Business in old wheat flour has been very limited. A great many buyers who have never bought Kansas flour are buying now.

Have heard of no sales of new wheat soft winters, but mills are asking for bids.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full and split cars:

Spring Patent (wood basis)—$7.75@8.10; straight, $7.50@7.75; clear, $7.10@7.50; low grade, in jute, $4.80@5.80; new patent and straight, about $1.25 per bbl. less.

Winter Patent (wood basis)—$7.25@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.25; clear, $6.75@7.05; extra, $6.10@6.50.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or jute)—$7.50@7.75; straight, $7.20@7.50; clear, $6.40@6.70; new patent and straight up to September, $1.20 less; September to January, $1.50 less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.25@6.50.

Feeds—Red dog, spring, in sacks, $32.50@34.25; flour middlings, $31.25@33.25; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $24.25@26.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $32.25@33.25; bran, $28.50@29.50; winter middlings, bulk, $30.25@31.25; bran, $25.50@26.50.

Notes.

George B. Painter, at one time a flour and feed dealer in Darby, Pa., died, aged 75 years.

The Bunker Hill Flour Mill, near Chesapeake City, Md., was burned. Loss, $4,500. This mill was over 100 years old.

The growing wheat looks fine. Some few bare spots and reseeding. There is very little old wheat in farmers' hands. It is selling from $1.52 to $1.59½.

W. S. Stuart, of Carlisle, Pa., who lately bought out the flour and feed business of Brinton Jackson, was hurt very badly in an automobile accident Wednesday night.

Work was begun on a new 125,000-bu. storage elevator for the Lukens Milling Co., of Atchison, Kan. It will be built of circular tanks of reinforced concrete with connecting bins. The Topeka Bridge and Iron Co. secured the contract, and it is expected to have the new elevator completed in time for this year's crop.

Farmers' Grain and Supply Co., of Sheridan Junction, Ill., incorporated with capital of $7,500. Incorporators are Jule E. Grandgeorge, Fred D. Dolder, Leo J. Dondenville.

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New York

New York, May 10, 1915.

Quietness pervaded the market during the past week, as the trade was dominated by the extremely flattering crop reports. The sagging tendency of the wheat market, which culminated in the rather violent decline at the end of the week, caused buyers to feel that the lower range of prices for which they have been waiting will shortly now be seen, and therefore they felt that a waiting policy was the best one to pursue for the time being. In addition to this, the extremely bearish government report which was published last Friday was certainly not conducive to encouraging the trade to purchase. Of course, during the week there were offers given the trade on some good lines of flour, but, feeling as bearish as they did, buyers made their offers at levels which precluded any possibility of the mills taking the business.

The inquiry, however, appeared to be somewhat better than it had been for some time past, and it appears as if there will be an active renewal of buying without much further delay.

Spring patents toward the latter end of the week were held at $7.25 to $7.50 in jute for 60 days' shipment. During the early part of the week, when the market was higher, there was some business turned over at $7.10 to $7.50 jute, but this only on scattered cars here and there. When the market broke and mills were able to consider business at around $7.25 jute the trade firmly withdrew from the market, awaiting further developments. Offers were given during the early part of the week on some pretty good lines at $7.25 jute, which the mills, however, turned down, and which they would have been glad to have had at the latter end of the week, but which buyers would not then renew.

Kansas straights were held at $7.10 to $7.25 in jute and a limited business was turned over at the lower figure. It was also reported that there was some spot stuff disposed of as low as $7 jute. There is very little doing in the way of new crop Kansas flour, as it seems that a majority of the mills are now refraining from making prices for new crop delivery and, on the other hand, the trade do not appear to be interested.

Spring wheat clears were rather firmly held, with offerings rather scarce, and there was a fair inquiry from the trade on this gade. Fancy brands were quoted at $7.10 to $7.25 in bbls.

There was also a fair inquiry on Kansas clears, with offerings not very free. Prices were held at $6.75 to $7 in jutes. Soft winter wheat flours were very slow of sale and prices were about at the same level as the previous week. Straights were held at $6.75 to $7.10 in wood.

Mill feed showed a declining tendency during the week and prices were all somewhat lower, with only a very moderate demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.75 in bbls.; straight, $7.40@7.50 in bbls.; clear, $7.10@7.25 in bbls.; low grade, $5.50@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $6.75@7.10 in bbls.; clear, $6.60@6.85 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.25; clear, $6.75@7; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $31; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $24.50; 100-lb. sacks, $27; middlings, $25.50@34; red dog flour, $34.50.

Notes.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: L. A. McCoy, Liberty, Ind.; Hedley Shaw, Toronton, Can.

The nominating committee recently appointed by the members of the New York Produce Exchange to draw up a ticket for the annual election of the exchange has presented the following nominations: President, J. Ward Warner; vice-president, Richard A. Claybrook; treasurer, Edward R. Carhart; board of managers, Lyndon Arnold, William Riemschneider, John Gledhill, L. W. Forbell, Edward R. Freeman, T. Ashley Sparks; for trustee of the gratuity fund, Edward G. Burgess.

The annual dinner of the New York Flour Club was held at Delmonico's on last Saturday evening. There were 150 members of the club and their friends present and the banquet proved to be one of the best affairs of this kind that the club has ever held. Among the speakers were Judge Robert H. Roy, Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and J. Ward Warner, president of the New York Produce Exchange. E. R. Carhart presided as toastmaster.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 10, 1915.

Flour trade was without important feature last week until toward the end, when the situation was somewhat unsettled on account of the sinking of the Lusitania. Southern jobbers had been buying freely in carlots to cover their immediate needs, but were not placing any contracts of importance. The trade at this season ordinarily gets on a conservative basis, and business would be normal, with the exception of the fact that jobbers have no contracts to meet their requirements until the beginning of the new season. Ordinarily they have out contracts at this time for moderate supplies. The export situation is without feature. Commission men report hard winter wheat flour 10 to 15 cents lower and spring wheat flour little changed. Local mills had not changed quotations at the close of the week, though they were due to be moved down about 20 cents per bbl. on wheat prices. Wheat lost five to six cents last week, being quoted $1.45 to $1.48 here.

Mill feed continues steady, with good demand for limited output.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.50; standard, $7.30; family, $7.20; low grade, $6.75; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.20@7.40 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.50@7.90.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $27@28 per ton; middlings, $30@31 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville May 8 amounted to 48,000 bbls., against 47,000 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 207 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Wheat, 216,200 bus.; corn, 186,000 bus.; oats, 160,000 bus.

Charles A. Harrison, aged 46 years, well known in the Nashville grain trade, and who was associated with I. T. Rhea in the management of the River & Rail Elevator Co., one of the large local plants, died suddenly May 4. He became ill suddenly Saturday and died the following Monday, his death causing great sorrow to many friends. Mr. Harrison was prominent in several fraternal orders and was very popular with a wide circle of acquaintances. He leaves a widow and eight children.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 10, 1915.

Flour quotations took a decided tumble last week and by Saturday prices were off from 15c to 20c per bbl., as compared with those of the week previous. The trade was inclined to be bearish, refusing to buy at this time because of the belief that prices would decline 15c to 20c per bbl. within the next 15 days. Stocks were going lower and it is said that unless the expected slump opens up local trading spot flours will be the lowest in years.

Kansas mills made gradual cuts in prices in order to woo business out of its lethargy, and met with some success. On Saturday straights were down as low as $6.75@6.90, with $6.90@7 for high patents in 96-lb. cotton sacks. Further concessions were made in order to get immediate shipment orders. Oklahoma values were on a parity with Kansas. Some local sales were made and a small amount of exporting was done to Latin-American points, but country trading was dull.

Spring wheat flour prices dropped fully 15c per bbl. on all grades from Monday to Saturday, but got little business. Mills were eager to sell and made unexpected concessions to induce business. High patents were down to $7.50@7.65 per bbl. in cottons, with straights at $7.35@7.50, no clears being offered. The Dakota mills were on a parity with Minnesota.

Soft patents were in no demand, but there was a scattering call for straights and extra fancy at greatly reduced prices. Some trading at second hand was done, but was limited to small lots. Prices ranged from $7 to $7.10 per bbl. for patents in cotton sacks, with $6.80@6.90 for straights, $6.55@6.70 for extra fancy and $6.40@6.50 for clears.

Mill feed was down and little demand developed. Soft winter brans were being quoted at the mills at $1.28@1.30 per 100 lbs. and $1.40@1.45 for shorts. Kansas mills quoted two cents lower on bran for May shipments and got a little business from the country dairies. No cuts were made in shorts.

New Orleans Notes.

Great interest in the local grain trade and in exporting circles generally is felt over the leasing to the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., of Chicago, the elevators at Chalmette Slips by the New Orleans Terminal Co. Robert J. Barr, a prominent grain exporter and forwarding agent at New Orleans, says that complaints are being received from grain exporters at Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and numerous other centers. He declares the contract for the three-year lease is a discrimination against the grain shippers to and through New Orleans and that the Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to investigate its legality on that score.

Robert J. Drennan, president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, arrived at New Orleans Saturday on a tour of investigation into export grain conditions for New Orleans. He arranged to finance through local banks large quantities of grain through this port. Speaking of the Chalmette elevator, he said: "It is a setback to New Orleans as a grain export center. Galveston practically lost her grain exports through such practices on the part of the railroads, and New Orleans does not want to repeat this history." Speaking of the effect of the sinking of the Lusitania on grain exports, he said: "I do not think Germany will disturb the grain trade from New Orleans or other American ports. She is after the ships which have been carrying ammunition to the allies."

History Is Against You.

Fifteen millions of former producers whose present occupation is murder and destruction will never make for lower prices on flour and wheat. One hundred years ago all Europe was at war and for the five years preceding the battle of Waterloo, June 17, 1815, the average price of wheat in England was $3.10 per bu., against $1.95 per bu. today. Peace did not bring low prices and for the next four years the average was $2.55. War is a greedy monster, destroying all in his path, and in a land of peace we each and every one pay tribute to him on every mouthful of our daily bread—C. E. Williams, manager Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., in a letter to the trade.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. Flynn, Rogers, Minn., potato picker; D. M. Hartsough, Minneapolis, Minn., anti-tipping device, drag bar connection and pilot attachment for tractors; D. Meyer, Morris, Minn., corn harvester.

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Ohio

Cincinnati, O., May 10, 1915.

The cash wheat market scored an advance of five cents this week, and flour prices were increased. Winter trade brands are up 15 cents. Local millers are having considerable trouble in getting the required amount of wheat and they say that every indication points to still higher prices.

Local bakers and cracker concerns bid readily for all descriptions of hard winter wheat flour this week, as their supplies on hand are rather light. Many of the buyers are anxious to get enough to run them until the new wheat crop begins to move.

Country mills are operating about half capacity, as they have little wheat on hand and are finding it necessary to draw supplies from outside sources.

The cash rye market displayed a firmer tone this week, and rye flour prices were increased from 5 to 10 cents. There is especially a good demand noted for Northwestern blended flour. Some large orders were recorded during the week.

The mill feed market broke $1 a ton this week. The fine weather conditions in this locality brought about the reduction. Buyers are not buying as freely as heretofore. Most large buyers have enough to run them for the next few months.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.15@7.45; fancy, $6.45@6.80; family, $6.20@6.30; extra, $6.05@6.15; low grade, $5.80@5.95.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.65@7.95; straight, $6.85@7.25; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Hard Winter 7890$ 12345 7 7 77 Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.80@8.05; straight, $7.40@7.65; clear, $6.10@6.55.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.60@6.75; city pure, $6.90@7; city blended, $6.60@6.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26.50@27; middlings, coarse, $29@29.50; fine, $29.50@30.

Notes.

The W. R. Gardner Grain and Mill Co., of Bellevue, had its capital stock reduced at Columbus this week from $100,000 to $20,000.

Lee Early, head of the Early & Daniel Flour and Grain Co., and president of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, went with the Peelee Fishing Club to Pelee Island this week. He will be away for several weeks.

The receipts of flour this week aggregated 24,583 bbls., compared with 22,985 bbls. last week and 21,145 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week amounted to 20,145 bbls., compared with 19,545 bbls. last week and 20,145 bbls. a year ago.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange formally approved the codification of the grain and hay rules which have been revised and amended by a special committee of which Frank F. Collins is chairman. The new rules are to be submitted to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce for approval.

A report from Russia says that Germany acquired large amounts of flour, wheat and other cereals by recent victories.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., May 10, 1915.

Practically stationary prices were quoted the entire week by mill representatives in the state. Final quotations were on an equal basis with those of last week, Kansas patents selling at a range of $7.50 to $7.80 per bbl., while spring wheat patents were quoted up to $8.25 per bbl. for advertised brands. Standard patents from the Northwest were offered on the same basis as Kansas patents, or at $7.50 to $7.90 per bbl. in new jutes or cotton sacks, delivered any point in the state.

Demand for flour was narrow and about in same volume as that of the three preceding weeks. From a few points in the state there are reported large sales to cover old crop needs of Kansas flour. The Southwest made several sales of 1,000-bbl. lots in several of the larger distributing points, shipment 60 to 90 days. As a general rule, Kansas mills are refusing to book any flour for more than 60 days and are attempting to limit all business to 30-day movement.

Mills in the state are running light, averaging probably around 10 hours. Most new sales were confined within the local territory of mills. Some flour is being sold to adjoining states on the east, but not in large volume. Nothing is being done in Atlantic Coast markets, except a few scattered carlots. Iowa is quoting on same basis as Kansas, around $7.50 for patents to regular trade. Spring wheat brands are quoted up to $8.10 per bbl. by Iowa mills.

Mill feed continued downward, but prices in the state were not as weak as reported declines in Kansas would have allowed. Spring wheat mills asked comparatively steady quotations on bran and standard middlings. Kansas mills reduced their quotations and are now on same basis as Minneapolis, asking a range of $22.75 to $23.05 per ton in 100-lb. bags. Standard middlings are quoted at $1 to $3 per ton higher than bran, while flour middlings are held at a range of $29 to $30.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.80; straight, $7.30@7.70; fancy clear, $6.20@6.50; second clear, $5.70@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.90@8.25; standard patent, $7.50@7.85; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.75@23.05 per ton; standard middlings, $24@25.50; flour middlings, $29@30.

IOWA NOTES.

The Iowa Master Bakers' Association held its twelfth annual convention in Cedar Rapids, Ia., on May 4, 5 and 6. Quite a few Northwestern and Kansas mills were represented at the meeting. Bakers from all parts of Iowa attended.

The weekly Iowa weather and crop report bulletin says: "Rapid progress was made in preparing the ground for corn and considerable planting was done last week, especially in the southern counties. Rains will be of great benefit to small grain, pastures and meadows. Small grain and grass are generally in good condition. Winter wheat is supplied with ample moisture and is making a good growth."

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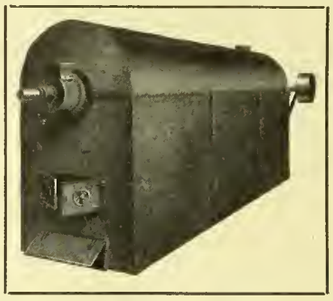

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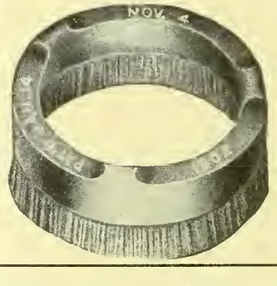

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 10, 1915.

No changes in the meal situation developed in the Kansas City market the past week. Rains again fell in Colorado and mills were prevented from resuming operations by the damp condition of hay. Kansas City, in all, received about five cars of meal from the Centennial State, and these receipts were of poor quality. Reports indicate that a week of dry temperatures would do much toward helping to relieve the present scarcity of meal. Mills in Colorado would be able to start up again, but as it is now there is a brisk demand for mixed feeds, but a good many mixers are handicapped in that they cannot buy any meal.

Several mixers in the Kansas City market who have a surplus of meal on hand are reselling the product to mixers who have old contracts of feed to fill. In these instances the mixers buying the meal are losing about $1 per ton on all feed shipped out, because of the present inflated meal market.

It is now possible to buy alfalfa molasses feed at several dollars per ton under the unmixed meal. Local mixers are asking $18.50 to $19 per ton for No. 2 alfalfa molasses feed, while the lowest quotation on this grade of meal is around $20 to $21 per ton in 100-lb. bags. No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed is held at a top of $20.50 per ton, f. o. b. Missouri River points, while No. 1 meal, same basis, is quoted at $21 to $22 per ton, or 50c to $1.50 per ton higher.

Alfalfa mixed feeds have not reflected the full rise in meal, because mixers are using meal, in most instances, that was purchased on old contracts. On basis of $21 meal, alfalfa molasses feed ought to sell at $23 to $24.50 per ton, Kansas City. However, the opinion is general here that present meal values are temporary only and that dry weather in Colorado will witness recessions to the former level, or at $18.50 to $19 per ton for No. 1 and $16.50 to $17 per ton for No. 2.

Immediate Southwestern states have let up to a certain extent on purchases of mixed feeds because of the better pasturage conditions, but these states are still taking in moderately good volume. Grain mixed feeds are moving principally into Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Alfalfa molasses feeds are also in good demand from these states.

The South and the Southeast are good buyers here. Local supplies of feedstuffs in Georgia, Florida and other Southeastern states have been depleted, which is causing these states to turn to the Southwest for their feed supplies. Quite a few contracts of grain mixed feeds are being filled for shipment to the Southeast. Shipping directions on old orders are reported good, in some instances buyers ordering out ahead of contract time when possible.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $23@23.50; No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, $20.50@21.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16.50; No. 1, $14@15.50; No. 2, $8@11; No. 3, $7@8; standard, $11@14.

Chicago, Ill., May 10, 1915.

The demand for alfalfa meal is very good in Chicago at present, and there is a big demand for the molasses feeds on account of the high prices of oats and corn. In fact, some of the big stock feeders are depending upon molasses feeds almost entirely. It may not be amiss to state in this connection that the increased demand for alfalfa feeds seems due in a large measure to the report of the government experiment station to the effect that it has been demonstrated that the cane sugar molasses feeds have been found to contain more food value than the beet sugar molasses feeds, although, of course, use of the cane sugar molasses gives the alfalfa a darker appearance than the pea green color which has heretofore been specified as one of the requisites of high-grade meal. However, regardless of the cause, the present demand is good, and trend of opinion of the heaviest feeders here seems to be that they purpose using more alfalfa from now on. Prices per ton are: Pea green meal, $22@22.50; dark molasses meal, $20.

Cincinnati, O., May 10, 1915.

The alfalfa meal products recorded a decline of 50 cents this week. The local buyers are not taking hold in large quantities, as they have sufficient supplies to run them for some time. The South seems to have the only buyers, and they are not taking as much as in previous weeks. The cash hay market is easy, with No. 1 timothy grades quoted at $20.50. The total receipts for the week amounted to 154 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $26@27; alfalfa meal, $27.50@28.50; molasses feed, $30@31.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1915.

There was further firmness in alfalfa products last week, and prices averaged slightly higher and incidentally touched the top levels on the crop. Demand in the market was active at all stages of the trading, and with offerings of meal light business was on a healthy plane. Wet weather over the West and Southwest made offers of good hay firmer than the preceding week, and with supplies of choice and No. 1 meal reduced to close to a minimum dealers are finding difficulty in obtaining supplies even at the advanced prices. Offers to purchase are coming in liberally from the East for May shipment, and future business is hardly being mentioned by the mills. Most of the old contracts have been cleaned up, and with a small output at Kansas City, Omaha and Western mills the question of supplies may easily force a further advance in quotations. Warehouse stocks have been drawn on more extensively for this season than in years, and are not being replaced. Much alfalfa hay is arriving in a heated condition, showing the effect of the recent excessive moisture. Mixed feed demand was brisk, with the Southern and Southeastern trade taking supplies freely. Alfalfa molasses products were firmer, along with meal. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $20 and No. 1 at $22.50@23; no choice meal offered; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $25@29.50, and without grain at $21@22.50.

New Orleans, La., May 10, 1915.

Trading in alfalfa and products and hay here last week was off, on account of the uncertainties of war and the lack of local demand. Of course, there were the usual sales to the steamship agents, made on the usual close margins, to fill contracts for loading horse and mule transports destined for European nations. The general trading was dull, however. Prices were down about 50 to 75 cents per ton on all kinds of stock feed and hay. Alfalfa hay ruled at $17@19 per ton, meal $23@24 and mixed feeds at $26@33 per ton. Sales in each were restricted to small lots.

Hay Inspectors at Kansas City.

For the purpose of eliminating misunderstanding as to methods of grading, about 15 inspectors from different markets convened in Kansas City on May 4. For three days the inspectors made daily visits to the hay tracks and studied the different grades of hay there and each made comments on the grading scheme. Difference of opinion was voiced by the different inspectors, particularly as to alfalfa, of which color plays such an important part. But the inspectors got together and smoothed out all differences. Rules for grading were suggested by the inspectors and it is hoped that the meeting will result in much good, as most of the leading markets of the country use the National Hay Association grades. The cause for most refusals of hay is not in the different standards for same grade, but in different methods of grading.

Although the attendance at the meeting was lighter than expected, this was due to the fact that the meeting was the first for that purpose to be held. It is planned to form an inspectors' organization, which will hold an annual convention for the purpose of discussing grading methods.

Handing Alfalfa a Bouquet.

In a recent address before a Kansas City commercial organization, F. D. Coburn, former secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, said on alfalfa: "Cast your alfalfa before swine and your wife can wear pearls. Nobody can tell the whole truth about this wonderful legume without being branded as a marvelous prevaricator.

"Alfalfa is the champion mortgage-lifter of America. It has been reliably estimated that a good crop of alfalfa will pay six per cent interest on land valued at more than $2,000 an acre. I am almost afraid to make this statement, but it is said on good authority.

"The first official recognition of alfalfa on the Kansas City market was in 1892, when a carload was received and disposed of with considerable difficulty. Last year 11,558 cars were received here. That was six times as much as all the other hay crops combined. Besides that, alfalfa brings a higher price, on the average, than any other hay.

"It may be cut from five to nine times each season. Alfalfa land is so valuable that you seldom hear of a farm on which it is the principal crop changing hands."

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Some parts of Kansas are cutting new crop alfalfa. However, harvesting of the first crop will not be general in the state for at least another two weeks, and in some sections it will be a month before alfalfa will be high enough for cutting.

Unusually favorable weather has prevailed throughout the Southwest so far this spring for a rapid growth of alfalfa. Rains have fallen at the right time and temperatures have been moderate. Nebraska reports alfalfa well advanced. The stand in that state is of the best and the fields are in even better condition today than a year ago. This is also true of Oklahoma and Kansas, where cutting of alfalfa has started in a few scattered points.

Importance of Dardanelles.

An important factor in world's wheat prices, says a trade report, will be the outcome of the present campaign against Turkey in an endeavor to open the Dardanelles. Russia and Roumania, who had shipped out 165,000,000 bus. of the last crop up to the corresponding date, have so far shipped out only 1,000,000 bus. and must have a very large amount of old wheat on hand. India's large surplus has not been touched and Argentina continues to ship heavily. The wheat situation is complex, but it is becoming apparent that a large export demand will be imperative in the United States should the present wheat crop prospects be maintained.

Ecke Bros., of Dodgeville, Wis., bought the Geo. Fancher grain and milling business.

Joy Grain Co., Joy, Kan., has incorporated with capital of $15,000.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
THE FEED OF THE HOUR
All animals love molasses. *They get fat on it, too.* It's a muscle builder. Cane Molasses Mixed Feeds are most palatable and economical.
We have storage for 7,000,000 gallons and operate about 300 tank cars. We offer service, quality and price.
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN SALESMAN WANTED—An Illinois mill grinding hard, soft and blended flour desires a reliable man to sell their flour on a commission basis. In answering give full particulars and references. Address Box 280, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a second miller of four years' experience. Can come on short notice and give best of reference as to character and ability. Address Box 274, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as mill or sales manager, to take efect July 1. Have had a long experience in a Missouri mill which makes soft wheat flour, hard wheat flour, self-rising flour, as well as all kinds of meal and grits. Have large personal acquaintance with the biggest Southern trade, and if you have a flour that will stand up I can sell it and get you a profit on your entire output. Address Box 277, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a young man as grain buyer. Have had seven years' experience with one firm in Missouri. Can give the best of references. Want steady employment. Address Box 279, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By a middle-aged man, a good little mill to run on shares or for a percentage of the profits. Have more than 30 years' experience and can make good. Or would accept position as miller, manager or salesman in larger mill. Address F. B. Miller, Lacota, Mich.

WANTED—A successful miller, now in charge of a live, aggressive mill, who has an excellent knowledge of both the commercial and practical end of the business, wishes to hear from mill of 100 bbls. or over who can use as miller-manager a man who thoroughly understands how to go at it to make it pay. If your mill is not paying I believe I can help you. Prefer something where a working interest of some kind can be secured on easy terms. Address Box 275, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Soon, position as bookkeeper, 13 years' experience, competent as grain buyer, correspondent and tariff man. Now with large mill machinery concern. Reference furnished. Salary $75 to start. L. E. Ginder, Enterprise, Kan.

FLOUR SALESMAN—Experienced young man, 33 years of age, sober, energetic and highest references, desires position with Southern mill. Will be open about July 1. Address Box 281, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION as grain buyer or manager country elevator company; eight years' experience. Understand markets and know quality of grain; flour mill requirements thoroughly understood. Salary $75. Reference furnished. Address Box 282, Milling and Grain News.

MILLS FOR SALE.

WATER POWER MILL FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. mill, water and steam power, I-X-L 35-ft. wheel, new ball-bearing sifter, corn mill, three-story building and basement, wareroom, scales, several acres of land, 180-acre farm. Will sell together or separate. Plenty of wheat at door. Ready sale for all output of mill at door. Address Buchanan & Moore, Cane Hill, Ark.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One three-story, electric-driven custom feed mill at $7,000, together with residence at $1,500. Located on Erie Railroad with side track to mill and on main street in village of Randolph, N. Y. Average sales about $5,000 per month. Holdridge Milling Co., East Randolph, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Old established 60-bbl. flour mill, water power, in growing county seat of 2,500 population, in heart of the famous Willamette Valley of Oregon; two railroads; only mill in town; large local trade. Will sell at a bargain, account of ill health. For particulars, address J. L. Sweeney, Box 718, Dallas, Polk County, Ore.

FOR SALE—A 75-bbl. flour mill with feed and meal rolls. Plenty grain at mill door. Good exchange trade and can sell all feed at mill door. Reason for selling, I am not a miller. G. W. Colborn, Ingraham, Ill., owner.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—A 40-bbl. flouring mill located at Pilger, Neb., will be offered at public sale for cash, at Stanton, Neb., June 9, 1915, at 2:30 p. m. Partition sale. Terms $300 cash at sale. Balance at confirmation. Write G. A. Eberly, Referee, Stanton, Neb.

FOR SALE—Machinery for a 25-bbl. mill, all arranged on one floor. Write for price and information. Box 57, Langsville, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Five double stands of Willford's rolls, 6x20 and 6x16", in good shape and looks like new. To move them at once, your choice at $50 per stand. C. C. Rasmussen & Son, Harlan, Iowa.

WANTED—Mill owners who desire to employ a capable miller in handling both wheat and corn goods mills will do well to write E. B. Krone, Tioga, Tex., who is an experienced miller with both sifter and midget systems. Also a millwright—in that he can make all necessary repairs, new work, etc. Strictly allround miller and mill man. References furnished. Will go anywhere. Address E. B. Krone, Tioga, Tex.

WANTED—To buy complete mill outfit, secondhand, size 50 to 80 bbl. capacity; also one 50 h. p. oil engine. All must be in good order. Address G. E. Hotchkin, Minden, Neb.

BUY NOW

Cotton Seamless Bags are now selling at the lowest prices in fifteen years. The present is, therefore, an exceptional opportunity to replenish stocks and provide for future needs.

Bemis A 16 oz. Seamless Bags —made in our own mills—have no equal at their price. They are very strong, solidly woven bags and give satisfaction under the hardest usage.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

STOCK CARRIED AT

St. Louis Chicago Indianapolis Minneapolis Omaha
San Francisco New Orleans Seattle
Kansas City Memphis Winnipeg

The Alsop Process

is now universally used by the leading millers in the different milling countries of the world.

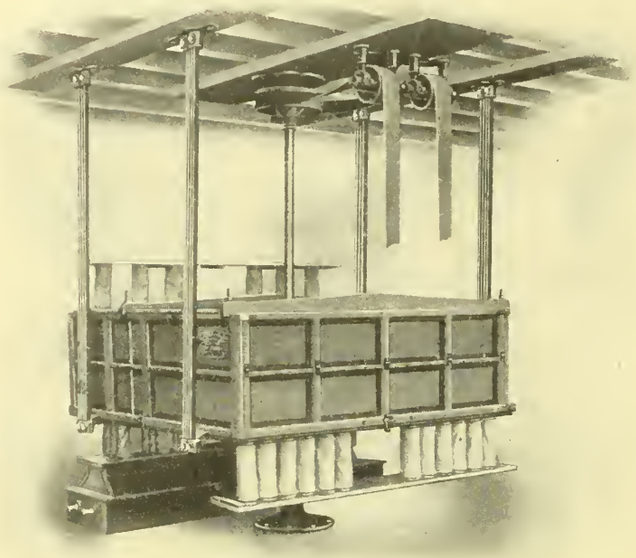
For particulars regarding this wonderful invention, write

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Bolting Troubles Reduced to the Vanishing Point

Vibration, Friction, Noise, Inconvenience and Questionable Results are Eliminated by



The Monarch
Ball Bearing, Self Balancing
Sieve Bolter

The elimination of friction, noise and wear has been accomplished by applying ball bearings, which run in oil, to both the main and oscillating bearings.

Capacity has been raised to the maximum through the agency of the patent brush cloth cleaner which automatically keeps the cloths free and open.

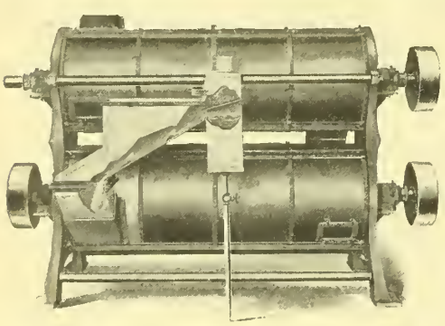
Ease of operation and control is insured by convenience of construction and perfect balance and easy running are secured by the design of the driving mechanism.

Write for the Monarch Bolter Book.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box No. 322



Remember this: The wheat washing efficiency "framed up" in the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and drier is *real—proven—positive.* ¶ No other machine in existence is capable of accomplishing as much work—of so high a grade—for so little cost—as the W-D Wheat Washer and Drier.

Send for Bulletin No. 93.

Don't fail to visit The Wolf Company's Exhibit in the Palace of Food Products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20 to Dec. 4.

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WESTERN OFFICE: 203-204 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
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WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

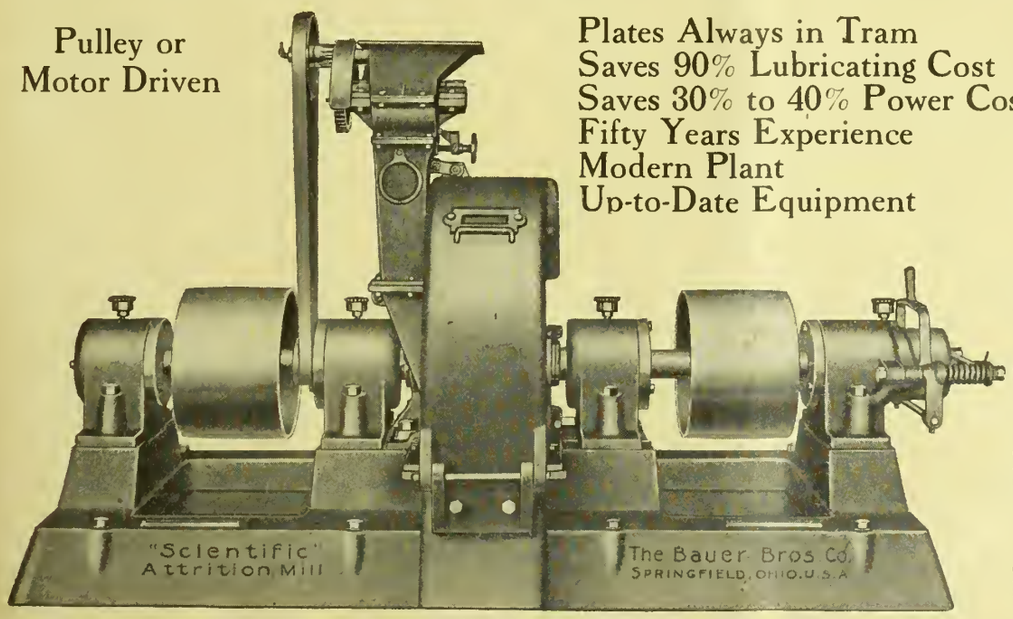
H. R. Williams

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienoed workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.
The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

"SCIENTIFIC" Ball Bearing Attrition Mills and Single Disc Grinders

Pulley or
Motor Driven



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Saves 90% Lubricating Cost
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Fifty Years Experience
Modern Plant
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More Uniform Products
Bearings Always Cool
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We Know How
Superior Design
Produce Best Machines

We specialize in Attrition Mill Building.

Buy the "Scientific" Attrition Mill. It is the best.

Ask those who have tried other makes---then bought the "Scientific."

Write for descriptive matter showing details of construction and learn why the "Scientific" has always been the leader.

THE BAUER BROS. CO., Springfield, Ohio

(Formerly The Foos Mfg. Co.)

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Repeat Orders from Michigan

F. W. STOCK & SONS.
Mills at Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., November 2, 1914.

Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—We just have your statement calling for $250 covering a couple of your machines—two No. 4 Middlings Finishers.

I don't see any way to get out of the payment of this matter, because our Mr. May refuses to part with the machines, and further, I fear that he is going to call for a couple more.

However, we enclose you herewith check for $250 to balance.

Very truly yours,
F. W. STOCK & SONS.

Stock & Sons have two No. 8 Bran Finishers, two No. 4 Special Middlings and one No. 6 and two No. 4 Middling Finishers.

TELEGRAM.

Hillsdale, Mich., Jan. 28, 1915.

Thos. McFeely Co., Bourse, Philadelphia.

"Send the two machines Litchfield by by express at once, these ordered through Mr. McFeely." F. W. STOCK & SONS.

F. W. STOCK & SONS.
Mills at Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., May 3, 1915.

Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Our Mr. May has not yet definitely decided on the number of machines that he will use at Litchfield, but I think possibly we better have some come along within a couple of weeks, so that they are on hand in case we begin the work earlier than anticipated at present.

You may ship us at Litchfield four of the No. 3 Middlings Finishers, and we also want one of the Middlings Mills, either a No. 3 or No. 2. Mr. May says to advise you that it is to take the stock that is now on a 9x30 single stand of rolls, and the stock being the break cuts that come through a No. 9 cloth, so send a No. 2 or No. 3, whichever will be best suited for the work.

Very truly yours,
F. W. STOCK & SONS.

We have revised the flow sheet of Stock & Sons' Litchfield mill and guarantee to increase the capacity 100 bbls. per day using same rolls, bolts and power with ten of our Grenulators and make a better flour and better yield.

THOS. McFEELY CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

Send Your Rolls Now!

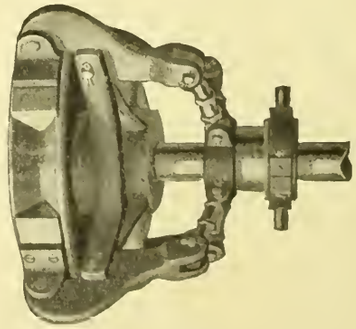
Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write for Free Booklet.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE
Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of Yoa

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

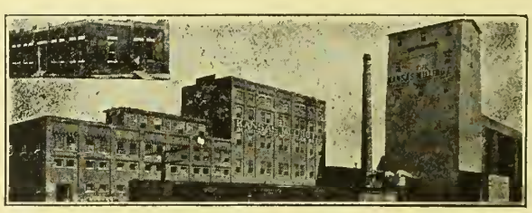
Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



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Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too--
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

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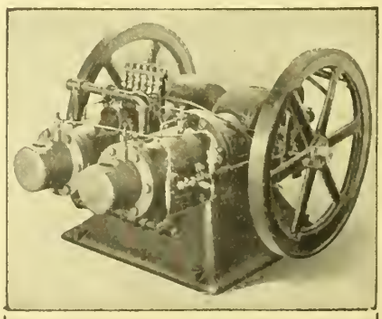

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Blish Thompson---Hero

Sales Manager of Indiana Mills a Lusitania Victim—His Wife Saved.

E. Blish Thompson, secretary of the Blish Milling Co., of Seymour, Ind., who lost his life in the Lusitania disaster, might have been saved had he not heroically given his life belt to a helpless woman just as the ship was sinking. The fact that Mr. Thompson gave his life belt to a woman passenger was made known in a cablegram received Saturday by T. S. Blish from G. F. C. Raikes, at London, at whose home Mrs. Thompson, who was rescued, is staying.

The cable contains the first information received by the relatives of Mr. Thompson as to how Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were separated. The message says that they were on deck together when the ship started to sink and were pulled into the water. Mrs. Thompson was separated from her husband after they reached the water line, and was picked up by a raft on which there were 50 others. After drifting for three hours they were rescued by a trawler and taken to Queenstown.

The cablegram received from Mr. Raikes reads as follows:

"Maudie and Blish from boat deck went down together with ship under them, clasped together, but immediately got separated. Maudie was pulled on raft with 50 others. After drifting for three hours was picked up by trawler and landed at Queenstown. Taken to Admiralty House, where she stayed until Tuesday. Blish not seen again after entering water. Think must have been hit and stunned by wreckage. Blish heroically gave his life belt to lady just before ship sank. Maudie has furnished full description to all officials."

Relatives of Mr. Thompson have refrained from questioning Mrs. Thompson regarding the final moments of the disaster because of her condition. They have learned, however, that she is standing the terrible strain as well as could be expected and that Mr. Raikes, who is a personal friend of Mr. Blish's, is doing everything possible for her comfort.

There were several conflicting reports due to errors in cablegrams regarding the rescue of both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. It was thought for a time that both were saved, but later a cable from Mrs. Thompson confirmed the tragic death of Mr. Thompson.

E. Blish Thompson was the nephew of M. S. and T. S. Blish, of the Blish Milling Co., of Seymour, Ind., and was secretary and sales manager of the concern. He was 33 years old, a successful business man and very popular with many associates and friends in the milling business.

State-Owned Elevator at Gulf.

A delegation headed by Jefferson Herold, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, and R. H. Drennan, president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, waited upon Gov. Hall, of Louisiana, and urged the state to aid in erecting a 1,000,000-bu. publicly owned grain elevator for the handling of export grain. Ae decision will be made by the Governor later.

The first crop report of the Kentucky Department of Agriculture placed the condition of wheat at 81 per cent and the acreage at 100 per cent.

What the Secretaries Think.

The secretaries of four millers' organizations in the Southwest have given the following opinion of the extent of the wheat damage:

Kansas—"No doubt crop has been damaged by Hessian fly and wet weather. Impossible to estimate to what extent at this time. However, do not think over 15 per cent."—C. V. Topping, secretary Southwestern Millers' League, Wichita, Kan.

Missouri—"Inquiry covering a large area in southern Missouri and southwestern Kansas now being replied to justifies opinion that during the past few days fly has developed rapidly and is doing damage. I think some damage is certain, but it is largely exaggerated. Substantial increase in acreage will atone for reasonable loss."—W. H. Marshall, secretary Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, Joplin, Mo.

Oklahoma—"Yes, there is foundation to crop damage reports in Oklahoma. In northern tier of counties damage is estimated at from 25 to 50 per cent. Considerable damage in southwestern Oklahoma by rust and excessive moisture. Too early to make definite statement as to extent of damage, but crop will undoubtedly be materially below last government estimate."—Frank Goltz, secretary Oklahoma Millers' Association.

Nebraska—"Up to May 14 the condition in the state had been perfect, but there are now developing signs of trouble working northward, as there is a change in the appearance of the plant in many fields. Wheat has the appearance of rust more than anything else, and no doubt some damage will be done."—J. E. Burgner, secretary Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, Grand Island, Neb.

Wheat Starts to Joint.

Kansas City, Mo., May 17, 1915.

Wheat is beginning to joint in Kansas. It continues in excellent condition in the extreme western part of the state and the principal wheat-producing counties of the central portion, the only complaint being that the late-sown is weedy. Farther east there are numerous complaints of damage by the Hessian fly and chinch bugs, and in the southeastern counties the crop has suffered from the continued wet weather, though even here the condition would be rated as good.

Membership at Record Figure.

A membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade sold last week at $5,250, a record figure and $500 higher than the previous sale, made not more than two weeks ago. The membership which changed hands was that of J. G. Peppard, of the Peppard Seed Co., Kansas City, who sold it to James H. Wooldridge. Mr. Wooldridge will open a grain-receiving house in Kansas City for Scoular & Bishop, of Superior, Neb.

Exports of flour from Boston during the month of April were 2,294 bbls. and 64,345 sacks. Mill feed clearances amounted to 174 tons for the month.

Southern Kansas Outlook

Wheat Damaged by Hessian Fly and Chinch Bug—Crop Will Be Curtailed.

Wichita, Kan., May 17, 1915.

There is no question but what the southern half of Kansas has been damaged to some extent. Just how much it is impossible to state and will take about a week or ten days before any accurate information as to the damage can be estimated. Reports that Hessian fly are responsible for most of this damage is partially true, but on examination of some fields we find no Hessian fly and considerable damage, this being due to late seeding and not getting a good start last fall. Some wheat is very thin on the ground. Numerous reports come in that the crop is damaged seriously, but on reliable information we do not think it as bad as that and would place our estimate, on present conditions over the state, that Kansas will raise around 100,000,000. Grain men and millers in Wichita have all reduced their estimate to around this figure. Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., who was skeptical concerning the reported damage by fly a week ago, has changed his mind, and from his investiagtion has reduced his estimate to between 100,000,000 and 110,000,000 bus. Mr. Lassen thinks, however, that Kansas farmers will make more profit out of the 100,000,000 bus. than they did out of last year's 180,000,000, as the price of wheat this year will be around $1.25 and last year quite a few of the farmers sold at 60c to 70c.

Sam Wallingford, of Wallingford Bros., made an automobile trip over part of McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, Cowley and Sumner counties this week. He estimates in the territory he visited the crop will not exceed 50 per cent of that grown last year.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, has made quite a good deal of personal investigation, and is not as hopeful over the outlook as he was ten days ago. He says, however, the damage may not be as bad as many think and that a light rain to wet the surface of the ground would help a great deal. Mr. Topping does not think Sedgwick county will raise over 50 per cent of last year's crop.

Sedgwick county is damaged by Hessian fly, and some other cause which is unknown. Fields are spotted and show yellow streaks, some say from excessive moisture, but do not hardly believe this is so, as some of the upland land where water could not stand shows this tendency. Sumner county indicates that the fly are there in great numbers, but they have been in this county the past two years and damage may not be as great as thought, but allowing for about 50 per cent for exaggeration it still would leave about 25 per cent damage, but will take about ten days to give any definite amount of damage, as with good warm weather the wheat may shoot up and get away from this condition.

Butler county shows the worst damage so far, mostly from Hessian fly and some reports of chinch bugs, quite a few fields are being plowed up and it too early to say just what the damage is, but will run around 50 per cent. In McPherson county, the wheat is pretty well streaked, some reports of Hessian fly, but in some sections no fly are to be found and only the yellow color of the wheat is the cause for alarm. Some do not think it is serious. The main damage appears to be around Moundridge, where reports indicate the fly is in practically every field, and if they harvest one-third of last year's crop they will be doing well. The other sections in this county report fairly good conditions and think 25 to 35 per cent will cover it.

Marion county reports considerable fly and chinch bugs. Fields show a yellow cast, and some fields have been plowed up, some being listed with corn. However, think a good week of growing weather would cause the crop to brighten up and bring some of this yellow color out.

From Reno county we estimate that over half of the fields are badly infested and some of the fields are being plowed up. Wheat shows quite spotted and yellow streaks in it, and appears to be thin on the ground.

From other reports from different counties, we are led to believe that the damage will take in two tiers of counties, beginning with Saline and Dickinson and running south into Sumner and Cowley and into Northern Oklahoma. Taking these counties it reduced the acreage about 800,000 acres, leaving 8,000,00 acres and allowing for an average yield of 15 bus. it would mean a crop of about 120,000,000. Then taking damage from other sections deduct another 20,000,000, which we believe will cover it, we would place the Kansas crop at 100,000,000. This is our guess, but it will take about ten days to give any accurate information as to real damage and we may not be hurt as bad as we think we are. In looking through the fields, there are always two or three stalks in each stool that are not infested with fly and these may make a yield that is above what we estimate.

Rain over the winter and spring wheat belts has temporarily eliminated chances of damage to the growing crop from drought. Correspondents' reports indicate considerable damage to the crops from Hessian fly in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Speculators, however, have no doubt magnified the fly damage for market purposes.

New Mill Project Given Up.

Interested parties in the proposition to build a new 1,000-bbl. mill in Kansas City have given up the project for the present, according to an announcement made this week. It is questionable whether or not the proposed building of the new mill will be taken up again this year. Indications are that negotiations will not be reopened dling of export grain. A decision may be given the proposition at that time.

The leader in the proposed new mill company was S. P. Kramer, now president of the United States Portland Cement Co., Kansas City, but formerly owner of flour mills at Wellington, Anthony and Caldwell. Mr. Kramer built his first mill at Caldwell, Kan. Several years ago he disposed of his interests at Wellington and Anthony to T. J. Holdridge.

Indianapolis will be the scene of the next annual meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association. The convention will be held on June 22 in the Board of Trade building.

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More Details in Telegrams.

Carelessness in sending telegraphic offers has resulted in the loss of hundreds of dollars to mills in this country. Milling and Grain News knows of instances where the omission of a comma or the insignificant word "the" has been found reason enough by courts to allow damages of from $5,000 to $10,000, which otherwise would not have even subjected the defending party to a court suit. Certainly it is better for mills to send more than the 10-word limit rather than sacrifice clarity of expression in telegrams. Buyers are only human, and in their interpretation of messages they will almost invariably give themselves the benefit of the doubt on any mooted point in a telegram.

The other day a flour broker in Kansas City asked a mill for a wire on 1,000 bbls. of flour for competitive business. The mill wired him in time, but failed to state whether the price was on sacked or bulk basis, merely stating it was net. In the absence of any statement, the broker, anxious to obtain the business, quoted the price sacked, as he declared it was his understanding that all prices were sacked basis unless a statement was made that the price was bulk. The miller really intended the price to be bulk basis, and much needless trouble resulted from this omission, although no loss was met by the mill, as the manager refused to confirm the sale. However, there was much unpleasantness, and the miller will probably not be able to figure with that particular buyer again.

What are the necessities of a telegraphic offer? A prominent broker says: "Millers should state whether their prices are net or include commission; bulk or what kind of sacks; shipping time and whether delivered or f. o. b. A broker will interpret a message that does not contain the word net to mean that it includes the commission when the miller might take directly the opposite viewpoint. However, brokers, after doing business with a mill for some time, will reach an understanding as to some of these minor points, but I would rather have telegrams be specific than contain some probable source of misunderstanding. It would appear that mills would be exceedingly careful on telegraphic offers, particularly when they involve thousands of dollars, but it is really surprising, the number of offers that show signs of brevity at the expense of clarity."

More trouble results from business through brokers than direct to buyers, but this is due to the fact that there is just one more party involved in the sale and that terms are a little more complicated than on direct sales. Even on direct business there is a possibility of misunderstanding because of unsatisfactory wires. In a direct sale it is just as important to state whether the quotation is bulk basis or sacked, but the question of net or added commission does not enter here.

When a miller does not ask for return wire acceptance of price quoted, how long will the telegraphic offer hold good? This question has come up frequently in the past year, particularly because of the widely fluctuating markets. To settle this, most millers in the Southwest have adopted the policy of adding the code word for "answer by return wire." And they have thus eliminated another source of unpleasantness, although no direct monetary loss may have resulted. Another cautionary term now being used by most millers is the term "subject to confirmation." This eliminates all possible misunderstanding, as the miller reserves the right in all offers to refuse to accept.

The milling business is conducted on too small a margin to leave any room for charges against carelessness in any of its innumerable phases.

Taxing Premium Plans Out of Existence.

By ELTON J. BUCKLEY.

One of the mooted legal questions of the day is the legality of the present campaign to tax all manner of premium schemes out of existence. Readers of trade papers know that this campaign has broken out in various states of the Union and is now being vigorously waged. It takes either of two forms. The first is such a law as Colorado has just passed, flatly forbidding all manner of gift enterprises, and the second is a law making everybody who sells or uses trading stamps and other premium devices pay a tax so high that nobody can afford to remain in the business. Such a bill is pending in Pennsylvania. It would compel trading stamp companies to pay a license of $2,000, and retailers who distribute the stamps to pay $500. In New York State the attack takes even a third form—that of a proposed law forbidding all sorts of coupon schemes except trading stamps.

In some states prohibitory or regulatory laws have already been passed and are waiting tests as to their constitutionality. In other states such laws undoubtedly will be passed, and it is probable that the coming year will see the whole premium question thrown into the courts for decision as to whether premiums have a right to live.

Can laws be passed which will make premium schemes illegal? Or can premium schemes be gotten rid of by imposing such a high license tax that nobody can pay it? My own opinion is that the courts will finally answer both of these questions in the negative. In the present state of the law in most states a legislature can impose some tax on the premium business or any phase of it, but it cannot destroy it under pretense of taxing it. On only one ground can premium schemes (which includes trading stamps) be either forbidden or taxed so high as to be destroyed, and that is on the ground that they are detrimental to the public. Here is almost all of the law on the subject in a nutshell:

> In regard to certain forms of business which are inherently harmful and dangerous to society, the legislature may either enact statutes which are directly prohibitory or may accomplish the same end indirectly by requiring a license fee so high as to amount to a prohibition of the business. But useful occupations which are not detrimental to the public cannot be unduly restricted or substantially prohibited under the guise of police regulation.

In other words, if the trading stamp scheme and other premium schemes are "inherently harmful and dangerous" any legislature can destroy them instantly and directly, or give them their quietus by a prohibitive tax. If they are not "inherently harmful and dangerous," then laws imposing high taxes or directly prohibiting them are unconstitutional and will be thrown out by the courts as fast as they come up.

The Supreme Court of the United States, which will have to say in the end whether premium schemes are "inherently harmful and dangerous," has never expressed itself on the subject as yet. Many states, however, have done so, the large majority deciding in favor of the premiums. Oregon not long ago passed a law taxing people using trading stamps $5,000 per year, and the court upheld it. In effect this was a decision that premium schemes were "inherently harmful and dangerous," and that on that ground the legislature could destroy them. This case is to be taken to the United States Supreme Court, which will probably decide the question once and for all.

There was also the state of Arkansas, in which state there is legislation taxing everybody using gift enterprises $1,000 and everybody patronizing them $500. This legislation was also upheld by the United States Circuit Court for that district and the tax stood. This, too, is practically a decision that gift enterprises, which in Arkansas means trading stamps because the law says so, are "inherently harmful and dangerous."

On the other hand, something like 24 states, if I remember rightly, have decided that premium schemes, particularly trading stamps, were not "inherently harmful and dangerous," and could therefore neither be prohibited nor destroyed by higher taxes. What the United States Supreme Court will say is, of course, a question, but if it follows what is unquestionably the weight of judicial authority in this country today, it will decide that premium schemes are not "inherently harmful and dangerous."—Copyright, May, 1915, by Elton J. Buckley.

Prof. Dean on Fly Situation.

Prof. George A. Dean, entomologist for the Kansas State Agricultural College, says that, while it is hard to estimate, he believes that the damage from Hessian fly to Kansas wheat fields will easily reach $10,000,000, or less than 9,000,000 bus. in production. He says furthermore there is a supplementary, or spring, crop of the fly to come on within a few days, which will augment the damage already done.

"The South-Central part of the state is the hardest hit, said Professor Dean. "Sumner, Harper, Kingman and Reno counties are in serious shape. The area of infestation reaches into Oklahoma and the entire eastern half of Kansas is suffering from a general infestation. The district lying around Manhattan in the central part of the state is in comparatively good shape. There is a notable exception in the extreme northeastern part of the state, where the wheat was hardest hit by the fly last year. Here the counties are remarkably free from the pests because the county demonstration agents persuaded the farmers to adopt and practice methods of control.

"The scope of the trouble has arisen altogether from the neglect of wheat growers in infested districts to put into practice methods of control," said Professor Dean. "A great majority of the farmers in the infested districts planted their wheat too early. In districts where the planting was generally late there are no complaints this year."

Against False Grain Reports.

"For disseminating false rumors," two men were suspended from the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade by President Canby. The men are Samuel Raymond, a member, and O. E. Moody, associated with Raymond in the sales of news. Raymond was suspended for one day, while Moody's suspension was for an indefinite period. President Canby explained the suspension by stating that they were not for the circulation of the false rumors concerning the alleged shooting of President Wilson, but "for a multiplicity of false rumors."

The Bell-Dowlen Mills Co., Springfield, Tenn., has applied for incorporation papers. Capital stock is $25,000. The company will erect a small flour mill, probably of 100 bbls. capacity. It will be completed before new crop moves.

Bread---A la Wiley

Five Miles to Get the Wheat—Five Hours to Grind it.

"Here's the bread," announced I, all out of breath.

"What?" asked the astonished family, with puzzled countenance.

"Here's the bread, the exhibit. I've carried my own wheat home, and ground my own flour, and set my own sponge, and made my own bread."

"Give me another piece," demanded the smallest, too soon for good form. "It's good. Make a whole lot more."

"And save $3 on the barrel '" I added.

It was Saturday afternoon, after a reasonably hard day's work, that I took Dr. Harvey G. Wiley, pure food expert, by the hand, figuratively speaking, and embarked upon a tour for raw wheat.

Dr. Wiley had been quoted in the Star as urging the housewife to grind her own flour.

"Um hum!" thought I, with great enthusiasm and glee, "I'll do it first."

"Why 5doesn't the American woman grind her own flour?" the article demanded.

"I don't know, Doctor," said I, all the time thinking, looking up to his wisdom.

"All she needs is a good coffee grinder of the ordinary make," expounded he. "She can save $3 on a barrel. A barrel holds 200 pounds. Figure it out yourself."

I'm not much on "figgers," but I know $3 when I see it.

The Search for Clean Wheat.

With this in mind and the car fare in hand, for the doctor neglects to tell one where to get the wheat, I "set out" for the seed store downtown. On being shown the article inquired for I exclaimed:

"Oh, no; I want to grind it to eat. I'd like some clean wheat, please."

"The milling companies have samples which they will give you to try."

And sure enough they would at their uptown office. But——

"Oh, no," again I denounce, as Hashimira Togo would say, "I want some clean wheat for food."

"At the mill they will accommodate you," the obliging one answered. "Yes, it's in Armourdale, and it will take you about an hour and a half to go and come, and will find someone there who will give it to you right away."

More car fare in hand and $3 in mind, together with faith in Dr. Wiley, the mill was gained.

"In the door where you see the globe above—the offices are there," directed a passerby.

Um, hum. Offices on pulleys with a stairway at the side. But nobody home. At length a small platform attacked to the pulleys and two feet thereon, gradually growing into the full figure of a man.

"Wheat," I yelled, trying to make my voice heard above the noise of the mill.

"What kind, hard or soft?"

"Dr. Wiley didn't say," I shouted again.

"Come and look at it," he commanded. "We use hard for the flour we sell the grocer."

"I'll take t-h-a-t!" I shrieked, and pointed out.

And answering his question I asked for a sample, five pounds. He stood stock still.

"Can't carry it," he protested.

I smiled in derision. The idea of a great husky woman like me, five feet three and weighing 116 pounds, being dismayed by such a weight.

The five pounds was bundled so as to deposit a minimum of chaff upon my perfectly good street suit and once more, with car fare in hand, I sped along for an hour until I reached home.

"I've a pain in the back of my neck, and do you know my left arm feels a bit stiff. Daughter, hand me the camphor bottle, will you?" said I as I sat in a low chair by the bed. "I've had a pack on my back and I'm not 'usened' to it. I'm going to grind that wheat in our coffee mill and make some delicious bread."

"We haven't any," she replied. "Nobody has any more. The coffee is ground at the store. Well, maybe you can borrow one from Nannie B. She is just back-number enough to have a coffee mill."

She hadn't finished telling me before I had Mrs. B. on the telephone.

"Oh, fine," I said, and then, "What? It will? Oh, fiddle." I turned to daughter and repeated what Mrs. B. said. "She says it will taste of coffee. I'll have to buy a new mill." (Sixty-five cents subtracted from $3.)

Downtown on Monday, I met a friend.

"Come home with me," I begged. "I am making an experiment. Do come. It will be so interesting."

The Grinding Process.

We removed our hats, tore the paper from the mill, assembled two bowls, the bag of wheat and a spoon, and went out on the piazza where the air was delightfully cool and invigorating.

"Oh, no; I don't want you to do any of the work. I wouldn't let you for anything," I said politely as I tried to hold the mill down with one hand and grind with the other. It simply wouldn't stay down.

"Ahem!" I cleared my throat as she insisted upon helping. "Well, just place your hand on that side if you will, nothing more."

"Isn't it fun?" we said in unison. We enjoyed it hugely and laughed and laughed at the attention we were attracting from the neighbor children.

I changed to the other hand, the one being a little weary.

"Grind and grind and grind," said the mill, going on and on.

"It will not take so very long," she assured me as I smiled a little weakly. "This isn't much wheat to grind."

"No, indeed," said I. "But you know it goes through three times. But I'm going to try only a quart, about two pounds, this time," feeling secretly that there wasn't going to be any next time.

After half an hour of the work my face must have been very appealing.

"Here, let me have it," she insisted kindly.

"Well, if you really want to."

"What are you doing " said the neighbor, unable to contain her curiosity any longer. We explained and she laughed. So did we.

"Looks like quite a little job," said my friend after an hour passed and we were still at it.

"Um hum," I answered, not willing to give in any.

"Still grinding?" asked the neighbor as she passed by on her way from market on the half of the next hour after that.

"I'll have to be going pretty soon. I am awfully sorry I can't see you through," said my visitor. She had to go home and plant seeds before dark and do this and this and this.

I said 'twas all right, but I had a sneaking feeling that she was not exactly the personification of woe.

On I dragged for half an hour more (talk about "the mills of the gods!")

"No picture show for me tonight," I said to the family firmly. "Bed for me at 9. I have to get up and make the sponge in the morning, let it set an hour and then make the bread, let that set and then bake it."

"Nothing is lost!" said Dr. Wiley, encouragingly. "You get the whole wheat."

No, nothing is lost but time and money.

"Figure it out yourself," as he would say. But don't take my word for it. Try it yourself in this manner.

The Recipe.

First catch your wheat. Then grind it (moan!).

Take three-fourths of your quart of flour. After warming a pint of milk lukewarm add to it a cup of water and dissolve in this a piece of Fleishman's fresh yeast, two inches long, an inch wide and nearly an inch thick. Mix in the flour and let the sponge rise.

To this sponge add three-fourths cup of sugar, tablespoon salt, tablespoon lard. Mix this, add the rest of the flour, being sure there is enough to make it knead well and fairly stiff. Proceed to knead and knead and knead, from time to time sprinkling on the board enough white flour after the other is worked in to keep the dough from sticking. Make into two small loaves and a pan of rolls. Grease the top of the rolls and bread with a little lard, so they will brown crisply.

In order to keep bread from sticking in the pan, pans should be wiped, not washed, just before using. Good housewives boil them occasionally between bakings.

After the bread has set an hour in a fairly warm place it will have risen enough to bake. You can use a little more white flour and a few raisins if you like. When it comes out of the oven run quickly and get the butter and try the rolls. They will melt in your mouth.

And after this sit down and figure it out.

Items—Two pounds of wheat (a quart), two hours and five cents car fare at least; for this amount, time of two persons two hours and a half to grind it, a new coffee grinder, three-quarters cup of sugar, yeast, lard, etc. And an hour or so more setting the sponge, working, raising and baking. Two hundred pounds of flour to the barrel.

You can figure it out yourself.

EMMA JAQUELIN.

Another Hearing on "Standards."

Announcement was sent out from Washington that a second hearing under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards, composed of the representatives of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the United States Department of Agriculture, will be held in St. Paul on May 24, to discuss standards and definitions for various kinds of flour, including the following: Patent, standard patent, straight, other grades of wheat flour, meal, graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour and any other kinds suggested by millers. Bakers and manufacturers of flour and meal are invited to attend the conference, and any who are unable to attend are invited to submit their views in writing, addressed to Dr. E. F. Ladd, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul.

The first hearing on standards for flour was very lightly attended. It was held in Chicago, but too little time was given millers to make arrangements to attend. It is expected that a larger attendance will be present at the St. Paul gathering, particularly of Northwestern millers.

New Orleans Export Rate.

The Oklahoma Millers' Association, the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association and the Oklahoma Corporation Commission in reply briefs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission insist that the current export rate to Galveston be extended to New Orleans. The Santa Fe has agreed to publish through rates on export wheat from Oklahoma to New Orleans, but wanted a higher rate to the Louisiana Gulf port. The three complainants declare to the commission in briefs that the Santa Fe "wants to perpetuate its monopoly" at Galveston, and that relief will not be afforded to Oklahoma in the plan advanced by the carrier.

Wheat Damage Reports

Hessian Fly in Southern Kansas—Good Reports From Nebraska.

Kansas City, Mo., May 17, 1915.

What appears to be a serious ravage of the Hessian fly in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri was reported the past week. The southern part of Kansas, a very small proportion of the acreage in the state, and several counties in southwestern Missouri note the greatest damage from the fly. However, from the tone of reports received from millers, it is believed that the total damage is not much more than last year, when reports and rumors about as serious as those circulated last week were current. The same counties now infested by the Hessian fly have been reporting injury to wheat fields from this pest for the past several years, and there is no indication as yet that deterioratio nin wheat is any more serious than in the last year or two.

Good growing weather prevailed throughout the Southwest during the past week. A few sections had rains, but generally dry temperatures, ideal for the growing plant, prevailed. Nebraska is experiencing probably the best weather the state has ever had for growing wheat. With the exception of one or two counties, there are no Hessian mly reports emanating from the Cornhusker state. The condition of 99 per cent on May 1, as given in the May report of the national Department of Agriculture, is expected to be maintained up to harvest. The Nebraska condition is the best for any state in the country, and millers say that the record crop in its history will be harvested. Present outlook, figuring a maintenance of the present condition up to harvest and an acreage of 3,601,000, is for a crop of 74,900,000 bus.

* * *

Damage in Seven States—Snow.

Damage to wheat by Hessian fly will be experienced in Western Ohio, Southern Illinois and Indiana, a large part of Missouri, eastern half of Kansas, Northern Oklahoma and Southern Nebraska. While fully recognizing, says B. W. Snow, that the fly is present to a larger extent than usual, and more normal damage may be expected, it must be borne in mind that it is the bad spots which are being advertised now, and that the extravagant claims of damage on limited areas must be taken in connection with the unusual promise and the exceptional moisture situation over the entire winter wheat area:.

"The final crop may not reach the extreme possibilities recently suggested," said Mr. Snow in a report last week, "but there is nothing in the insect menace, up to this time, even though admittedly greater than usual, to warrant crop pessimism."

* * *

Weekly Government Statement.

In the winter wheat belt east of the Mississippi River, good rains caused satisfactory crop progress and improved the outlook in many localities. Oklahoma and Eastern Kansas have complained to some extent of too much moisture and the Hessian fly. The fly is also reported in some localities in Indiana and Illinois.

Oklahoma had a condition of 98 per cent on May 1, or a gain of eight per cent during the month of April. On a basis of 3,077,000 acres, the prospect in Oklahoma indicates a crop of 46,000,000 bu., should the condition be maintained until harvest. Some deterioration, due to weather and insect damage, is expected in the state before harvest, however.

Outlook for Kansas in the government report was based on a condition of 93 and a standing acreage of 8,472,000, indicating a crop prospect of 146,000,000 bu. Kansas fields can stand a good deal of deterioration and yet harvest more than 100,000,000 bus.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 17, 1915.

Material improvement in flour trade was reported by some mills, while others complained of continued dullness. Of particular interest were several sales to Eastern markets on first two days of the week. Quite a few mills who have been unable to sell anything on Eastern markets for some time did an excellent business in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, buyers taking large lots for prompt movement. The break in the market on Saturday, May 8, was a stimulating factor in trade. Volume of new sales receded somewhat on the advances in wheat as a result of the Hessian fly stories, but business on the whole for the week was much improved over the preceding week. Lower markets the latter part of the week, which brought prices to Saturday's low point, were a favorable influence toward new sales. Export business also showed some improvement.

Carlot buyers in the Southwest developed more interest in the market, following the crop scares. Purchases by regular trade in Missouri, Iowa and Central states increased. Some of this trade is buying for supplies into the new crop, being able to get July 1 delivery on old crop orders. Kansas mills asked a range of $6.90 to $7.50 per bbl. for family patents, delivered southwestern Missouri and Kansas points. Most sales were on a basis of $7.25 to $7.35 for high patents in cotton sacks.

Kansas mills quoted 95 per cent flour in jutes, Kansas City, prompt shipment, at a range of $6.30 to $6.55 per bbl. One large sale of straight was made to a Kansas City jobber at $6.50 net, 98s cotton, July 1 shipment.

* * *

Holland bids, which were to have been opened on Wednesday, were withdrawn. About 10 Southwestern mills had planned to figure on this business. Mills have been notified that bids for flour will be opened by the Holland government on May 27.

Some export sales of clear and cut straight were made by Kansas City and Southwestern mills to the United Kingdom. Export inquiry now is principally for new crop flour. The United Kingdom made quite a few offers for new crop clear on a basis of about $1 lower than for old flour, but mills are not accepting any of this business.

* * *

Eastern buyers are still anxious to contract for new crop flour, but the number of mills willing to accept this business is limited. Generally, all prices made by mills on new crop straight are about $1 to $1.10 lower than old flour quotations, or at a range of $5.40 to $5.70 for straight in jutes, July-August shipment. For later movement mills are asking up to $5.90 for 95 per cent flour, net in jutes.

Soft wheat mills are doing a fair current business, the South being the largest buyer. Soft wheat patents are selling at a range of $6.80 to $7.10 per bbl. in cotton sacks, Kansas City. The cotton states of the South are taking carlots where stocks need replenishment. There is some inquiry from cracker bakers in the East for new crop soft winter wheat flour, but very few sales have been made.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $6.30@6.55 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.50@5.80.

Mill Feed Still Lower.

Declines of six to eight cents were quoted in bran by Southwestern millers the past week. Sales at the close were on a basis of $1 per 100 lbs., with jobbers offering around 98c. One car of spot bran sold on Saturday at 98c, compared with $1.06 a week ago, or a net loss of eight cents. Jobbers make the quotation on bran at $1 down, indicating that weakness still predominates in the market. However, mills are not offering very freely at under $1, most insisting that they can obtain this figure for five-day shipment.

Demand for feed in the Southwest is light. Country dealers are carrying only light stocks of mill feed, but because of the downward tendency of the market they are hesitating about stocking up heavily. A steady tone in the feed market would result in a better demand. Texas and Oklahoma were good buyers of bran and shorts in Kansas the past week, local mills in the two states being unable to fill the demand.

Shorts were as weak as bran, the top price being seven cents lower than the top a week ago. Brown shorts sold at $1.06 to $1.10 in Kansas City at the close. Standard gray shorts are quoted up to a top of $1.22 per 100, but most sales were made at $1.15 to $1.18. White shorts are nominally quoted at $1.22.

Because of their scarcity, fancy white middlings were steady. Quotation on Saturday was around $1.42 per 100 lbs. in new burlap. Mills offered only in mixed cars and then limited amount.

Not much is being done in new crop bran. Some sales have been made for August-September shipment around 85c, but the volume of new crop business does not compare with that done in previous years. Eastern jobbers are showing little interest in new crop bran, most offers received by mills coming from the Southwest. Several mills had offers from jobbers on round lots, August-September movement, at 85c, but they would not accept this figure.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1 and down per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.06@1.22; white shorts, $1.22 @1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.42; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.90@7.25 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.70@7.15; first clears, $6.10@6.40; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.80@7.25 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $6.40@6.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10 @3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05 @3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 98c@$1; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.80@7.30; bran, $1@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.20; gray shorts, $1.20@1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.50 @7.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.50@7.60; bran, $1.15; mixed feed, $1.15@1.20; standard shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.20@7.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.20 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.60@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.70 per bbl.; bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 56,400 bbls. of flour, compared with 55,400 bbls. in the preceding week, 53,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 26,900 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. One local mill is running full time seven days, principally on export business.

New Crop Bran Situation.

"Buyers are just as bearish as millers are bullish on the new crop bran position," said A. W. Witt, of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., Kansas City. "Jobbers in the Southwest have bought very little August-September bran, partly due to the prices millers are asking. Buyers are offering around 85c to 87c for season shipment bran, but those mills willing to sell for this delivery are holding strong around 90c and buyers will not pay this figure. The few sales that have been made were closed at 85c."

Three Months' Flour Output.

A gain of 206,100 bbls. in the flour output of Kansas City mills was made for the first three months of 1915 over the same period last year. In January, February and March of this year Kansas City mills' production amounted to 658,800 bbls., compared with 452,700 bbls. for the first three months of 1914.

The average price of straight flour in the first quarter of 1914 was $3.55 per bbl., while the first quarter this year the average price was $6.35 per bbl.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

David Schlotthauer has installed a 25-bbl. mill at Hitchcock, Okla., and is operating it. A local and l. c. l. shipping business will be done by the new mill.

Wallace C. Bagley was elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Bagley will represent the Southwestern Milling Co. as floor wheat buyer.

The Bulte Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, will erect a complete bathhouse for the mill operatives. It will adjoin the mill building and will cost $1,000.

The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan., is installing a new electric generator in its power plant. This was made necessary by the addition of the 150,000-bu. elevator now undergoing construction.

C. E. Edmonds, of the Pratt Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Pratt, Kan., has started on a six weeks' business trip in Eastern markets. Mr. Edmonds will visit all the principal distributing centers on the Atlantic Coast.

The Bulte Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has turned over its local distribution among grocers and bakers in Kansas City to the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Co., who will handle the Bulte products exclusively.

No mid-summer meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association will be held this year. With the grain inspection and weighing questions out of the way, few issues are at stake demanding immediate consideration by the organization.

The Tahlequah Mill and Elevator Co., Tahlequah, Okla., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $15,000. Principals in the new company are T. O. Graham, J. W. McSpadden, Percy Wyly, R. H. Couch and J. B. Crew.

The first deliveries of wheat on May contracts in Kansas City were made on Friday, May 14, when 5,000 bus. were tendered. In addition, 10,000 bus. of corn and 15,000 bus. of oats have been delivered on May contracts since the beginning of the month.

J. F. Bowman, Missouri salesman for the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, who spent the week-end here, says there are quite a few complaints of Hessian fly and chinch bugs south of the river in Missouri. "Flour trade is fairly good," said Mr. Bowman, "and general business conditions appear to be encouraging."

About 400 grain dealers and millers are expected to attend the joint convention of the Oklahoma Millers' Association and the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association at Oklahoma City on May 18 and 19. M. E. Humphrey, of Chickasha, has served the Oklahoma millers as president during the past year, and R. H. Drennan, of Oklahoma City, has headed the Oklahoma grain dealers' organization.

Henry Lassen, president of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., has purchased a 400-acre farm near Peck, Kan., for $28,000, which he will turn over to his three sons, Henry Lassen, Jr., James and William H. Lassen, after they have completed courses at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Lassen says the farm will be conducted along scientific lines and will be made one of the model farms of the Southwest.

The new Hotel Muehlbach, in Kansas City, heralded as the best hostelry west of New York, will use Aristos flour, the hard winter wheat patent made by the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City. Sunburst, a high soft wheat patent, made by the Larabee Flour Mills Co., at Clinton, Mo., will be used for cake and pastry purposes. A. B. Keller, broker, is handling the flour buying for the hotel.

In the event of a war, which is a possibility but not a probability, what would be the immediate effect on the wheat market? This question was put to several millers, and answers were as diverse as they could possibly be. One miller stated that the declaration of war, which he thought was out of the question, would break the market and a competing miller stated that in his opinion sharp advances would follow the outbreak of war. Now who is right? Kansas City grain men differ as much as the millers on the effect of war between this country and Germany—not that there is going to be any war.

A. T. Harper, formerly with the Security Flour Mills Co., is now in the employ of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene. G. W. Bryan has left the employ of a Hutchinson mill to take the place made vacant by Mr. Harper.

The Wilson Milling and Elevator Co., Wilson, Kan., has shut down its plant for repairs. The output of the mill will be increased from 300 to 500 bbls. before the new crop and a general overhauling will be done. Concrete wheat storage tanks of 100,000 bus. capacity will also be erected in time to handle the early new crop movement. The Wilson mill changed hands recently, J. K. Mullen, of Denver, taking the plant over.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.

214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1915.

General inactivity featured the flour trade last week and prices were five to ten cents lower. The volume of business showed some increase early in the week, when on the break in wheat several millers accepted offers in hand on a considerable amount of flour. Later, however, when fluctuations in wheat became violent and irregular, sales fell off, and Saturday's business showed little doing and sentiment as to the future badly mixed.

Trade at present is dependent entirely on wheat fluctuations, and with the excellent winter wheat outlook and considerable bearish ammunition in the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany dealers show no inclination to stock up at present prices. There is practically no inducement being made to induce contracts for future delivery.

Export business for immediate shipment was rendered almost impossible by high freight rates and insurance and scarcity of ocean tonnage, vessel room being practically unobtainable closer than June sailing, and no improvement in the outlook is expected until some assurance is given the trade that the German submarine warfare will be modified or abandoned. Sales reported were for new crop, especially a few thousand sacks for August shipment, partly hard flour to a Baltic port, and a few small lots hard patent and extra fancy to the West Indies. Millers who submitted offers to Holland on request met the reply that purchases had been deferred. Only sales reported on Saturday were one car soft low grade at $5.20 jute and three cars hard on private terms; also 500 bbls. soft patent and 200 bbls. hard patent to West Indies.

Output of flour at the following mills was 41,200 bbls. last week, against 40,000 bbls. previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 5,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 1,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), none; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.60@6.75; straight, $6.30@6.45; extra fancy, $6.20@6.25; clear, $5.60@5.90; low grade, $5@5.40.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.65@6.75; straight, $6.50@6.60; first clear, $5.85@6; low grade and second clear, $5@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.35@7.50 jute.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.05; soft, $1.08@1.10; middlings, $1.20@1.35; white hominy feed, $27 per ton; oat feed, nominally $18.50 per ton; alfalfa meal at $21@22 for No. 2 and $23.50 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote bran at $1.12@1.15; middlings, $1.40@1.50.

Mill Feed Is Lower.

There was a break of 10 to 15 cents in bran prices last week, and trade was rather demoralized. The selling came largely from mills that had been storing considerable of their output for some time, in anticipation of a crop scare or high prices on the war influence. These hopes were dissipated when the sinking of the Lusitania knocked the bottom out of wheat values, interfered with our foreign trade and forced holders of bran to offer values down to make way for the new run of winter wheat that is now only a little more than a month away. Dealers were in such a position that they could almost dictate their own prices, and there was nothing in sight as the week closed to indicate the decline was over. Buying was entirely in small lots for current needs, and from regular trade sources. Mixed feeds and middlings declined with bran, and trade was in a very unsatisfactory condition.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was one to two cents higher Monday on a recovery in futures, based on crop damage reports. Last week's market was irregular to slightly lower, after showing a rather wide decline in the early trading. Millers were not inclined to take supplies freely and some even went so far as to offer stocks from warehouses of wheat which had been accumulated with the belief that a severe shortage would prevail on the end of the old crop year. Receipts are moderate in this market and supplies of hard wheat are exhausted. Exporters did nothing here, owing to uncertain shipping conditions and high rates and insurance. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.49½@1.50; No. 3 red, $1.48@1.48½; No. 4 red, $1.47; No. 2 hard, $1.55½.

St. Louis Notes.

E. C. Witter, manager of the feed department of the Kemper Mill and Elevator Co., Kansas City, was on the Merchants' Exchange Monday.

The flour mill at Greenville, Mo., was purchased by Henry Lee and Robert Paullus for $7,000. Both are experienced millers, and, as the mill is well equipped, they will be able to operate it successfully.

C. F. Sparks, of the Sparks Milling Co., with his daughter and Ned Sparks and his wife, also W. C. Hilmer, of the Langenberg Commission Co., will make an automobile trip to Indianapolis the latter part of the month to witness the annual auto races held in that city.

David H. Wiegmann has assumed his new position as sales manager for the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., with mills at O'Fallon and Collinsville, Ill. For two years Mr. Wiegmann has been sales manager for the John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co. in the St. Louis office.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week totaled 69,520 bbls., against 68,250 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,319,780 bbls., against 1,190,610 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 66,270 bbls., against 88,600 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,745,660 bbls., against 1,493,240 bbls. last year.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., last week made a long auto tour of inspection of the wheat fields in Illinois. Mr. Hezel said on his return that considerable damage has been done by Hessian fly, but it is scattered, some fields showing loss while adjoining fields are in good shape. The early-sown wheat in Illinois is in much better condition than the late-planted, Mr. Hezel declared.

George W. Johnstone, a mill owner of Clarkton, Mo., was found unconscious in the engine room on May 13. He died at the Baptist Hospital, St. Louis and a coroner's jury returned a verdict that he died of a fractured skull from a cause unknown to the jury. As the gasoline engine was broken, it was thought he was killed by a flying bolt.

Eugene C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., attributes the strength in alfalfa products to unusual wet weather in the West during the important grinding season. Mr. Dreyer says that many mills are as much as 14 weeks behind in their grinding, while the demand for meal is the most urgent seen at this season in years. He predicts even higher prices.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 294,084 bus., against 322,800 bus. the week before. Shipments, 172,890 bus., against 260,620 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 518,906 bus., against 129,978 bus. last year. Of the present stock 426,579 bus. is No. 2 red wheat and 608 bus. No. 1 red. There is no hard wheat here.

The St. Louis entertainment committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association met on Monday afternoon to arrange details for the annual convention which will be held at St. Louis on June 9, 10 and 11. The members of the committee are: John C. Reid, of the Corno Mills, Co., chairman; D. S. Brackett, Ralston-Purina Co.; F. B. Chamberlain, F. B. Chamberlain Co.; Charles C. Clark, Valley Milling Co.; R. F. Deibel, Dixie Mills Co.; E. C. Dreyer, Dreyer Commission Co.; F. J. Malone, Alineeda Milling Co.; J. W. Morse, Eureka Mills Co.; Charles G. Sinon, Great Western Feed Co.; C. B. Woolverton, Golden Grain Milling Co.

In commenting on the American diplomatic note to Germany, Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., said that it would not be surprising if the present move ultimately opens the way for peace in Europe. Mr. Carr expects Germany to come back with some proposition that will open the present vital question of submarine warfare on neutral ships to arbitration. This, he asserts, might readily lead to settlement of other important questions between the belligerents by arbitration, and place this government and other neutrals in a position to suggest some measure of arbitration to arrive at peace terms. 'It would be the most wonderful psychological turn of the entire war if the sinking of the Lusitania, which has aroused a warlike spirit in all neutral nations of the world, should by its ghastliness and horror precipitate a turn in diplomatic negotiations which would ultimately end the war."

Exchange Members Play Ball.

For excitement, a horse race, the wheat market at the top of a bull movement, the Johnson-Willard fight, or "any old thing," was not one, two, three with that displayed at Federal League Ball Park last Friday, when the "Corn Buyers" went down to defeat at the hands of the "Corn Sellers," by a score of 18 to 11. Both teams were made up of representatives of Merchants' Exchange milling and grain firms and a side bet of $500 was the prize for the winners. Several hundred grain and baseball "fans" saw the contest. The "Corn Buyers" lineup was: Jim Griffin, of C. H. Albers Commission Co., shortstop; George Gierer, of W. D. Orthwein Grain Co., second base; Eugene Seele, of Parrott & Day, pitcher; Alex Marsh, of Alex Harsh Grain Co., first base; Arnold Thurnau, of Arnold Thurnau Grain Co., left field; Wirt Knapp, of Schreiner Grain Co., catcher; Harry Adam, of Reed-Adam Feed Co., right field; Adolph Schuesler, of Hunter Grain Co., center field; Joe Forestel, of J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., third base. The "Corn Sellers" lineup was: Charlie Weiler, of J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., center field; Ben McCauley, of the Neola Elevator Co., first base; Bill Niergarth, of W. L. Green Commission Co., left field; Louis Schultz, of Schultz & Niemeier Commission Co., catcher; Arthur Bernet, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., pitcher; Mark Bailey, of Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., shortstop; Bill Klosterman, of Morton & Co., second base; Julian Schuerman, of the Market Reporter, third base, and Addison Samuels, of W. D. Orthwein Grain Co., right field. Those who saw the game say Alex Harsh once played in the Southern League; that Joe Forestel has a good "whip;" that Arthur Bernet is some pitcher and that some of the batters had holes in their bats at the wrong time. The feature of the game, however, was "liniment," which was in general demand for sore muscles and bruised fingers after the "war" was over.

Cannot Raise Rates 10 Per Cent.

Railroads cannot automatically raise their rates 10 per cent on June 3, as a result of the Cummins amendment, was the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made on May 13. The carriers' contention that they were entitled to an increase by this amendment was based largely upon the ground that their tariffs provided one rate when the usual bill of lading was used and a 10 per cent higher rate when the shipper rejects that bill and insists upon one with unlimited liability. The commission said on probable increases later: "If, in a proper manner and a proper proceeding, it shall be made to appear that with regard to any commodity or commodities the existing rates do not afford the carriers proper compensation for the services they perform and the risk imposed upon them, it could hardly be denied that the rates on such commodities might properly be increased in a sufficient amount to properly compensate the carriers for their added liability and risks."

To Cancel Export Demurrage.

The Texas Tariff Bureau has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission tariffs providing for the cancellation of export demurrage charges at Galveston. The tariffs provide that railroads entering Galveston may cancel demurrage charges on one day's notice. The tariff is in line with recommendations made by Commissioner Clark, of the commission, following an informal hearing with shippers and railroad representatives. The Texas Tariff Bureau has also asked permission of the commission to cancel accrued demurrage resulting from embargoes in the past crop year, amounting to more than $175,000, none of which has been paid.

C. K. Machwurth, representative of one of the largest wheat importers in France, was in Chicago last week, and states that the French wheat crop about to be harvested will be considerably smaller than that of last year and that it will be necessary for France to import large quantities of wheat next fall.

G. A. Breaux, of Ballard and Ballard, Louisville, Ky., chairman of the flour committee of the Board of Trade, says Louisville mills made 1,063,937 barrels of flour from July 1 to May 15, using 4,822,745 bus. of wheat.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

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New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 17, 1915.

The flour trade continues quiet. The recent slump in the market brought in a fair number of orders from jobbers as well as bakers, but trade from these sources continues light. Bakers are being induced to a certain extent to hold off their purchases and to buy new crop flour, on which some of the spring wheat millers are making very low prices. Much difference of opinion exists as to the future of flour prices, but millers in many instances expect a firm market for some time.

Feed has declined and trade has dropped off considerably, although local mills are in some cases well sold up, especially on middlings. Bran is not in active demand and there is not much confidence felt in the market. There is plenty of pasturage. Gluten feed prices are being guaranteed against a decline and on this basis a fair amount of business has been done.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50 in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@8.25 in wood; pastry, $7.75@8; low grade, $5.75.

Rye Flour—$6.75@7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $24.50; red dog flour, $31; oil meal, $30; gluten feed, $25.55.

Buffalo Notes.

Wilson Bros. have engaged D. D. Wright, of Bloomsburg, Pa., as sales representative for flour and feed in Pennsylvania.

T. S. Banks, representing the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., at Buffalo, has been spending several days on a trip through the eastern part of the state. He reports an increased demand for Kansas flour.

Kansas flour prices have been firm in this market of late, owing to the reports received from a number of different quarters of damage done to the growing wheat crop.

A number of millers report inquiries for export flour during the past week or two, but sales have been small, as a basis of prices has been hard to agree upon. If millers wished to sacrifice profits they could do a pretty large business.

Recent visitors to the Corn Exchange included the following: J. H. Kirby, Albion, N. Y.; F. Colquist, Mt. Jewett, Pa.; H. J. Smith, Kansas City; Dudley Pitts and G. Henderson, Toronto; P. P. Donohue, Milwaukee; J. T. Tomlinson, Perry; Maurice Pencoff, Chicago.

Prices of burlap sacks have advanced about 30 per cent within the last month. The war has recently resulted in the sinking of three vessels carrying burlap cargoes and a scarcity of supply is reported. The demand for both burlap and cotton has lately been increasing.

A large new flour consumer in this market is Ward & Ward, Inc., operating one of the largest bakeries in this city. Free distribution of products from house to house has been going on for the past week or more and the city has been extensively placarded with the billboard sign, "Ward's Bread Is Coming."

There is a careful scrutiny of the local wheat supply. Millers say that they have plenty, as a considerable amount of the upward of 3,000,000 bus. reported in elevators belongs to them. Some winter wheat is moving all-rail, but of late the supply is said to have been light. It is not believed that wheat will give out before the new crop is ready.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 17, 1915.

Market conditions in New Orleans and vicinity last week were unsettled, with flour showing considerable weakness both in price and demand. Prices opened fairly strong on Monday, but by Saturday they were down 5@10c per bbl. lower than the Saturday previous. The trade was indisposed to buy and stocks are less than usual at this time of the year.

Kansas secured the bulk of the business, but orders were confined to small quantities. Little demand was had for patent or straight, but there was a good call for clear, with little offering, as the mills were well sold ahead. Patent ranged from $7 to $7.10, with some mills quoting as low as $6.80@6.90. The normal price for 95 per cent straight was $6.75@6.85 in cotton. What little clear was offered ranged from $6.45 to $6.55.

Spring wheat patent was down and prices were around $7.45, basis cotton, for 60-day shipment. Few purchases were made, buyers being apparently out of the market since the drop. There was some inquiry for 95 per cent patent at $7.25@7.40 and no clear was offered.

Demand for soft winter wheat flour was also off, except for extra fancy and clear, which were very scarce. Mills were well sold ahead on these grades. Ruling quotations, basis cotton, were: High patent, $7@7.25; straight, $6.90@7.10; extra fancy, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.45@6.55.

Mill feed was down six cents per 100 lbs. last week. Offerings were more free and the mills seemed to be caught up on their old orders. Prices were $1.23@1.24 both for hard and soft wheat bran, and shorts were quoted at $1.35@1.40. The demand for both bran and shorts was slack and scattering.

New Orleans Notes.

Loading of grain carriers for the allies continued unabated last week, with three working overtime for dispatch to United Kingdom, Italian and Greek ports. Each carried a full cargo of wheat.

Exports to Central and South America, Cuba and Mexico from New Orleans in April were 66,074 sacks of flour, 134,830 sacks of corn, 5,337 sacks of oats, 2,397 sacks of bran, 2,500 bbls. of flour and 6,789 bales of hay.

Records at the New Orleans Board of Trade show that the April receipts by rail and water at New Orleans were 421 cars of flour, 1,122 cars of wheat, 350 cars of corn, 94 cars of oats, 355 cars of hag and 25 cars of bran.

Plans are under way for another attempt at placing a line backed by New Orleans capital into the trade between New Orleans and the east coast of South America. Flour to Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and the Guinas is being solicited.

Frank A. Wheeler, representative of the Maney Commission Co., and a prominent flour broker, left Saturday night for Oklahoma City to engage in the feed milling business as president of the Oklahoma Feed Milling Co. Mr. Wheeler will turn his local accounts over to F. J. Zaeringer, of Tchoupitoulas street.

The possibility of this country raising a billion bu. wheat crop dominated the speculative trade in a number of markets, but the Hessian fly reports of the past 10 days seem to have eliminated this factor from the minds of "bears."

The Cataract City Milling Co., Niagara Falls, is one of the exhibitors at an industrial exposition of local manufacturers which is being held in that city.

All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

"PURITAN"

Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

Schuyler, Nebraska

"Follow the Flag"

Take the

The Most Direct Route

The Quickest and the Best to the Millers' Mass Convention at Toledo, Ohio June 2, 3 & 4, 1915

The "St. Louis Millers' Club" will use this Route to the Annual Federation Meeting.

New York

New York, May 17, 1915.

The volume of business transacted in this market during the past week showed a moderate increase, as buyers found it necessary to get into the market and buy in order to replenish their stocks, and also the radical decline on Monday brought prices down to a much lower level. This encouraged the trade to make some purchases. When the market hardened, however, after the break and advanced materially buyers absolutely refused to do anything at the higher levels and were further encouraged to hold off by the declining tendency of the market levels during the latter part of the week. There were numerous offers given out by the trade after the market had advanced, but in practically all instances were too low for mills to consider. In addition to this, a number of the mills refused to quote any lower prices, even when wheat went off, claiming that a decline in mill feed made it impossible for them to do so. Buyers are surely adhering to a hand-to-mouth policy, and it can be expected that whenever a dip occurs and prices reach an attractive level the trade will do some fairly good buying.

Spring patents were sold on Monday, when the break occurred, as low as $6.90 jute, although this was in only one or two instances, the majority of the business having been turned over at $7 jute. On Tuesday, when the market turned strong, most mills advanced their prices to $7.50 jute and over, but at the latter end of the week, when the market had again declined, patents were offered at $7.20@7.40 in jutes.

Kansas 95 per cent straight was held at $7.10@7.25 in jute at the latter end of the week, although on Monday some sales were made as low as $6.85 jute. On Friday spot stuff was disposed of as low as $7 jute. Inasmuch as spring wheat prices are again practically on a level with those of Kansas, Northwestern flour is getting the business. There is rather an urgent demand for spring wheat clear, with offerings very scarce, and mills therefore are very firm in price. Fancy brands were quoted at $7.15@7.25 in wood.

Kansas clear was in moderate demand and offerings were fairly free, prices being held at $6.75@6.90 in jute. Soft winter wheat flour was very quiet, and straight was held at $6.90@7.10 in wood.

Mill feed prices were slightly lower than the previous week, with only a moderate demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was quoted at $24.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.65 in bbls.; straight, $7.40@7.50 in bbls.; clear, $7.15@7.25 in bbls.; low grade, $5.50@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $6.90@7.10 in bbls.; clear, $6.60@6.85 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.60; straight, $7.10@7.25; clear, $6.75@6.90; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $31; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $24.50; 100-lb. sacks, $26; middlings, $25.50@34; red dog flour, $34.50.

New York Notes.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: N. M. Blackley, of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., and A. W. Spehr, of the Sleepy-Eye Mills, Sleepy Eye, Minn.

B. H. Wunder left on last Saturday for an extended trip to the Northwest and Southwest, visiting his mill connections. He will be gone for about three weeks, and intends hovering the entire wheat-producing belt of the country.

George C. Campbell, who represents the Washburn-Crosby Co. in Great Britain, with headquarters at London, was a visitor on 'Change during the week. Mr. Campbell for a long term of years was flour buyer for a large wholesale grocery house in this vicinity, and therefore has a large number of friends in this market.

G. W. Gardiner, who has been engaged in the flour brokerage business in this market many years, and William E. Carter, who for a number of years was also located in this market in the same line, but who for the past several years was located in Boston and recently returned to New York, have formed a partnership under the firm name of G. W. Gardiner & Co., and will engage in general flour brokerage business. The new concern has opened offices at 323 Produce Exchange.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 17, 1915.

Jobbers report business dull in all lines this week. There is a noticeable falling off in the demand for flour, meal, grain and feedstuffs. Weather conditions have been ideal for farming and all crops are about planted. There is a large acreage planted to corn this year at the expense of cotton. The demand for grain and feedstuffs will probably be very limited here after this month.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, fancy patent, $7.35@7.50; standard patent, $7.15@7.25; pure wheat bran, 100s, $26.30; shorts, 100s, $29; standard bolted meal, 96-lb., $1.70.

Notes.

D. C. Franks, representing the Yates & Lasbury Co., Griggsville, Ill., visited the Selma market this week. Mr. Franks reports the demand for flour very limited in the Southeast at this time.

Mr. Reddock, Mississippi representative of Dahnke-Walker Milling Co., of Union City, Tenn., was in Selma this week in the interest of his firm. Mr. Reddock says business in his territory is holding up splendidly.

L. M. Hooper, of the wholesale grocery firm of C. W. Hooper & Co., has returned from Atlanta, Ga., where he was in attendance at the meetings of the Southern Wholesale Grocery Co. Owing to so many lines of business taking up Mr. Hooper's time, he was not a candidate for re-election to the office of vice-president of the association, an office he has held for several years past.

The flour mill of the Sheridan Mfg. Co., Sheridan, Wyo., was completely destroyed by fire on May 6, causing a loss of $12,000 on machinery and building alone. The mill building was erected 31 years ago and was of wood construction. Machinery was practically new, being installed a year ago. It is announced that the mill will be rebuilt at the earliest possible date. Insurance carried on the plant amounted to less than $10,000.

The Southern Pacific elevator, a 1,000,000-bu. house undergoing construction at Galveston, Texas, will be completed by June 15. The elevator replaces the wooden structure of the Southern Pacific, which was destroyed by fire several months ago. It will be operated by the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Chicago.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 17, 1915.

An easier tone was noted in flour the past week on account of the unsettled situation in the wheat market, quotations being reduced about 15 cents per bbl. on most grades of local flour, as well as the lines handled by commission men. There was no material change in the attitude of buyers, who continued to take carlots or less to cover immediate needs. Nothing new was noted in the export line. Wheat has been slightly easier and is quoted at $1.45 to $1.50 in this market. Most of the wheat in the hands of farmers in this territory has been sold, and there will not be much activity in local wheat trade until a new season opens. Interest is beginning to get more acute in the new crop, and one commission firm reported offerings of Western flour for July and August delivery at $6.20, the indications being that a lower level will prevail with the coming of the new crop.

An easier tone has developed in mill feed, which is off about $1 per ton, due to slack demand on account of fine condition of pastures.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton—Best patent, $7.35; standard, $7.15; family, $7.05; low grade, $6.60; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.20@7.35 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.60@7.85.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $27@28 per ton; middlings, $29@30 per ton.

Notes.

Sharp decrease is shown in stocks of flour at Nashville, the figures at the end of the week being 40,000 bbls., against 48,800 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 261 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat, 266,000 bus.; corn, 152,000 bus.; oats, 164,000 bus.

Advice has been received from Washington by Nashville grain men that a rehearing has been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the reshipping case, which has been fought so long, with Atlanta complaining against Nashville enjoying the reshipping privilege.

W. H. Winters, who has operated a grist mill at Adams, Tenn., has enlarged his building, and is having a flour mill installed, which he expects to operate in connection with his grist mill. He hopes to have the flour mill ready to begin operation by the time the new wheat crop moves.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Nashville Grain Exchange last week the resignation of W. R. Cornelius, who has been secretary and treasurer for a number of years, was received. John C. Bennett, of the firm of John C. Bennett & Co., was elected to the vacancy. Mr. Bennett has been closely identified with the affairs of the exchange for some years.

Selma, Alabama, a distributing point for a large part of the state, handles more than 100,000 bbls. of flour annually, in addition to a large amount of corn goods and feeds.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 17, 1915.

No price changes were recorded in the market for corn goods of Kansas City and Missouri River millers the past week. The corn market fluctuated in a narrow way, but final quotations this week were on same basis as a week ago. Volume of trade by mills was unchanged mostly, although a few mills reported somewhat larger business with Louisiana and Texas.

Buying of corn goods by the South is still in carlots, representing current wants. With grass conditions excellent in the great feeding sections, the South appears to believe that the tendency of the corn market will be weaker from now on. In very few instances jobbers are booked up on corn meal and other corn goods for the next 60 days, but none have contracts for their supplies beyond this date, partly because mills will not accept business for longer movements. Most mills are limiting orders to 30-day shipment.

Corn meal sold last week in straight carlots at $3.25 to $3.30 per bbl. for cream grade, basis 24-lb. sacks, Missouri River points. Standard meal is quoted at $3 to $3.10 per bbl., mills maintaining an average differential of 20c to 25c between the two grades. The cotton states are taking cream meal mostly, although mixed car buyers are taking a fair proportion of both standard and cream grade. Hominy grits are fair sale to regular trade in mixed cars. There is no carlot demand for this product. Prices are about on same basis as cream meal, quotations ranging from $3.25 to $3.35, 24s.

Chop trade is heaviest with the South, immediate Southwestern states taking very little. Excellent grass conditions are limiting demand for chop in Missouri and Oklahoma. Arkansas is a fair buyer of chop in straight cars. A steady movement of the product to Southeastern states is reported by one mill. Prices range up to $1.45 per 100 lbs. for No. 2 yellow chop in new burlap. Other grades sell at a discount of two to four cents per 100.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.30 per bbl.; hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.41@1.15 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1915.

The demand for corn products was sufficient last week to hold values steady, despite a rather wide decline in cash corn and future prices. Demand came from the South and Southeast and meal was taken in fair lots by regular trade. There was not much inclination to contract for future shipment. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b. wood. Grits, hominy and pearl meal at $3.85.

Cincinnati, O., May 17, 1915.

The cash corn market declined two cents this week and corn products were lowered in sympathy. Both corn meal and chop dropped five cents. Corn millers took advantage of the break in prices of corn, and did the bulk of the buying. The total receipts of corn amounted to 152 cars. Buying of corn products was heavier, as a result of the easier tone of the market. The outside points principally took hold in large quantities. Local buyers are taking small-lot consignments. Quotations are: Corn meal $1.55@1.60; corn chop, $1.50@1.55.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 17, 1915.

The demand for corn products continues light. Prices have eased off to some extent, except in hominy, which has advanced. Sales are rather small for this time of year. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $31.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $32; cracked corn, $32.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., May 17, 1915.

Corn products have shown little change the past week, with moderate demand. Corn was a shade easier at 83 to 85 cents. Bolted corn meal was quoted $1.90 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits $2 per 96-lb. bag.

New Orleans, La., May 17, 1915

Corn products were light, both in demand and supply last week. Some sales were made where stocks were depleted but prices were down 5@10c per bbl. all round and the trade was more disposed to talk war than do business. Reports from the native corn crop indicated that the stand was backward and prospects poor on account of the 52-days' drouth in Louisiana and Southern Mississippi. Rains last week may save it in the reclaimed region where the soil held its moisture better than in older cultivated sections. Prices for corn goods ruled as follows, basis carloads f. o. b. New Orleans, in bbl. lots, cottons and jute sacks: Cream meal, $3.30@3.50; standard meal, $3.30@3.40; grits, $3.50@3.60; hominy, $3.65@3.75; chops and brewers' grits were down $.75@1.25 per ton.

New York, May 17, 1915.

Corn goods prices were nominally unchanged for the week, with business very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $2.25. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.92@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

The May report of the Nebraska Board of Agriculture says: 'Plowing for corn is very backward, not over 40 per cent of the corn land being plowed. Therefore, the promise of early planting is remote."

An Argentine cable in regard to corn says: "Weather has become settled and colder, with light frost at night. This will be highly favorable for conditioning of corn. Holders are less reserved and offerings for June and later shipment are larger.

Features in corn meal trade are few. Corn goods are moving into usual channels and the volume of business is being maintained from week to week. The South is the largest buyer of corn products, but is not taking any large amounts. Like conditions in the flour market, corn meal is moving out principally on single carlot orders. The general tendency of buyers is to take only for current needs, not because they anticipate lower prices, but because of the general conservative tendency.

Plowing for corn in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska is backward, but good progress is expected in the next few days. Farmers have been handicapped to some extent in muddy fields, but dry temperatures have improved the condition of the soil to such an extent that farmers will be able to make up for lost time. Plowing for corn in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other Central states has been active for the past several weeks, dry weather in that section enabling farmers to start in fields early.

C. S. Starr & Son have purchased the Brush Flouring Mill, Millport, N. Y. They will make improvements and operate the mill.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1915.

Another big week in booking new Kansas flour. Some up to Jan. 1 shipment. A great many resales on old spring wheat flour have also been made. This includes the whole state. A large number of the bakers expect to use Kansas flour alone.

The millers report considerable wheat being brought in by the farmers, selling anywhere from $1.25 to $1.52, according to locality. No rye coming in.

The farmers have had ideal weather for seeding and the acreage in all grains will be the largest we have ever had.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$7.50 $7.80; straight, $7.35@7.60; clear, $7.05@7.35; low grade, in jute, $4.10@5.10. New about $1 less than above.

Winter Patent (wood basis)—$7.25@7.75; straight, $7.05@7.25; clear, $6.60@6.85; extra, $5.90@6.20. No new offered.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or jute)—$7.50@7.75; straight, $7.05@7.25; clear, $6.20@6.75. New about $1 less up to September, then to Jan. 1, $1.24 less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.25@6.50.

Mill Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $32.50@34.50; flour middlings, $30.50@32.50; middlings, $26.25@27.25; bran, $24.25@25.25; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@32.25; bran, $27.50@28.50; winter middlings, bulk, $28.25@29.25; bran, $26.25@27.25.

Notes.

J. F. Hogsett & Co., flour millers, of Uniontown, Pa., have gone into receivership.

Oscar P. Diehl, of the flour milling firm of Diehl & Cramer, at New Florence, Pa., died this week, aged 60 years.

An embargo on all grain for export has been placed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad at the Philadelphia port, as there are no boats coming in to load and the elevators and tracks are full of grain. There is about 2,000,000 bus. of all kinds of grain here ready to go out.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., May 17, 1915.

Mills report a very moderate amount of business during the week, with slight changes in prices. Indiana soft winter wheat patent was quoted at $6.80@6.90 in jute, and mills are paying $1.45 for wheat delivered. Inquiries to some mills have been numerous, but the sum total of trade has not fulfilled the expectations which these inquiries have occasioned in some quarters.

Feed demand, however, continues to be very good, while prices are good and are holding steady. Quotations are $27@28, f. o. b. mill.

Indiana Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.80@6.90; straight, $6.50@6.60; clear, $6.25@6.35. Quotations are in jute; wood 25c higher.

Mill Feed—$27@28 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; in 100-lb. sacks, $28@29.50.

Indiana Notes.

Mr. Fox, of the Fox & Reynolds grain elevator, at Linden, Ind., was the man to discover the robbery of the Linden postoffice and to lead the pursuit of the bandits, who escaped.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., of Ligonier, Ind., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000. The directors are Henry Hire, W. O. Slabaugh and O. V. Borger.

Kennedy Bros.' grain elevator, at Templeton, Ind., burned, with a loss of $12,000, with $7,000 insurance. Sparks from a passing train are supposed to have started the fire.

The destruction of the mill of the Albers Bros. Milling Co., Portland, Ore., entailed a loss of $140,000, only partly covered by inurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The company will be able to fill orders without any delay, as it owns several other milling plants on the Pacific Coast. No decision has been made as to rebuilding. The plant which burned had a capacity of several thousand bbls.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1915.

Flour buyers in the Chicago market took advantage of the recent break in wheat prices—a procedure which has given them the benefit of some very cheap stock. As a consequence the Southwestern mills had very good business here early in the week. Northwestern mills also enjoyed a brisk trade the first few days, but the latter part of the week things have been rather quiet. Many mills report operating on full time filling old orders, and with new sales perfected early this week it is anticipated that a steady run for the next 30 days, at least, is assured.

Patent flour, both Northwestern and Southwestern, is offered freely, but sales are light, and it appears that the bulk of sales was of 95 per cent grade, and this, of course, has a tendency to increase the scarcity of clears. Clear offerings for the week from all directions have been practically nothing, and the price has advanced in the face of a decline in patent prices.

The rye situation is slow and unsettled. There is absolutely no demand in this market for rye products. Patent white rye is offered at very low prices, considering the levels of the rye grain. Dark ryes have suffered a decline and are exceedingly quiet.

The durum market is practically unchanged for the week just closed. Some of the larger mills report numerous inquiries on the various grades of durum patent, but no sales of any consequence have been reported.

Soft winter wheat flours have developed some strength recently, and the demand is greatly improved for all grades. Some very satisfactory sales have been perfected during the week on soft patent flour at fair values. Soft wheat clear is finding ready sale, and buyers are bidding strongly for this grade. Liberal purchases have been made by the larger cracker manufacturers in Illinois and Indiana for shipment within 30 days. It is known, too, that the basis on which these purchases were made was more satisfactory to the mills than they have been able to obtain for quite some weeks.

Local retail business as a whole is quiet. A little business was done on the decline, but the volume is small, and no substantial sales reported the past few days.

The city bakery trade has been fair for the week. A healthy inquiry was in evidence for first clear and Northwestern patent and a few liberal sales were perfected.

On the whole, a continuance of conservatism on the part of buyers may still be expected. Initial crop damage reports are easily exaggerated. With a harvest anything like the government's May forecast, at the present level of quotations there is no incentive to stock up freely, but the very fact that jobbers and bakers have permitted their flour stocks to get down so low in anticipation of a sharp readjustment when the movement of the new crop gets well under way forces the buyers into the market from time to time. We shall, therefore, have a spasmodic buying movement, but hardly a period of broad stocking up until next summer or fall. The activity that has developed has been almost wholly domestic buying. Export business is small.

Offerings of mill feed were small from the country this week, as well as from millers. Prices showed a wider range, and bran sold to a lower level. Mills here are running on part time only.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8.10; standard patent (basis jute), $7.35@7.65; first clear (basis jute), $6.20@6.60; second clear (basis jute), $5@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.25@7.50; straight, $7.10@7.30; clear, $6.20@6.50; low grade, $4.90@5.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.45; straight, $7@7.35; clear, $6.30@6.55; low grade, $4.80@5.20.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@22; middlings, $24.50@25; red dog, $31@31.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6@6.50; dark, $5.40@5.80; blended rye, $5.50@5.75.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.75@7; straight, $6@6.75.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

W. J. Peddicord, vice-president of the Waterloo & Cedar Falls Union Mill Co., Waterloo, Ia., has been calling on the Chicago trade the past few days.

C. B. Spaulding, secretary and general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, has just returned home from a trip through Nebraska, and advises that he finds the millers there feeling pretty bullish as far as old wheat is concerned. In fact, that they are inclined to the belief that purchases now on new wheat quotations will prove profitable.

Notice of the annual convention of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association has been issued by Secretary W. M. Brownell. This will take place at the Hotel Sherman, in Chicago, June 23-25. It is anticipated that subjects of unusual importance to the independent cracker manufacturers will be brought up for discussion and consideration.

Raymond Pynchon & Co., of New York, London and Paris, have opened offices in the Rookery Building, Chicago. Mr. Henry D. Sturtevant will be connected with this office in the capacity of resident partner and manager. Mr. Sturtevant was formerly connected with the brokerage firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co.

A number of Chicago grain men attended the Illinois Grain Dealers' convention at Champaign, Ill. W. H. Perrine, James E. Bennett and P. S. Goodman, with Clement-Curtis & Co., Chicago, were unanimous in reporting that winter wheat in Illinois had suffered little or no damage from Hessian fly so far. On the contrary, they report all crops as doing well.

Suit has been filed against the Armour Grain Co., in behalf of Behremdt & Bodenheimer, of Hamburg, to recover $200,174 damages for failure to ship 484,000 bus. of wheat ordered prior to the war. The wheat was to have been delivered in Rotterdam in August, September and October. President Rarcy, of the Armour Grain Co., says the war abrogated the contract.

The early days of this week will not be soon forgotten by officials and members of the Chicago Board of Trade. When the report was circulated that the President would call a special session of Congress and that the President had been assassinated the officials of the Chicago board immediately began an investigation by telephone, by telegraph and personally, from New York to Denver and from Duluth to New Orleans. The result has been that one member has permanently been denied the privilege of the floor of the board and another suspended for a day. The investigations are being continued.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Mey 15. 1915.

Wheat market here is showing considerable weakness, having declined today from one-half to one cent under yesterday's quotations, No. 2 hard closing at $1.49. This would make the decline here for the week five cents per bu. Receipts still continue light, only 19 cars being reported in today. Shipments, 22 cars.

Rye has also declined slightly, No. 2 closing at $1.06, with receipts of only one car. With the exception of corn, all grain stocks in local elevators are far below what they were for the corresponding date of one year ago.

Flour quotations are lower, having declined 20c a bbl. during the week. The top price for best patents in cotton is now $7.80 and the low price $7.40, which quotation, however, is made only in Omaha. General business shows but little, if any, improvement and trade is reported slow, very slow.

Mill feed also shows a decline. While interior mills generally are quoting bran at $24 to $25 per ton and shorts $27 to $28, jobbers here are not disposed to offer over $19.60 to $20 or bran and $22.60 to $23 for shorts. While the demand is little better than last week, offerings have increased and are ample to supply demand.

Weather conditions are satisfactory and many parts of the state have had good rains. There have been a few days of high temperature, but temperature is now lower. There have been some complaints of damage by insects, but so far nothing serious.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

C. F. Hardy has purchased the mill at Harvard and will take possession at once.

Loss on the flour mill at Marysville, Neb., destroyed by fire on April 28, was between $6,000 and $7,000. It was insured for $2,500. The owners are undecided as to whether they will rebuild.

W. H. Ferguson has definitely decided not to rebuild the plant of the Aurora Milling Co., Aurora, Neb., which was burned not quite two years ago. The warehouse and other buildings, which were not damaged by the fire, will be sold by Mr. Ferguson.

C. G. Barnes has purchased the plant of the Petersburg Milling Co., Petersburg, Neb., and is planning to increase the elevator capacity of the mill by 30,000 bu. Other improvements are planned for the mill, all of which will be completed by the new crop.

H. S. Wingert will continue as manager of the West Point Milling Co., West Point, Neb., under ownership of W. T. S. Neligh, who purchased the plant at an auction sale a fortnight ago. Mr. Neligh will not take possession of the mill until June, when the district court will confirm the sale.

The May crop report of the Nebraska Board of Agriculture says: From reports received winter wheat is in excellent condition, the growth being heavier and further advanced than at this time last year, when the record crop of the state was gathered. From every part of the state the most favorable reports have been received.

A verdict was rendered by the district court of Fremont, Neb., in favor of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Co., Nickerson, Neb., against the Burlington railroad, on a loss claim against an interstate shipment. Damages amounted to $354.24. The Burlington fought the case on the grounds that the district court had no jurisdiction in the case as the shipment involved was interstate. But the court held against the carrier.

Nebraska millers are encouraged over the fact that few Hessian fly reports are coming from that state. The condition of winter wheat in Nebraska is now near 100 per cent and the standing acreage will reach the total of 3,601,000. Should the present condition be maintained until harvest, the prospect is that Nebraska will raise a crop of 74,900,000 bu. Moisture is ample in the state and weather the past week was of the most ideal kind for the growing plants. Some few Hessian fly damage reports have been sent out from the southern counties in the state, but they cover such a limited territory that not much reduction in the final crop figures will have to be made on account of their ravages. Nebraska wheat fields are in much better condition than a year ago, both from a growth and moisture standpoint.

Mill Chemists Organize.

The following chemists of flour mill laboratories in the Southwest have formed an association to be called the American Association of Cereal Chemists:

H. E. Weaver, Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; E. G. Wahlin, Oklahoma Laboratories, Oklahoma City, Okla.; A. R. Sasse, Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Hogan, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Patterson, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. G. Buck, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; P. M. Patterson, William Kelly Milling Co., Monarch Milling Co. and Hutchinson Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; R. A. Lusk, Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan.; R. Wallace Mitchell, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., and A. A. Jones, El Reno Mill and Elevator Co. and Canadian Milling Co., El Reno, Okla.

The officers elected are: President, H. E. Weaver, Hutchinson; vice-president, A. R. Sasse, Kansas City; secretary, P. M. Patterson.

Efforts to standardize laboratory methods and research work is the principal object of the association.

The Thomas McFeely Co. have reports from some of the largest and most successful corn meal millers in the country that their granulating middlings mill is proving a success in softening down their finished corn meal and also on the corn middlings. These reports come from mills using all rolls and mills that are using largely mill stones for making their meal. These millers predict a wonderful future for the granulating middlings mill on corn meal.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., May 17, 1915.

Buying was in larger volume last week than for some time, due more to the strong situation in the wheat market and the adverse reports on the winter wheat crop in the Southwest. However, there was little business done except for prompt movement in single carlots. From a very few points, sales for 60 to 90 day movement were reported. Such purchases were generally made to cover old crop needs of winter wheat flour. The single carlot trade in the state is not interested at this time in deferred sales. With new wheat flour more than 60 days away, not much disposition is shown to buy large supplies of old wheat flour to bridge the old and new crop months.

Flour prices fluctuated widely during the week, but net changes from final quotations a week ago were not more than 10 to 20c per bbl. Kansas mills are offering high patent in cotton sacks at a range of $7.50 to $7.80 per bbl., while standard straights are quoted at 15c to 30c per bbl. less than high patent. Quite a business was done in mixed flour cars of flour and feed, due to the increasing surplus of bran and shorts in the Southwest.

Northwestern mills quoted family brands up to a top of $8.10 per bbl. Standard patents sold at a range of $7.50 to $7.85 per bbl. in jutes. Minneapolis mills are taking business for 60 and 90 day movement.

Trade of Iowa mills did not show much improvement for the week. Average operations of all mills in the state are between 10 and 12 hours. Flour sales were mostly to local trade. A very light shipping business is being done outside the state, except by the larger mills. Iowa mills are asking $7.50 to $8 for hard winter wheat patent and the same basis for spring grades.

Mill feed was fairly steady, with a large supply and light demand. The Northwest and Kansas mills offered feed more freely than for some time, but very little was taken by Iowa except in mixed cars. Spring wheat mills were able to make better prices on straight carlots of bran and other mill feeds, consequently obtained most of this business. Bran sold at $21.50 to $23 per ton, basis 100-lb. bags, delivered. Standard middlings are quoted at $23.50 to $26 per ton, while flour middlings are held up to $29.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.80; straight, $7.30@7.70; fancy clear, $6.20@6.50; second clear, $5.70@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.90@8.25; standard patent, $7.50@7.85; clear, $6.10@6.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21.50@23; per ton; standard middlings, $23.50@26; flour middlings, $28@29.50.

IOWA NOTES.

A small mill of 50 bbls. capacity is being erected at Jefferson, Ia. It will not be ready to grind wheat until the new crop movement begins.

The Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Ia., has leased its elevator at Oyens to the Farmers' Co-operative Co., which will operate two plants at Oyens.

A. Larimer, of Winterset, Ia., was elected president of the Iowa Master Bakers' Association at the annual convention held in Cedar Rapids on May 4, 5 and 6. Iowa mills were well represented at the meeting. Several Kansas and Northwestern mills also had agents present. The meeting was a very successful one, both in point of attendance and program.

Some few Hessian fly reports have come from the Southern counties in Iowa, but it would appear from these statements that the Hessian fly infestation covers a smaller territory than last year. However, there is some reason to believe that the fly has not yet had time to develop, at least, farmers say there are signs that much more damage will be done to wheat by the insect.

Iowa wheat passed through another favorable week from the weather standpoint and the only reports to mar the bright outlook for winter wheat in the state were a few Hessian fly stories emanating from a number of Southern counties and covering a very limited territory. Rain fell in part, but generally moderate dry temperatures prevailed. In another week to 10 days the plant will be jointing. From the present tenor of reports, it is believed that the backward condition of wheat as a result of the late spring has been made up and the plant is now at a normal growth for this period.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., May 17, 1915.

The flour market does not show much change from last week. The Eastern buyers have been making quite a few inquiries and some business has resulted. Many offers have been made for July shipment, but mills, as a rule, are not inclined to sell short, especially with the growing wheat in the present condition. Kansas patents are bringing from $7.30 to $7.40.

The wheat market shows a little decline, with export bids around $1.52, which means $1.32 to $1.35 to the farmer. Exporters are taking most of the wheat, a little being worked to Chicago, and mills are buying just enough to carry them over for the week's run.

Feed continues to slump. Mills and feed men say it is a slow sale and not much prospect of strengthening up, as the first cutting of alfalfa is due and stock is out on the pastures. Bran is bringing around $1.05, basis Kansas City rate points, shorts from $1.25 to $1.30.

Notes.

C. M. Jackman and wife, of the Kansas Milling Co., have left for a month's trip to California.

J. B. Hupp, manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and wife left Friday for a trip to the Pacific Coast. They expect to be gone for a month or so.

P. J. Mullin, formerly of the Mullin Grain Co., at Oklahoma City, has just returned from a two months' visit in California. Mr. Mullin is thinking seriously of opening up a grain office in Wichita, having worked for several firms in Wichita before going to Oklahoma City.

J. C. Wasser, for the past few years chief inspector of grain at Wichita, will move shortly to Kansas City, Kan., where he will be chief grain inspector on the Kansas side under the new inspection law as passed by the last Legislature. Mr. Wasser is a very competent man and has many friends in Wichita.

E. G. & T. R. Beall, of Texhoma, Okla., and Dallas, Tex., are planning on opening up a grain office in Wichita in June, under the name of Beall & Son. J. R. Bolin, of Liberal, Kan., will be associated with them. E. G. Beall has been in the grain business 40 years and has a wide acquaintance among the grain trade.

The receipts of flour this week aggregated 23,872 bbls., compared with 21,982 bbls. last week and 21,222 bbls. the corresponding week a year ago. The shipments this week were 20,101 bbls., compared with 18,982 bbls. last week and 19,230 bbls. a year ago.

The Hildebrand Flour Mill, Elizabeth, Ind., has been purchased by Dennis Tabler, who will operate the plant.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., May 17, 1915.

A reduction of seven cents in the cash wheat market here resulted in local mills lowering the prices of winter wheat flour 25 cents a bbl. this week. Buying was on a rather light scale, as most baking concerns have sufficient to run them for more than a month.

Kansas flour is lower. Agents have larger stocks on hand and buyers are holding off in expectation that still lower prices are in sight. Small bakers took hold in small lots during the week.

Spring wheat flour was lowered 20 to 25 cents a bbl. Local buying was exceptionally light. Southern points were the principal buyers, and this buying prevented the market from becoming exceedingly dull.

Cash rye prices declined five cents. Rye flour prices were lowered in sympathy and are now at the lowest ebb in many weeks. Northwestern blended seems to be the best seller.

Mill feed prices broke from 75c to $1 a ton this week. Mills have plenty mill feed on hand. Local buyers took hold only in small quantities, as they feel that prices will go lower.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.20; fancy, $6.20@6.70; family, $6@6.10; extra, $6.90@6; low grade, $5.65@5.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.80; straight, $6.60@7; clear, $5.90@6.10.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.60@7.90; straight, $7.20@7.40; clear, $5.95@6.35.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.50@6.60; city pure, $6.75@6.90; city blended, $6.45@6.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25@25.50; middlings, coarse, $28.50@29; fine, $29.50@30.

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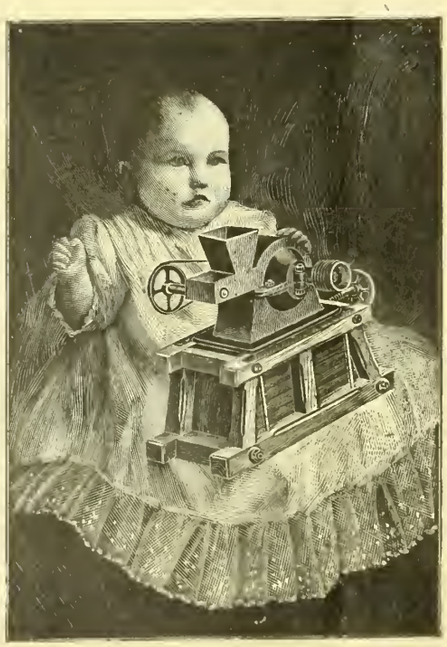

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 17, 1915.

Interest in the alfalfa products market now centers on new crop meal. The first car is expected to arrive in Kansas City early in June, probably the opening week. But for rains in Kansas, which is expected to be the first shipper, new crop meal would have moved much earlier than now anticipated. Parts of Kansas have been cutting new hay for some time, but the legume is in very moist condition and not fit for grinding.

Prices asked by Kansas mills on new crop meal for June shipment do not show much reduction under current bids for old crop offerings. Local jobbers have received several offers from Kansas mills for new crop goods, but the price asked, $19 per ton for choice to No. 1 meal in new burlap, was too high. Some trading has been done on this basis but, not in any great volume. A year ago it was possible to buy new crop meal for $16.50 per ton in new bags, or $2.50 per ton less than the present asking prices.

Improvement is apparent in the old meal situation. The scarcity has been relieved to some extent, as weather has improved in Colorado and mills have resumed operations. Mills in the Centennial state have already started moving meal eastward, after a shutdown by some plants of more than two months. The price position has been weakened considerably, No. 1 meal declining to a basis of $20 per ton, compared with a top 10 days ago of $22. No. 2 is held at $18.50 to $19 per ton in 100-lb. bags, basis Missouri River. No choice meal is offered.

A good demand still prevails for meal. The supply, by no means, is overabundant. Quite a few mixers in the East were unable to buy all the meal they needed. The indisposition of Eastern buyers to take new meal from Kansas is due to its liability to heating. It is said that windrow meal will heat in 10 days and spoil under certain weather conditions. However, those mixers who are able to sell feed for quick consumption have been active buyers of new Kansas meal in the past and they will probably enter the market in the next week or two for this season's offerings.

Mixed feed trade was in good volume the past week, a little better than normal in the Southwest, where grass conditions are working against any big consumption of alfalfa feeds. The cotton states of the South and Southeast continue large buyers and are ordering out in schedule time on old contracts. Prices of mixed feeds were steady the entire week. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at a range of $18.50 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, according to grade. Grain mixed feeds are quoted up to a top of $28.50 to $29.50 per ton for the dry mixture and down to $23.50 per ton for molasses grain mixed feeds.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $22@22.50; No. 1, $21@21.50; No. 2, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16.50; No. 1, $14@15.50; No. 2, $8@11; No. 3, $7@8; standard, $11@14.

Cincinnati, O., Mey 17, 1915.

Alfalfa products displayed an easier tone this week. All varieties declined 50 to 75 cents. The market was exceptionally dull, with buyers taking only for immediate use. Locally the market is lifeless, with sales lightest in many weeks. Southern points seem to be holding the market at its present point, as there have been several carlot movements reported during the week. Alfalfa meal is the best seller, while molasses feed and grain mixed feed sells slowly. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $25.50@26.50; alfalfa meal, $26.50@27; molasses feed, $27.50@28.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1915.

Firmness marked trade in alfalfa products last week, despite unsettlement in the grain market and a lower tendency on wheat feeds. Business was on a good scale and dealers had little difficulty in marketing all supplies of meal offered at slight advances in prices. Demand was good from nearly all regular trade sources, and, as supplies of meal are abnormally small, excepting in the far West, there is considerable foundation for the belief expressed here that high prices will prevail, regardless of the movement of grain prices. Weather in the West was slightly more favorable for movement of good hay, but most arrivals are heated and low grade, and wet weather has the mills behind in their orders. Supplies of meal in warehouses are being drawn on to meet demands, but the stock is much below last year, and sentiment of the trade makes holders withdraw offers as soon as the market shows signs of reacting. Considerable meal is being taken by Eastern buyers, and the demand would be more urgent was it possible to obtain supplies. Good pasturage conditions operated against buying in some sections, but it was noticeable that orders were more prevalent than usual at this season of the year, and under the same favorable outlook as prevails at present. Quote alfalfa meal at $21@22 for No. 2 and $23.50 for No. 1. Alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $25@29; without grain, $20.50@23.

Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1915.

The demand for alfalfa commodities in Chicago continues brisk and the old crop appears to be getting rather scarce. A number of the substantial users have contracted for their supplies ahead, on account of the increased demand due to the high prices of corn and oats, and it is the opinion among those who are in position to know, that a satisfactory result of this, so to speak, enforced increase in the use of alfalfa, will be the education of the feeders to the use of this commodity and consequently a decided improvement in the permanent demand for alfalfa in the Chicago market. The majority of feeders here have in the past apparently not realized that new molasses feeds are very similar to new flour, not fit for consumption until thoroughly seasoned.

Prices are as follows: Cane sugar molasses feeds, $20.25; beet sugar molasses feeds, $23.80.

New Orleans, May 17, 1915.

Native Louisiana grasses and clovers, such as prairie hay and lespedeza, practically crowded the timothy hay and alfalfa out of the local market last week and may keep alfalfa consumption down to a minimum until the new crop comes in in June. The local product was selling at $12@14 per ton, whereas the lowest grades of alfalfa were quoted at $17@18 per ton, and timothy registered between $24@27, according to quality and grade. Some of this native stuff, such as paille fine is being ground for mixed feeds in a black-strap concoction and competes with the alfalfa mixed feeds in the up-state sections where some feeding of stock is being done. Efforts are being made by the State Department of Agriculture to have all native hays graded and inspected so as to raise the standard of the product on the New Orleans and other state markets. Members of the local Board of Trade discourage the local grass competition in mixed feeds and several have refused to handle anything but alfalfa meal or cotton seed meal feeds in the mix. Local demand for alfalfa hay was slow, except for the allics' transports, where cars were bought on close margins. Quotations were unchanged from last week, except in the case of timothy, which is scarce. Alfalfa hay ranged from $17@19 per ton; meal from $22@23.50, old crop; mixed feeds, $24@31 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Recent rains have done much for alfalfa in Colorado and Wyoming, where the condition of the crop is considered better than 100 per cent by producers. Acreage in Wyoming, particularly, is much bigger than a year ago. Colorado has an increase in the area to the legume.

Kansas alfalfa meal mills will be grinding windrow alfalfa soon. The first car of new meal is expected to arrive in the Kansas City market by the opening week in June, somewhat later than last year, notwithstanding the fact that the first cutting of alfalfa in Kansas is being made earlier than last year. The damp condition of new alfalfa has resulted in the delay in grinding.

As an experiment, New Mexico will move some of its first cutting to the Kansas City market. High freights have made it almost impossible for producers in New Mexico to ship any alfalfa to the consuming sections of the Central West, but the poor demand for hay in local territory, according to advices received in Kansas City, has persuaded several large shippers to try this market out.

Farmers in Kansas and Oklahoma want $7 to $8 per ton for new alfalfa, but the best prices they have been able to obtain range from $6 to $7 per ton. These quotations are somewhat lower than last year, due to the outlook for a big crop in the Southwest. However, many producers in Kansas are planning to hold their alfalfa for higher prices later, and are building warehouses for this purpose. Whether or not this storing will have any material effect on the market is a question, but it is not considered a very big factor by leading handlers in the Kansas City market.

Kansas is cutting alfalfa, while harvesting of the first crop in Oklahoma has already started. As yet no new hay has arrived in the Kansas City market, generally the first center to receive the new crop product. However, there is indication that new hay will be shipped to Kansas City before another week is over. Because of rains in the past few weeks throughout the alfalfa growing sections of the Southwest, farmers are holding back on new hay. Quite a few have delayed cutting fields because of the damp condition and the likelihood of heating while in transit. This might delay the movement of new alfalfa.

"Never in the history of the plant has alfalfa shown up to better advantage than at this time, says the May report of the Nebraska Board of Ariculture. "Last year's sowing has come through the winter in splendid shape, and from the present outlook, the first alfalfa state in the union (Kansas) will have to hurry or Nebraska will come out ahead in 1915. The acreage is greatly increased." On conditions of pastures, the report says: Grass has made a wonderful growth during the past two weeks. Stockmen hail this fact with delight after a three months' period of feeding, somethig almost heretofore unknown in Nebraska. The long period of feeding taxed the farmers to the utmost, as they have not been in the habit of making such preparations, therefore the stock came through the winter in poorer condition than is customary.

The Texas Grain Dealers' Association will hold its eighteenth annual meeting at Galveston on May 24. Secretary H. B. Dorsey has prepared a very interesting program and says that he anticipates the largest attendance at the convention of any former meetings.

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SOUTHERN SALESMAN WANTED—An Illinois mill grinding hard, soft and blended flour desires a reliable man to sell their flour on a commission basis. In answering give full particulars and references. Address Box 280, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—We will need a head miller in our mill here about the 20th of this month. Submit details in full in first letter. Custer Milling Co., Custer City, Ok.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a second miller of four years' experience. Can come on short notice and give best of reference as to character and ability. Address Box 274, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as mill or sales manager, to take efect July 1. Have had a long experience in a Missouri mill which makes soft wheat flour, hard wheat flour, self-rising flour, as well as all kinds of meal and grits. Have large personal acquaintance with the biggest Southern trade, and if you have a flour that will stand up I can sell it and get you a profit on your entire output. Address Box 277, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a young man as grain buyer. Have had seven years' experience with one firm in Missouri. Can give the best of references. Want steady employment. Address Box 279, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By a middle-aged man, a good little mill to run on shares or for a percentage of the profits. Have more than 30 years' experience and can make good. Or would accept position as miller, manager or salesman in larger mill. Address F. B. Miller, Lacota, Mich.

WANTED—A successful miller, now in charge of a live, aggressive mill, who has an excellent knowledge of both the commercial and practical end of the business, wishes to hear from mill of 100 bbls. or over who can use as miller-manager a man who thoroughly understands how to go at it to make it pay. If your mill is not paying I believe I can help you. Prefer something where a working interest of some kind can be secured on easy terms. Address Box 275, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FLOUR SALESMAN—Experienced young man, 33 years of age, sober, energetic and highest references, desires position with Southern mill. Will be open about July 1. Address Box 281, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—A 40-bbl. flouring mill located at Pilger, Neb., will be offered at public sale for cash, at Stanton, Neb., June 9, 1915, at 2:30 p. m. Partition sale. Terms $300 cash at sale. Balance at confirmation. Write G. A. Eberly, Referee, Stanton, Neb.

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FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

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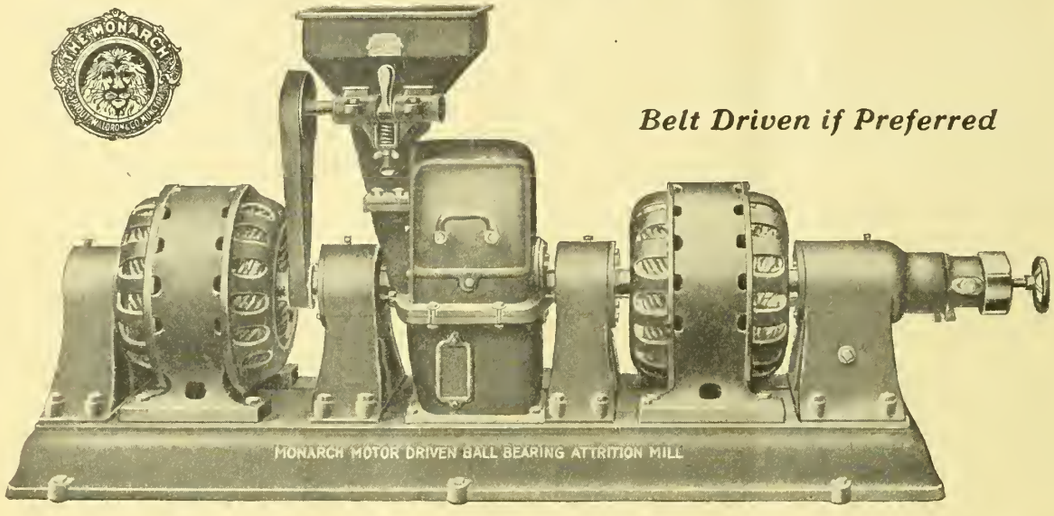

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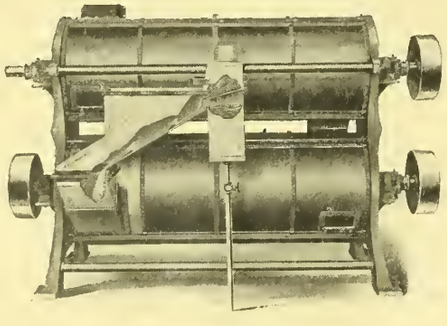

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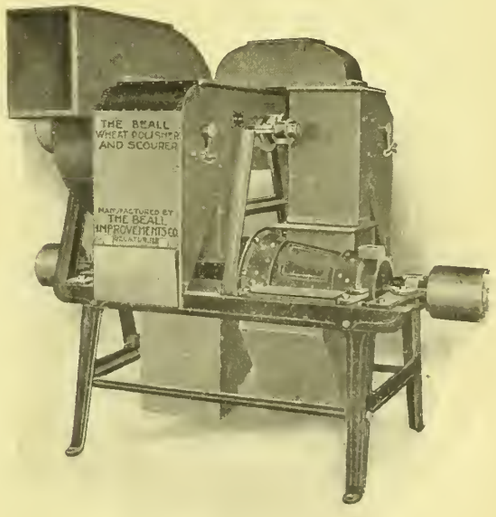

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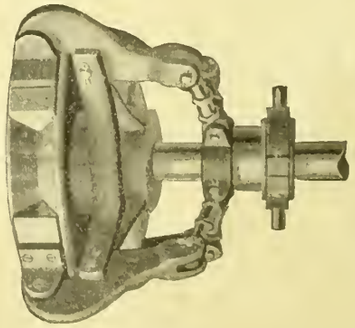

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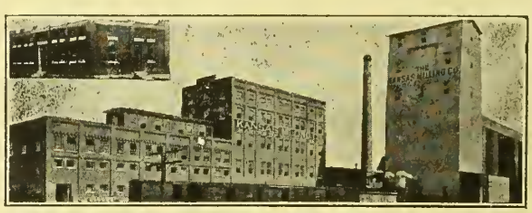

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Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

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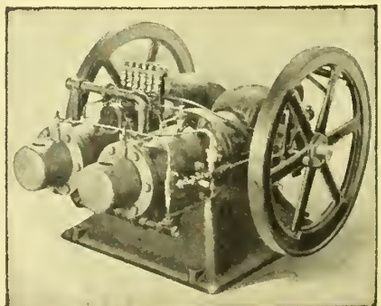

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It will please your customer. Ask

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Volume Twenty-five | TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915. | Number Twenty-six

Bleached Flour an Issue

Efforts of Dr. Ladd to Define a Standard Flour as "Unbleached."

According to Dr. E. F. Ladd, Agricultural College, N. D., the bleaching of flour will bar it from consideration as food product if his recommendations are adopted by the Department of Agriculture. He is chairman of the committee for the establishment of definitions and standards for cereal products.

Dr. Ladd was one of the strongest supporters of Dr. H. W. Wiley in opposing the bleaching process previous to the federal ruling prohibiting bleached flour in interstate commerce issued on Jan. 1, 1909. He did not, however, appear as a government witness at the trial involving bleaching in June, 1910, at Kansas City.

The following definitions have been suggested for cereal products for consideration by the committee of the Department of Agriculture:

Meal, unless otherwise specifically qualified in these standards, is the clean, sound product made by grinding grain without the addition thereto or removal therefrom of any essential product or part thereof.

Flour is the fine, clean, sound, unbleached product made from wheat meal by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result.

Purified middlings are the products known in the milling trade by that name, and are obtained by cracking the wheat kernel and removing most of the lighter particles, mostly bran, by an air current or by a process accomplishing the same result.

Straight flour, made from hard spring, soft spring, hard winter, durum or soft winter wheats, is the fine, clean, sound, unbleached product made from such wheat meals by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, from which none of the purified middlings flour shall have been removed, and which does not exceed 97 per cent of the total flour produced, and contains not less than the specified percentage of nitrogen (1.50 for hard spring and hard winter, 1.75 for durum, 1.15 for soft winter), not more than .50 per cent of fiber, and not more than a specified percentage of ash (.52 for hard spring, .60 for hard winter, .65 for durum, .44 for soft winter), when these determinations are calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent.

Patent flour, made from hard spring, soft spring, hard winter, soft winter or durum wheats, is the fine, clean, sound, unbleached product made from such wheat meals by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, produced by the reduction of the best of the purified middlings, and containing not more than the specified percentage of ash (.42 for hard spring, .40 for hard winter, .37 for soft winter, .55 for durum), when calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent.

First clear flour, made from hard spring, soft spring, hard winter, soft winter or durum wheats, is a straight flour made from such wheats from which the patent flour or a portion of the purified middlings has been removed, and which shall not contain more than a specified percentage of ash (.80 for hard spring, .70 for hard winter, .60 for soft winter, 1 for durum), when calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent.

Whole wheat meal (flour) is the fine, clean, sound product made by grinding wheat without the removal of more than 1 per cent of the wheat in the form of bran.

Bolted wheat meal (fine wheat meal) is the fine, clean, sound product made by grinding wheat without the removal of more than 10 per cent of the wheat in the form of bran.

Graham flour, graham meal, is the unbolted wheat meal made from clean, sound wheat.

Rye flour is the fine, clean, sound product made by bolting rye meal, and contains not less than 1.36 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 1.25 per cent of ash, when these determinations are calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent.

Buckwheat flour is bolted buckwheat meal, and contains not less than 1.28 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 1.75 per cent of ash, when these determinations are calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent.

Oatmeal is meal made from bright, sound, hulled oats which have not been treated with sulphur dioxid or otherwise bleached, and shall contain not less than 2 per cent of nitrogen, not more than 1.5 per cent of crude fiber, and not more than 2.2 per cent of ash, when these determinations are calculated to a moisture content of 10 per cent.

Maize meal, corn meal, Indian corn meal, is meal made from whole, sound maize grain without the removal of any part thereof or the addition of any other portion or ingredient thereto, and contains not less than 1.12 per cent of nitrogen and not more than 1.6 per cent of ash, when these determinations are calculated to a moisture content of 12 per cent.

Corn flour is the fine, clean, sound product made by bolting corn meal, and shall contain not less than 1.12 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 1.4 per cent of ash, when these determinations are calculated to a moisture content of 12 per cent.

Non-Absorption of Switching.

Tariffs are being filed by Kansas City railroads, effective June 1 to 5, which carry a provision restricting the absorption of reconsignment and switching charges on grain, grain products and seeds to instances where at least 90 per cent of the weight shown on freight bills has been shipped out.

The tariffs of the Frisco and Kansas City Southern go further and require that said 90 per cent must be shipped out via their line.

These changes are in the nature of an advance in freight charges, and the transportation bureau of the Kansas City Board of Trade has requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the operation of the proposed rules. The Kansas City Millers' Club will take up the tariffs at the meeting of the organization on Tuesday, May 25.

Total primary receipts of wheat in the United States from July 1, 1914, to May 15, 1915, were 409,326,000 bus., compared with 294,616,000 bus. in the corresponding period of the preceding week; oats from Aug. 1, 1914, to date, 241,975,000 bus., compared with 184,508,000 bus. in preceding year; corn from Nov. 1, 1914, to date, 173,289,000 bus., against 141,490,000 bus. last year.

Visible wheat stocks in Canada now amount to 9,790,000 bus., compared with 16,190,000 bus. last year at this time.

The Graham Mill and Elevator Co., of Megargel, Texas, has let the contract for an elevator of 8,000 bus.

The Export Situation

Address by Hoffman to the Traffic Club of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., May 25, 1915.

"The time will come, and it is not far, when the manufactured product will be carried by railroads on a lower rate basis in this country than the raw article. On this factor, to a large extent, depends the export situation of today. Such a basis would be revolutionary," declared Emmett Hoffman, general manager of the Bulte Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., before a meeting of the Traffic Club, "but railroads are beginning to realize that their earnings are more and more dependent on the volume of manufactured products they carry.

"Export business in flour has been on the down grade," said Mr. Hoffman. "This treud has been partly due to the miller himself, but other handicaps, of which railroad rates form an important part, should receive the greater part of the blame. Most of the export flour business since the war started has been with the Dutch government, which has placed large orders on scheduled dates. Not much business has been done in England, because of some misunderstandings as to terms and other questions growing out of the war, but we can lay a great part of the blame in this connection on the unequal land and ocean rates between wheat and flour. It is only natural that England and other foreign countries should want to manufacture as much of the flour they use as they possibly can, and it is more than natural that the United States, as a surplus wheat producer, ought to send to foreign countries more of the manufactured flour than of raw wheat. It is the salvation of the Southwest to manufacture more of her wheat into flour, and railroads will come to this realization and help it by making lower rates on flour than on wheat.

"Millers of this country have not done much business with the Scandinavian countries since the war began. Our agents have advised us that, due to the large number of cargoes diverted at the opening of the war from other destinations, the Scandinavian countries still have enough flour on hand to last them another 12 months. England has been a buyer of wheat principally, due to the fact that rates have been against them on flour. English mills that have been idle in the past year are now running, and the domestic output of flour over there has been considerably increased, all of which works to the disadvantage of the United States. With these difficulties to overcome, it is all the more reasonable that transportation companies should help the United States miller, as it is to their advantage that this country be a larger manufacturer.

"In shipping for export millers are handicapped more than wheat exporters. We export flour through a broker, paying him a commission. The broker sells to a large jobber, the jobber to a retail handler and the retail handler to the consumer, all figuring on a profit, while the wheat exporter, in most instances, sells direct to the miller.

"Exporting in the past has been done on custom principally, but since the beginning of the war various millers' organizations have been attempting to make rules as regards terms of payment and other important items that would be satisfactory to the exporting miller and the importers abroad. We have made considerable headway, but have not as yet perfected complete exporting rules.

"In shipping abroad the Southwest is handicapped by a two-cent discrimination on flour in favor of Minneapolis. This means four cents a bbl., and on foreign business such an amount is a good margin. Southwestern millers have complained of this difference, but it appears as if railroads have come to regard millers as the boy who tended sheep and was given instructions to holler for help when the wolf appeared. And I can say that railroad rates are a real wolf for the Southwestern miller."

About 50 traffic men and local millers attended the luncheon. Several other addresses, one on the local bond election and another on organization, were made.

CROP OUTLOOK.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture Makes Report on Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., May 24, 1915.

Taking into consideration the damage by Hessian fly, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture issued a report last week, based on the condition May 17, estimating the probable yield of wheat in Kansas at 136,600,000 bus., or an average yield per acre of 15.9 bus. on the 8,586,000 acres of growing wheat as reported a month ago. Acreage figures are, of course, subject to revision later, says the report. The indicated yield is the largest Kansas has ever produced, with the exception of the record-breaking production last year, when the crop was in excess of 180,000,000 bus.

Regarding insect trouble: Reporters suggest that there has been a depreciation in the Kansas wheat prospect in the past month of about 12 per cent, owing principally to damage by the Hessian fly and the chinch bug. Of the two, however, the fly is charged with having worked the greater injury. That the fly has spread to parts of Kansas where it has hitherto been a stranger is indicated by the returns, and no previous record of the board shows such a wide infestation as the present canvass. The pest is reported in 67 of the 105 counties of the state.

The heavy rains of the past week have put a quietus on the activities of the chinch bugs and doubtless multitudes have been destroyed by drowning.

Aside from fields here and there, reporters do not indicate that the damage, from whatever cause, is such as to induce any considerable plowing up of wheat. In fact, it seems to be the general tendency to let the fly-infested wheat stand, for even with the smaller yields promised fair returns are anticipated because of expected high prices. Then, too, the farmers of Kansas have long since learned that wheat so damaged by the Hessian fly as to appear worthless will frequently develop large heads and mature excellent yields.

* * *

Kansas City grain men believe that the Wohler estimate of 136,600,000 bus. on the Kansas wheat crop is high. A canvass of the Board of Trade members by the Milling and Grain News representative brought out the fact that the average of all opinions on the Kansas wheat yield is 115,000,000 to 120,000,000 bus. The most optimistic estimate by a Kansas City Board of Trade member was 130,000,000 bus., while the lowest was 100,000,000.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
416 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
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About Flour Advertising.

Speaking about advertising, at a millers' convention recently, a miller remarked ahat it "was all right for the manufacturers of patent medicines, breakfast foods and specialties to spend large sums of money on advertising, because they have big profits on their goods from which to pay the bills, but flour, on the other hand, is sold on such a close margin millers cannot afford to spend much money advertising it."

The miller who looks at it in that way has put the cart before the horse. The advertising is not the result of the big profit, but the big profit is the result of the advertising.

The fact has been demonstrated a good many times. Hundreds of millers are selling a breakfast food similar to "Cream of Wheat," for example, but none of them are making any big margin of profit on it. They sell it in competition with each other just about as close as they sell their flour. Buyers play one against another and the low price of one mill forces all of them to make low prices. Their low prices are, however, entirely ignored by the "Cream of Wheat" people, who are in a class by themselves, beyond the reach of price-cutters. The consumers demand "Cream of Wheat" and they have a monopoly in supplying that demand. Advertising has put them there. So it would be with a thoroughly well advertised brand of flour. The miller who has created a demand for his particular brand of flour has to a certain extent placed himself beyond the reach of competition. It is no longer necessary for him to listen to the tales of ruinous prices quoted by his competitors—he can always command his own price, so long as it is within the hounds of reason. The demand is for his particular flour and the grocer must have it to supply that demand; it is not competitive business.

Another miller complained that flour is difficult to advertise, there being so little to say about it. "It's easy," he said, "for some people to advertise their goods. They have lots to say about them, but what can a miller say about flour? When he has said that his brand is the best on the market he has said all there is to it, and all of his competitors are claiming the same thing." There are many millers who talk that way and a great many more who, by the wording of their advertisements, show that they hold similar views. Millers who have ever shown ladies through their mills should think differently from that. They have seen how interesting even the most commonplace things in the mill were to their visitors. If the mill was clean they would not fail to notice it. The cleaning machines separating the dirt from the wheat, the scourers making the wheat so scrupulously clean, the rolls, the purifiers, the dust collectors, the reels and the sifters with the bolting cloth, the packers, the process of manufacture—all those things were interesting and impressed the visitors with the thought that flour made under such conditions as they had seen must be better than any other. They doubted if the flour they had been using was made under such favorable conditions, and they made up their minds that the next time they baked they would try a sack of this flour. That was good advertising and the natural outcome of it. It should suggest the key to success in a wider field of advertising. There are thousands of women who cannot visit the mill who might be reached by means of circulars or newspaper advertising. Presumably, they would be interested to know something about the way the flour they are asked to use was made. It might be made more interesting if it were illustrated with cuts of the machine referred to. The reading of this might give a similar impression to the one that resulted from a visit to the mill—it might make many a reader wish to try that flour the next time she baked. If it did it would be good advertising.

A writer in System says the art of advertising lies in finding the point of contact between the goods and the consumer. There surely must be a very decided point of contact between flour and the average housewife, and it should not be anywhere near as hard to find as in many other lines of goods that are successfully advertised. There is no miller who, if he studied the matter, could not find that in some particular feature he has an advantage over all his competitors. That advantage should be made the talking point in all of his advertising, and the importance of it would be exaggerated in the minds of prospective consumers till all other quantities would be lost sight of and they would demand that advertised brand of flour.

Loading Cars Right.

Imagine yourself a flour inspector in the crowded railroad yards of Chicago, with more than enough cars to inspect in a day and half of those cars loaded in such a manner that it is impossible to use a trier to secure a sample from each sack without repiling and re-handling the entire carload.

This is a condition which confronts the inspection department of many a large flour market. Yet millers complain regarding terminal inspection and evidently forget that they themselves do the things which make it very difficult for the inspector to give them a fair and unprejudiced report of the quality on their flour when it arrives at the larget market centers.

Some millers pile the flour in the car any way, just so they get it in. The official flour inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade, for instance, must inspect every sack in every car. In order to reach every sack he must re-pile and handle every sack in some cars.

Would it not be just as easy, as a general proposition, if the millers would instruct their loaders to pile the sacks with the bottoms next to the side of the car and the mouths in the center, which would leave an alley in the center of the car through which the inspector could pass and use his trier to get a sample of each sack? Even in the case of large cars, if the flour is piled so that this alley is formed no harm is done, as the inspector would have to re-pile only the flour in the center, instead of that of the whole car.

It appears just as easy for the miller to facilitate this work as not, if he gives it the necessary attention in instructing the men and seeing that it is done. It certainly makes an inspector hot—both figuratively and literally—to have to handle every sack in the car, and, under the circumstances, he would not be as much disposed to be lenient in his inspection of a badly loaded car as if he did not take exception to the extra trouble to which he was put.

Another matter of detail. Railroads allow only 48 hours for inspection and unloading, so demurrage often occurs because the inspector does not do his work quickly, because he wastes so much time in getting the car in shape to inspect.

Another feature which millers should consider is this question: The Board of Trade officials might properly consider that, owing to the careless methods in which flour is loaded, the inspection department should justly raise the inspection charges to take care of the increased cost of proper inspection, unless millers improve in their habit of loading cars in a difficult way for speedy and unprejudiced inspection.

Increased Cost of Half-Time Output.

Millers, large and small, have figured cost of manufacture on the basis of a full-time run and then failed to add enough increased cost when they operated half time. The difference between the cost on a full-time run and that of a schedule approximately half time is much more than half. A cursory analysis of a few items will show the added percentage necessary when reduced hours of operation are in force. Those familiar-sounding terms, insurance, taxes and repairs, are unchanged, or practically so. The invisible waste is larger in proportion on a half-time run, and so is the coa account of a steam plant. Expenses o labor does not double when the out put is doubled, as the night force works under the direction of the same head miller or superintendent and the office force is rarely increased. It is the same down a large list of small items making up the manufacturing expenses of a mill.

Reducing the output by half may not double the cost of manufacture per barrel, but that is a safer way o figuring than to take the full-time cost as a basis of figuring flour prices. Ye millers have admitted they did this because they expected to run full time but didn't because—well, wheat was short, or perhaps orders for flour, i they were candid about it.

Often millers complain of each other that they (meaning their competitors) don't know how to figure. If all would adopt the simple rule of doubling their cost of manufacture when the have their output there would be better results in the balance sheets. But often it is true that when a half-time run is necessary it is the most difficult time to sell flour at a profit.

There is a good deal said about knowing the cost of manufacture and what should be included in the division of expenses, but that is mere bookkeeping detail, compared with the true application of a cost system whatever it may be, to the operating time as it actually it.

Special Missouri Wheat Report.

A special wheat report issued by the Missouri Board of Agriculture on May 20 shows that the Missouri wheat crop has deteriorated 22 points since May 1. Condition of the growing plan is placed at 68 per cent. In the north east section condition is 83, northwest 69; central, 63; southwest, 68, and southeast, 66. The decline in condition is due mainly to the work of Hessian fly, whose existence in many fields was not known 10 days to two weeks ago, says the report. Unfavorable weather conditions, chinch bugs and rust in a few counties in the southwest portion of the state have al influenced condition.

About 22 per cent of the wheat area is infested with the Hessian fly Chinch bugs are reported in 19 per cent of the wheat fields of the state

The moisture of the last few days says the report, will go far toward destroying the chinch bugs and Hessian fly and preventing the coming o the later brood, which causes the rea loss. Southeast Missouri is practically free of chinch bugs. This is also true of that portion of the southwest section lying east and south of a line extending from Newton in the southwest and Moniteau in the central portion. In the northern part of the state the first, second and in some instances the third tier of counties report few chinch bugs.

Rains Benefit Wheat

Less Damage Reported From Hessian Fly—Details of Reports.

Kansas City, Mo., May 24, 1915.

Heavy rains the past week in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska temporarily stopped the ravages of chinch bugs and placed wheat in a better condition to withstand damage by Hessian fly. That considerable injury has been done by insects in the Southwest is indicated by the special report of the Missouri Board of Agriculture, which estimates that wheat in the state has showed an average decline of 22 points since the beginning of May and that most of this decline is due to insect ravages.

Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma have suffered most from the insects. The southern part of Kansas, the southwestern section of Missouri and northern Oklahoma show bigger losses in wheat prospects than any other sections. But the aggregate damage area is comparatively small compared with the total acreage to wheat in the Southwest.

The most pessimistic report on Kansas says that state will only produce 90,000,000 bus. of wheat this year, but the majority of opinions indicate a crop of 115,000,000 bus. for the state.

Canvass of Board of Trade.

A canvass of the Kansas City Board of Trade members by Milling and Grain News indicates that the average of opinions on Kansas production this year is between 115,000,000 and 120,000,000 bus. The highest crop estimate by a Board of Trade member was 130,000,000 bus., while the lowest was better than 100,000,000 bus. Not a single member of the board estimated that the Sunflower state would raise less than 100,000,000 bus.

Line elevator operators in the state also believe, on basis of present condition in Kansas, that the state will harvest more than 100,000,000 bus. Millers reporting to Milling and Grain News declare that conditions in many parts of the state have been exaggerated, notwithstanding acknowledged heavy loss in prospects.

Oklahoma and Nebraska Yields.

For these two states crops in excess of last year are looked for. Nebraska, particularly, anticipates a larger harvest than a year ago. Millers in the Cornhusker state are jubilant over conditions. Insect damage has been less in Nebraska than in any other Southwestern state. Ravages of Hessian fly and chinch bugs in Oklahoma have been greater than in either Kansas or Missouri, when the comparative wheat areas are taken into consideration, but the lowest estimate on Oklahoma points to a crop in excess of last year.

The lowest estimate on Kansas, 90,000,000 bus., is that of a Chicago expert, while another crop reporter in the Windy City states that Kansas still has prospect of raising 140,000,000 bus. There is a wider divergence of opinion on Kansas production this year than for some time, but everything in the state depends altogether on the extent of the Hessian fly and chinch bug damage.

Wheat Crop News Notes.

J. W. Zaring Mill and Grain Co., Richmond, Ky., reports that wheat is much improved since the rains and the plants are beginning to head, which means that cutting will start within four weeks. Other reports from Kentucky indicate that the increased acreage in the state will offset the deterioration in the state as a result of dry weather and insect damage. A crop up to last year is expected. Production in 1914 was in excess of 12,000 bus.

A Nebraska Mill Report.

The Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus, Neb.: "We have had two days of rainy weather, which will make Nebraska wheat up to the 100 per cent mark. We have not suffered any damage from insect pests. We are looking for a bumper crop of wheat, as the acreage in this section is about 15 per cent larger than last year. Local flour business continues fair, with very little Eastern trade. Once in a while we have an inquiry on Eastern business, but generally speaking, all jobbers are running down their stocks, preparing for the new crop. We have just enough old wheat on hand to tide us over until the new is ready to grind."—Paul Jaeggi, manager.

Temperatures the past week in the Dakotas and Minnesota were 20 degrees below the seasonal average. Part of Minesota had snows and in some sections a thin coat of ice covered fields. Grain growers are confident that early sown wheat is well enough advanced to withstand possible damage from the frost.

Implement dealers in the Southwest are already benefiting from the prospect for a bumper wheat crop. A trainload of 50 cars of wheat binders and other harvesting tools moved through Kansas City last week from one factory. There is reported an unprecedented demand from Oklahoma, particularly, for wheat gathering implements, indicating considerable confidence on the part of farmers in the maturing of a bumper wheat crop.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, "hits the nail on the head," it would appear from reports to Milling and Grain News by millers in Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska, when he states "that the damage to wheat by Hessian fly and other insect pests will be offset by the larger acreage and better soil conditions."

Sweeping claims of fly damage are declared to be unwarranted by B. W. Snow, the Chicago crop expert. He says: "Fly damage is always more or less local in character, and while it is unusually widespread and severe this year, still it involves only a small proportion of the total acreage."

A very encouraging report of conditions around Wilson, Kan., in the western part of the state, was brought to Kansas City by B. F. Snyder and John Weber, of Wilson. They said: "We have had no insects to contend with and no lack of moisture has been felt so far. Wheat is over knee high and the plant is beginning to head. Russian and Bohemian farmers, which predominate in our section, are specialists in wheat growing, paying little attention to corn and oats."

Possibly every adjective in the lexicon of the crop killer is being used to describe the present condition of winter wheat. We append a number: Spotted, uneven, spindly, weak, short, bad, serious, yellow, heavy, sweeping, failing, rust—both black and red, unfavorable, excessive, insect. The crop reporter, on the other hand, in telling of favorable conditions, cannot find too many superlatives: Excellent, best-ever, highly favorable, record-breaking, enormous, cannot exaggerate, indescribable, and others too numerous to mention.

No Demurrage on Export.

Unlimited free time will be allowed on export wheat and other grain at Galveston and New Orleans, as provided in new tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Texas Tariff Bureau and which have been approved. Under old demurrage tariffs after five days of free time a charge of $1 per day was made. During the embargoes against export wheat at Galveston last fall, charges of $175,000 to $200,000 accrued against shippers, none of which has been paid. The commission has informally given permission to railroads to wipe out these charges against exporters and this will be done.

Oklahoma Millers Meet

Consider Grinding of Feed in Oklahoma—Elect Former Officers.

The stringent feed regulations promulgated by the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture were the principal topic for consideration by the millers at the joint convention of the Oklahoma Millers' Association and the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association in Oklahoma City on May 18 and 19. A committee of Oklahoma millers and C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, called on the Board of Agriculture, and the conference resulted in the modification of feed rules to the satisfaction of Kansas mllers and those in Oklahoma.

A few traffic or legislative matters were taken up by the organization. Most of the railroad problems before the Oklahoma millers are interstate in character and are being handled by the Oklahoma Millers' Association in conjunction with the Southwestern Millers' League.

All the old officers were re-elected at the Tuesday session. The officials are:

M. E. Humphrey, president, Chickasha.

Charles U. Connellee, vice-president, Oklahoma City.

Frank Foltz, secretary, Oklahoma City.

E. Wiegel, Perry; G. G. Scholberg, Oklahoma City; Jona A. Ruth, Kingfisher; H. Dittmer, El Reno, and J. L. Ford, Shawnee, directors.

Millers held several joint meetings with the grain dealers. At the joint session on Tuesday afternoon Paul Smith, secretary of the Oklahoma Manufacturers' Association, talked on the compensation law of Oklahoma, outlined the scope of its activities and pointed out how it differed from the laws of other states. V. E. Butler addressed the meeting on "Influences Affecting the Profit-Making of Country Elevators." "The Traffic Situation in the Southwest" was discussed by W. V. Hardie, of the Oklahoma Traffic Association.

At the conference of millers from Kansas and Oklahoma with President Gault, of the State Board of Agriculture, at Oklahoma City, and after considerable discussion, Mr. Gault agreed to make a slight change in the percentage of bran and shorts so as to allow the interstate mills to shop into Oklahoma without any danger from the federal department. The standards as before adopted were too low for the Kansas mills to make and be in safety with the federal inspection department. Mills can now manufacture and ship into Oklahoma with safety. However, it is not permissible to ship feed with screenings in it to Oklahoma, as only pure feed is allowed.

Emmer Pancake Flour.

A mill is being equipped in Worland, Wyo., with machinery to grind Emmer into a pancake flour and a breakfast food. The mill will manufacture Emmer products exclusively and will be the first plant in the world to manufacture the grain into a food for human use. The Emmer pancake flour will be mixed with wheat flour, but the proportion of the latter in the mixture has not been determined yet.

The Hubbard Milling Co., of Mankato, Minn., are installing machinery to increase their output of rye flour from 75 bbls. to 300 bbls. daily. Four additional steel grain tanks are also being erected which will increase the storage capacity about 600,000 bus.

A new farmers' elevator company has been formed at Strahan, Ia., with the intention of building a new elevator.

The elevator of Kennedy Bros., at Templeton, Ind., burned with a loss of $12,000 and insurance $7,000.

Pacific Coast Rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order disapproving plans suggested by Western railroads for constructing a rate basis to Pacific Coast and back haul points. The order of the commission, as a substitute, sets up a plan of its own, which provides that trans-continental carriers are authorized to construct rates to back haul points as follows:

By addition to terminal rates not more than 75 per cent of the local rates from the nearest terminal to destination, or by addition of arbitraries to the terminal rates, varying with distance from the ports, such arbitraries not to be more than 75 per cent of the local rates, the aggregate not to exceed the maximum prescribed for intermediate points in this order.

Cities entitled to terminal rates are made to include: San Diego, San Pedro, East San Pedro, Wilmington, East Wilmington, San Francisco, Oakland, Astoria, Portland, Vancouver, Bellingham, South Bellingham, Everett, Tacoma, Seattle, Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Cosmopolis.

Western carriers have not yet put into effect the advance to the Pacific Coast allowed them on flour and wheat. The proposed advance would have made the rate on flour to terminal points 75c per 100 lbs. and 68c per 100 on wheat. Railroad representatives do not want to put in the higher tariffs on flour from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma points to California terminals, because they realize that this would eventually mean the loss of Southwestern flour traffic to the coast. It is understood that carriers are working on a plan whereby present rates will be maintained, if not lowered, in order to meet Panama canal competition.

Flour for Panama Railroad.

Bids will be received until Tuesday, June 8, by the Panama Railroad Co., 24 State street, New York, on the following lots of flour:

Six thousand and forty-five sacks of hard winter or spring wheat flour, packed in new cotton Osnaburgs, 196 lbs. net. Bids must be basis delivered New York City or New Orleans, La. Shipments will be asked for at the rate of 465 sacks weekly.

One hundred and two thousand eight hundred and thirty sacks of blended wheat flour, 75 per cent hard and 25 per cent soft wheat, packed in 7-lb. sacks and 14 sacks to the single jute sack. Bids are requested on same basis as foregoing. Alternate bids are solicited on the same quantity and quality of flour packed in 3½-lb cotton sacks, 205,660, 28 sacks to the jute.

If the Panama Railroad Co. finds it expedient to divide the award, orders will be placed for not less than car load lots.

Suit Against Bill Poster "Trust."

A number of millers have been called by the government to testify in its anti-trust suit against the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors. Testimony was introduced last week tending to prove that the association had brought influence to bear on lithographing companies, causing them to refuse to sell stock posters to non-members. It is also the government's stand that the association controls the prices at which bill posters advertising is sold. The experience of millers with different members of the association will be brought out in the testimony. The suit is expected to last for several weeks.

Two cars of Montana No. 1 hard sold in Minneapolis last week at 10 cents over the May price, which is an unusual premium. The wheat tested 63 lbs.

It is reported that prospects are good for the building of a new elevator at Muscatine, Ia., by the Merchants' Elevator Co., of Minneapolis.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 24, 1915.

Flour business dropped off last week, new sales averaging about 35 to 40 per cent of full time runs. Prices fluctuated closely with wheat, buyers making most of their purchases on the declines in the market. Final prices for the week were 10c to 20c lower, part of the loss in the wheat market being offset by the continued declines in bran and other mill feeds. Most business was with regular trade in Southwestern and Central states. Very few inquiries were received from the East on old crop flour, except scattered single carlots. Demand in Missouri, Iowa and other nearby states was for single cars.

This appears to be the transition period between old and new crop buying. Very few mills were willing to entertain offers on new crop flour the past week, nor do they plan to sell any flour for July-August shipment until after the opening of June. This is the position taken by a great many conservative millers, for by the opening week in June the wheat crop in Kansas will be "made." Eastern jobbers were active bidders for new crop flour and several sales were made on a basis of $5.50 for new crop straights in jutes, Kansas City. Most mills are quoting new crop 95 per cent flour at an even $1 per bbl. under old straight, or at a range of $5.40 to $5.60 per bbl. in jutes, July-August.

Single carlot orders of 95 per cent flour was made on a basis of $6.25 to $6.50 per bbl., prompt shipment. Few mills are booking old flour for longer than June 30 shipment, as a majority of Kansas mills plan to start on new crop wheat in July.

Cabling on old crop flour was principally for clear grades. Mills are quoting fancy clear at about 25c to 35c under straight, or at a range of $6 to $6.15 per bbl. in jutes. Second clear is worth from 20c to 50c less than fancy clear. Low grade is selling around $1.55 to $1.65 per 100 lbs.

Foreigners sent quite a number of cables on new crop straight for July-August-September clearance on a basis of about $5.35 jutes, or about 20c under mill views. As yet very little export business has been done on new crop, straight or clear, mills asking particularly strong prices for the latter grade.

The speculative interest in the flour market has hopes of puchasing new winter wheat 80 per cent patents around $5.90 to $6 per bbl., delivered, in jutes, three months' shipment, or 40c to 60 under the present basis. This is the report local mills received from Eastern markets.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade was in fair volume. The South and Southeast were practically only buyers in the market, and they are taking only for current needs. Large cracker bakers have begun to inquire about new crop flour, three to six months' shipment, but soft wheat mills in this section display little interest in requests for prices. High patents, old wheat, are quoted at a range of $6.75 to $7 per bbl., cotton sacks, Missouri river. Quotations on some established grades of short patents range up to $7.25 per bbl., 48s cotton.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.50@5.80.

Mill Feed Off Again.

Bran sold as low as 90c per 100 lbs. last week, but sales of spot in Kansas City were made on a basis of 91c to 92c per 100 lbs. Mills are now quoting bran at a range of 90c to 93c in straight carlots, five-day movement. Jobbers are insisting on lower prices for longer time shipment. They are even lowering their offers on new crop, few being willing to buy for July shipment at 85c. On the other hand, most mills willing to sell ahead are asking 90c per 100 lbs. for round lots, Kansas City basis.

Much less new crop bran has been sold so far this season than in former years. Buyers and millers are too far apart in their views of the market. With spot bran quoted around 90c and a period of increasing supply approaching, jobbers and speculators are taking a very bearish position on the feed market. Eastern inquiry for new crop bran has been light, but prices are on a shipping basis and there is indication that sales will be made for season shipment to the East if mills lower their asking prices.

Shorts were almost as weak as bran, selling at the close at a range of $1 to $1.20 per 100 lbs. for gray shorts and up to $1.22 for white shorts. Brown grades were offered freely at $1 per 100 lbs., or six cents lower than a week ago. Principal demand came from immediate Southwestern states. A few shipments of feed went to Texas, but the Lone Star state is buying less now than several weeks ago.

Fancy white middlings were practically steady. The feed is quoted at $1.40 to $1.42, Kansas City, in mixed cars. Low grade or red dog is fair sale at $1.50 to $1.60 per 100 in cotton bags.

The rains of the past week were considered of favorable importance to grass sections and pastures Good grass might result in a smaller demand for bran, but the high prices for corn will offset this factor.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 90@93c and down per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1@1.20; white shorts, $1.22; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.42; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.80@7.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.60@6.90; first clears, $6.10@6.40; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.70@7.10 per bbl.; first clears jute, $6.30@6.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 90@93c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.22.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $7@7.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.80@7.30; bran, 90c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.10; gray shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, $35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.50@7.60; bran, $1.05; mixed feed, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.50@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $7.20@7.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.60@7.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.40@7.70 per bbl.; bran, $1.10 per 100; shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made much less flour the past week than for some time. Total output was 40,700 bbls., compared with 56,400 bbls. in the preceding week, 55,400 bbls. two weeks ago and 29,400 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. One mill was shut down altogether, while several others cut down operations materially.

Blair Milling Co. to Build.

Contract was let last week to the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, for the construction of a 300,000-bus. concrete elevator for the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan. The elevator will consist of 10 concrete tanks, 25 feet in diameter and 80 feet high. Work on the excavation for the foundation of the elevator was started last week. The tanks will be completed as soon as possible. Day and night shifts will be employed by the Lehrack Company.

With the Blair Milling Co. contract, the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co. will build 1,200,000 bus. of concrete grain storage for Kansas mills. The Lehrack Company has practically completed concrete elevators for the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, and the Beloit Miling Co., Beloit, Kan.

The Wilson Milling & Elevator Co., Wilson, Kan., awarded contract last week for the construction of 140,000 bus. of concrete grain storage in tank formation. Work started last week and the tanks will be rushed to completion. The Wilson mill is now shut down pending the installing of machinery to increase the flour capacity from 300 to 500 bbls.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. P. Brooks is traveling for the Barton County Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan., in general trade territory as a salesman.

Kansas City elevator stocks of wheat now total 571,671 bus., or a decrease of 92,022 bus. for the week. A year ago stocks were 1,022,778 bus.

The daughter of A. J. Hunt, president of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., was married at her home last week to P. M. Clarke of Arkansas City.

The Elk City Flour Mills Co. was incorporated in Elk City, Okla., last week with capital stock of $25,000. Incorporators include Frank Kostka, A. F. Dobry and F. A. Dobry.

Emmet Hoffman, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, addressed the Traffic Club at its Monday luncheon at the Hotel Sexton on "The Export Situation From the Millers' Standpoint."

The Kansas City Millers' Club will meet at luncheon at the new Hotel Muehlbach on Tuesday, May 25. Several important traffic matters will be taken up and various other matters of interest will be discussed.

C. M. Jackman, secretary of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, accompanied by his family, is on the Pacific Coast, where they will attend the San Diego and Panama-Pacific expositions. They will be gone an indefinite period.

George H. Davis, a member of the Board of Trade, was elected president of the Knife and Fork Club last week. Paul Mohr, manager of the Zenith Milling Co., Kansas City, was elected to the directorate of the organization.

Henry Lassen, president of the Kansas Milling Co., Witchita, Kan., from reports to him from various parts of the state, believes that the damage fram Hessian fly and chinch bugs so far has reduced the Kansas prospect 30,000,000 bus.

The Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., is erecting 100,000 bus. of additional total of 200,000 bus. capacity. Work on the addition will be completed before the heavy Nebraska crop movement. Minor improvements in the mill building will also be finished before the middle of July.

A Kansas City grain broker says that the amount of short selling of July wheat this year is not one-fifth of that in former years, indicating that elevator companies have not contracted for the usual amount of new wheat. The broker regards this fact as a bearish factor in the market.

The Grinders' Special will leave Kansas City for the F. O. M A convention at Cincinnati at noon on Monday for St. Louis, where the local organization will be joined by St. Louis millers going to the convention. About 25 mill owners and operatives from Kansas City and the Southwest were on the special.

An extensive wheat cleaning plant is being installed in the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan. New rolls and sifters to increase the capacity of the plant are also being put in place at the mill. Improvement work will be completed by the beginning of the new crop movement and will give the mill a total capacity of 1,000 bbls.

The Kansas City Board of Trade voted on Saturday, May 22, to rescind the regulation limiting the number of memberships in the organization to 200, and to permit the issuance of new certificates at $10,000. The vote was 76 for and five against. It is not likely that the new ruling will have any immediate effect, as sales of memberships in the last two weeks have been at $5,250.

B. F. Schwartz, of the Keusch & Schwartz Co., prominent exporters of Chicago, has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Schwartz will take over the membership of the late H. H. Steele. He paid $5,250, or the same price at which the previous sale of memberships was made. The Keusch & Schwartz Co. opened a branch house in Kansas City last week under the managership of Frank P. Logan. Private wire service from Chicago will be maintained. They have opened offices in the Board of Trade building.

The Central Mills Co. of Wausau, Wis., are installing several new machines that will increase the capacity of the mill. Electrical equipment is being installed to replace the water power, as the company has sold its water power privilege to the Wausau Street Railroad Co.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 23,872 bbls., compared with 22,982 bbls. last week and 21,982 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,982 bbls., compared with 20,012 bbls. last week and 19,872 bbls. a year ago.

Igleheart Bros., of Evansville, Ind., are erecting nine concrete tanks which will hold 15,000 bus. each.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.

214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1915.

Quotations on flour were unchanged last week and the market as a whole was unsatisfactory. Trade continues to be dominated by new crop wheat prospects and uncertainty relative to Germany's answer to the American note. Millers generally are not inclined to place extreme reliance on the crop damage news in circulation, as it has been noticeable that in the sections from which the worst reports emanate no buying orders for futures have backed them up, as is invariably the case when the farmer is alarmed over the outlook. Crop alarmists also have gone so far as to place the damage from Hessian fly in some of the principal wheat states at 30 to 40 per cent in 15 days, in the face of low temperatures and unusually heavy rainfall, which are not conducive to the insects' development. The losses reported, if substantiated, would be the most miraculous the trade ever experienced, as Hessian fly, while doing minor damage every year, has never in any single year in the history of the trade materially reduced the total wheat yield.

Millers expect no improvement in flour trade, however, until the uncertainty regarding exports and the size of the new crop are more clearly defined. Domestic sales were small and usually for quick shipment, and there seemed to be a little better sale for extra fancy, straights and 95 per cents than for patents. Export business did not amount to anything early in the week, the only sales being 500 sacks soft patent, prompt shipment, to the United Kingdom, and a couple of lots low grade and hard patent to the West Indies, but on Saturday a little better foreign demand developed and a sale of 5,000 sacks soft 95 per cent to Europe for immediate shipment was reported, netting $6.60 bulk, as well as 250 sacks hard patent to the West Indies.

Domestic sales reported as the week closed were one car hard clear at $5.25 jute; 2,000 bbls., in lots (on direct orders in cars and mixed cars) on basis of $6.75 bulk for hard and $6.50@6.55 bulk for soft 95 per cent; 125 bbls. soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $7.10 wood; 180 bbls. on same basis at $7.25 wood; 1,000 bbls. hard and soft scattering orders and 1,000 bbls. Minnesota patent on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 59,800 bbls. last week, against 41,200 bbls. previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 16,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.). 6,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $6.50@6.75; straight, $6.30 @6.40; extra fancy, $6.20@6.25; clear, $5.60@5.90; low grade, $5@5.40.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) —Patent at $6.65@6.75; straight, $6.50 @6.60; first clear, $5.85@6; low grade and second clear, $5@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $7.50 jute.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1 @1.03; soft, $1.05@1.06; middlings, $1.20@1.35; white hominy feed, $27.50 per ton; oat feed, nominally $18 per ton; alfalfa meal at $21@22 for No. 2 and $23.75 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote bran at $1.12@ 1.15; middlings, $1.40@1.50.

Mill Feed Is Easier.

The mill feed market was inactive last week, with bran prices about five cents lower. What little demand there was in the market was readily supplied, and mills offered supplies rather freely at the decline. The market still is influenced by offers from holders who had stored considerable of their output in anticipation of a less favorable crop outlook than the present one and who also banked on the war to make a tight market in all grains on the end of the old crop year. The splendid grass condition over practically the entire country also has operated against holders of supplies, as the pasturage this year has been unusually luxuriant. Most business was done in mixed cars and through regular trade channels. Country dealers are carrying light stocks of feed at present, but show no inclination to stock up in the face of uncertain trade conditions. Prices might be easily advanced following the recent severe decline, should anything develop to cause even moderate purchases to replace stocks. Mixed feed and middlings were relatively firmer than bran, but the demand was scattered.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was one cent lower on both hard and soft grades yesterday, after being irregular but fairly firm last week. Millers and elevator interests seem to have sufficient supplies on hand to last until the new crop wheat comes in, without forcing any excessive buying demand on the market. Receipts of wheat are moderate, but the country shows signs of marketing its surplus wheat more freely than was expected, and there has been some further selling of supplies held by country mills. Crop damage reports have not been backed up by buying orders. Export business last week was particularly quiet. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.47@1.48; No. 3 red, $1.43½@1.46; No. 4 red, $1.42; No. 2 hard, $1.49½@1.52; No. 3 hard, $1.49 @1.52.

St. Louis Notes.

Renkes Bros. are building a new concrete reinforced elevator at Sterling, Ill.

P. T. Lambert is building a new elevator at Beaverville, Ill., to replace the one destroyed by fire recently.

Herman A. Von Rump, of Seele Bros. Grain Co., is erecting a new home in Webster Park, St. Louis County.

The summer outing of the St. Louis Grain Co. will be held Thursday, May 27, at the Algonquin Country Club. W. B. Christian, secretary of the club, has made arrangements for the members and guests to leave the Pierce Building in autos at 2:15 p. m.

H. Dittmer, manager of the Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., of El Reno, Okla., was on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Dittmer was on his way home from the West Indies. He says business conditions in the islands are in fairly good shape.

Reports from St. Louis County to commission houses on the Merchants' Exchange indicate no severe damage to wheat from Hessian fly. St. Louis territory had heavy rains last week and soil conditions are perfect. The crop now needs warm, forcing weather to give it perfect advancement.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 68,470 bbls., against 69,520 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,388,250 bbls., against 1,243,200 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 72,860 bbls., against 66,270 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,819,620 bbls., against 1,560,140 bbls. last year.

James Montgomery Flagg, the artist, was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week, with Sam Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co. Mr. Flagg discovered a "picture an artist can paint." It was a mental picture of pit traders "long" the wheat market when prices were breaking badly.

The first car of new crop alfalfa hay in the St. Louis market was auctioned off by P. P. Connor on the Merchants' Exchange last week, and sold at $14 per ton. The hay was shipped by Eager & Allen Co., of Overton, Mo., to Morton & Co., St. Louis. It was purchased by the Luehrmann Bros. Hay and Grain Co.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 270,136 bus., against 294,084 bus. the week before. Shipments, 194,680 bus., against 172,890 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 553,202 bus., against 103,651 bus. last year. Of the present stock 608 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 463,660 bus. No. 2 red winter. There is no hard winter wheat on the market.

Missouri Notes.

It is expected that a new flour mill will be built at Chaffee, Mo., as a bonus has been nearly all subscribed to provide a site.

Kuhlman & Meyer Milling Co., of California, Mo., are erecting four concrete grain tanks which will have a capacity of 35,000 bus.

Mill Operators Meet.

There was the usual good representation from St. Louis, Kansas City and the Southwest in attendance at the F. O. M. A. annual convention at Cincinnati, which is being held this week. A special left Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific at 12:55 and with the St. Louis contingent made up a special train which left St. Louis on the Big Four Railroad.

From St. Louis—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dunn, John N. Watkins, J. J. Scheurich, Joplin, Mo.; A. Van Duzee, Leavenworth, Kan.; J. Colbuon, Springfield, Mo.; F. Otto, St. Elizabeth; F. W. King, Mrs. William Young, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Munch, St. Joseph; Miss Burch, St. Joseph; O. E. Kasebach, Ava, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Clark Smith, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Getaz, Hutchinson, Kan.; J. A. Runyan; E. E. Hunter, St. Louis; T. C. Hunter, St. Louis; A. B. Hammel, Trenton, Ill.; William Essmueller, St. Louis; G. J. Freinogel, O'Fallon; C. B. Caler, Jonesboro, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Friend, Hannibal, Mo.; F. W. Thura, Ellis Grove; A. Koenigsmark, Waterloo; J. F. W. Binder, Waterloo; W. B. Burns, St. Louis; F. E. Eichler, St. Louis; Paul Laidley, St. Louis; C. R. Decker, Kansas City, Mo.; F. J. Murphy, Kansas City, Mo.; W. A. McGowan, Kansas City, Mo.; Gus Jarickert, Hermann.

From Kansas City—Mr. Eiser, Sherman, Tex.; P. H. Lawson, St. Joseph; Ed. Kanzer, Wellington; Evans, Kingfisher, Okla.; Smith, Sherman, Tex.; J. R. Chapman, Springfield, Mo.; George McClure, Oklahoma City; G. Hoover, Sherman, Tex.; Fred Woolcoot, Coffeyville; Rob Woolcoot, Coffeyville; J. R. Reaufroff, Wichita; J. R. Brown, Alva, Okla.; F. W. Mann, Lawrence, Kan.; T. F. Sherman, M. Young, Kansas City; Hugo Roos, Kansas City, Mo.; H. R. Williams, Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas City Board of Trade defeated a proposed amendment to the constitution which would prohibit members from sending out any circular letters or newspapers other than the medium which was to be adopted by the exchange. The vote was 78 against and 29 for.

The Thos. McFeely Co. have recently sold their granulating system to nine Ohio mills, one Pennsylvania mill and one West Virginia mill.

Kentucky Secretary Resigns.

B. M. Renick, secretary of the Kentucky Millers' State Association, resigned last week because of private business interests. Mr. Renick has served the Kentucky association for six years as secretary, and during that period has done much toward the betterment of the industry in the state. A committee of Kentucky millers composed of S. G. Sprake, chairman, and Allan Zaring, W. B. McKinney, M. T. McEldowney, F. C. Giltner and B. Terhune has been appointed to select successor to Mr. Renick. The directors of the organization at a meeting to be held in June will approve the choice of the committee and install the new official.

Public Elevator in New Orleans.

A publicly owned elevator of 1,250,000 bus. capacity is to be erected in New Orleans in time to handle the export movement of new wheat. Bonds amounting to the total of $1,250,000 will be issued by the Board of Port Commissioners for its erection. This will make the total elevator capacity at New Orleans 5,000,000 bus.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has compelled the Vandalia and four other roads to establish through and joint rates with the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. on grain and grain products from Kansas City to Norfolk and Newport News, Va. Recognition of bills of lading is also required.

Hearing to be held at St. Paul May 24 by the Department of Agriculture to discuss definitions of standard of flour has been postponed till June 5. Representatives of the Agricultural Department, experts of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials and the Association of Agricultural Chemists will consider definitions.

WANT ADS.
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WANTED—Head miller's position in mill of 500 to 2,000 bbls. capacity. Wide experience in spring hard and soft winter wheat milling; also experienced in corn and rye milling. Capable to take charge of any mill in straight or diversified milling and produce most satisfactory results. At present assistant head miller in large mill. Will go anywhere if proposition is satisfactory. Require 30 days' notice. Address Box 290, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

ENGINE FOR SALE—Hamilton-Corliss 125 h. p. in good condition; had to replace with larger one. Will sell reasonable. Also one 90 h. p. boiler. Perry Mill Co., Perry, Okla.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., May 24, 1915.

Flour trade was quiet throughout Iowa last week, declining prices being an unfavorable factor in the market. Buyers were influenced by the lower trend to take only when their stocks are exhausted, and not a few carlot buyers in the state have enough flour on hand to carry them into the new crop year. Millers quote net declines of 10c to 30c per bbl., Kansas reporting weakness in bran offsetting the lower wheat prices to some extent. Kansas mills quoted high patents in 48s cotton at a range of $7.25 to $7.60 per bbl. Northwestern mills ask about the same range as Kansas for patents, although advertised brands are held at a premium of 20c per bbl.

A few Kansas mills have been offering new crop flour to bakers and jobbers, but very little has been purchased for August-September-October. Very few Kansas mills doing business in the state are offering new crop flour, and bakers and jobbers appear little interested. New crop flour is quoted around $5.80 to $6 per bbl., or $1 to $1.50 per bbl. under old crop flour.

Northwestern mills did very little new business in the state, except to single carlot trade. Flour buyers are not interested in any kind of offers from the Northwest, because of the approach of the new crop season in Kansas. Northwestern mills are offering high patents in cotton sacks up to $8 per bbl. for three months' shipment. Buyers have little trouble in obtaining prices for shipment up to the close of August, and for round-lot business mills are not asking any premium on long-time shipment over prompt movement.

Iowa mills are running an average of about half time. Trade is mostly local. The smaller mills in the state bave been able to run only four to five half days weekly, due to the small outside flour demand.

Mill feed was again generally weak, bran selling 50c to $1 lower. Standard and flour middlings were quoted at an equal decline. Bran is now held at $20 to $21.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags. Standard middlings is held at $1 to $2 higher, while flour middlings are quoted up to $28.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.60; straight, $7@7.40; fancy clear, $6.20@6.60; second clear, $5.70 @5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.75@8; standard patent, $7.25@7.75; clear, $6.20@6.60.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23; flour middlings, $27@28.50.

Iowa Notes.

The Independent Farmers' Elevator Co. has been organized in Sac City, Ia., and will erect an elevator of 35,000 bus. capacity at once. A. F. Winkler has been elected president of the company.

George E. Smith, who has been manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Farlin, Ia., will be the builder of the new 50-bbl. mill planned for Jefferson, Ia. The mill will be completed and ready by the middle of July.

Iowa wheat condition is far above the average, as indicated in correspondents' reports from that state. Very few insect reports have come from Iowa, and there is plenty of moisture in wheat fields. Liberal rains fell last week. From some sections there is reported too large a supply of moisture in the soil and reporters state that damage will result from additional precipitation. However, this condition is not a general one in the state. On the whole, very few disturbing crop rumors have emanated from Iowa winter wheat fields.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1915.

The flour trade is a little better than a few weeks ago, but any improvement that has taken place has been very moderate. There is a fair inquiry, but where sales are made they are at close prices. Advantage has been taken of the dips by a fair number of buyers, but their purchases are generally on a small scale. A good deal of reselling is going on and there is much low-priced flour in the market. It is stated that mills have canceled some good-sized lots for bakers who were unable to give shipping directions as per agreement.

Mill feeds are easy in tone and the demand has slacked up a good deal. The pasturage is now excellent, and so feeders are not in the market to any large extent. There is about as much strength to standard middlings as to any other feed, as supplies are scarce and there is some trouble in filling orders. Gluten feed prices have been advanced and some increase in business has taken place.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50 in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@8.25 in wood; pastry, $7.75 @8; low grade, $5.75.

Rye Flour—$6.75 to $7.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $25; red dog flour, $31; oil meal, $29; gluten feed, $26.30.

Notes.

Conway W Ball, who was long the Buffalo representative of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., died on May 17, aged 76 years.

James Davidson, a prominent shipbuilder and vessel-owner of Bay City, has been here lately looking over sites for the erection of a grain elevator.

Millers in the Eastern jobbing trade report that buyers are still looking for lower prices on all grades of flour, and are, therefore, very meagerly stocked up, as a rule.

Flour by lake is being received at the rate of 200,000 or more bbls. a week and the season has started in on a fair scale. The feed receipts are not so large as in some seasons.

N. M. Blackley, who a short time ago established headquarters at Rochester as representative of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., has been making a trip to New York, Philadelphia and surrounding territory.

Purdy Bros., of Jamestown, are reported to have shipped about 18,000 cars of feed last year, and trade is said to be running about as well this year, although somewhat quiet this month.

The Nowak Milling Corporation, Buffalo, is increasing its storage capacity for feed and a new one-story brick warehouse will be built at 224 Broadway, at a cost of $5,540.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange have been numerous this month. Those here during the week included the following: A. T. Ward, Fostoria, O.; Noel Marshall, Toronto; H. J. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.; F. B. Mathews, Kingston, N. Y.; George E. Busbin, Clyde, N. Y.; Jere Nehin and John Gallery, Montreal; W. H. Noyes, Chicago; E. Nattkemper, Indianapolis; George Chesbro, Attica, N. Y.; G. D. Southwell, Albany.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life building, Minneapolis, Minn.: C. A. Bradley, Burnstad, N. D., adjustable hoe; S. Sinclair, St. Paul, Minn., milking apparatus.

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PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Maq 24, 1915.

The general trend of the flour trade at Chicago last week inclined to a return of dullness. Of course, the crisis in international affairs has had a tendency to restrict business, and until this has been settled one way or the other there is apparently no disposition to even take the damage news from the winter wheat belt as likely to put flour values higher, while more serious questions are being discussed. In a week such as that there seems to be nothing abnormal in the fact that no great volume of flour orders was booked. There were, nevertheless, the usual scattered orders in the market. These orders fell principally to the Southwestern mills. In fact, some of them made sales on the present decline which will enable them to operate on full capacity for the greater part of the coming month. These orders came mostly from Eastern buyers who made their appearance in the Chicago market early in the week.

The demand for Southwestern high grade patents, however, is very slow, the majority of buyers apparently purchasing 95 per cent straight grade. In fact, it is known here that a number of the larger bakers, who in former years used nothing but short patents, are now buying 95 per cent straight. This, of course, has helped to make clears exceedingly scarce. There is only an occasional car of clear offered in this market from the Southwest, and this occasional car finds no difficulty in bringing a price within 50 cents per bbl. of short patent.

Northwestern mills have been operating on full time the past week on old business, but report new sales as extremely light. The demand for the higher grades of Northwestern flours has been very quiet, but in view of the strong position of cash wheat in the Northwest good buying is anticipated in the near future, as a rather active market is looked for when the actual condition of Northwestern wheat becomes known.

Northwestern clears were offered rather freely for the week, in comparison with offerings for the past 60 or 90 days. However, prices are exceedingly firm. Second clear is very scarce and is bringing good values.

There is absolutely no demand for rye products and the rye market is rather demoralized. Patent white rye is being quoted at very low prices, but buyers do not appear anxious to make purchases on present levels, anticipating lower values on the new crop. Dark rye has had a fair demand for the week, but prices on this grade are below actual milling costs.

Durum products experienced a serious slump last week. The trade does not look with favor upon present values for 30-day shipments, and, as there are very few mills who will sell beyond this time of shipment, not much activity is looked for in the durum market before the close of the old crop, when, it is thought, stocks in manufacturers' hands will be at a low ebb and they will consequently be forced to come into the market.

Soft winter wheat flour was freely offered again last week and values on the various grades suffered a decline in the past few days. Some very low prices are quoted on soft winter wheat patent, but buyers are not taking hold at present levels. Some liberal sales were perfected on straight grade to the biscuit manufacturers, and the demand for clear was very satisfactory, although offerings were light and only a small quantity sold.

The Chicago city retail flour trade has been very quiet all week. A little flour was sold on the decline, but it is the old story of buyers refusing to take hold at present market quotations.

Bakery trade was in a more satisfactory condition and the demand for both patents and clears very healthy.

A decided setback has taken place in all grades of mill feed products in the last week, and many of the mills are anxious sellers, but with the increase in production and the splendid outdoor feeding conditions values are difficult to maintain.

The tendency, which was shown in the recent ups and downs of the flour market, of buyers coming in on the breaks, and which it was suggested might mean the beginning of a conservative policy to stock up gradually, has not been as noticeable this last week—a fact which seems to reflect an increasing bearishness on the part of bakers and jobbers that a readjustment to a lower level for new crop contracts is certain and under way. The buying that was so encouraging at that time appears in this light to have been a forced entry into the market for immediate wants. At the same time there is a good inquiry for deferred shipments, but, as delivery is wanted in June and July and the bids are low, the mere fact that spring wheat flour supplies are expected to be abnormally low this summer makes the matter of raw supplies a problem that dealers most of the millers from accepting.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8.10; standard patent (basis jute), $7.35@7.50; first clear (basis jute), $6.25@6.50; second clear (basis jute), $5.10@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.40; straight, $6.85@7; clear, $6.10@6.40; low grade, $4.80@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $7@7.25; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.30@6.60; low grade, $5@5.20.

Durum (jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.20; straight, $6.75@6.85; clear, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 Semolina, $7.35@7.45; No. 2 Semolina, $7.25@7.35.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21@21.25; middlings, $24.25@24.50; red dog, $31@31.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6@6.50; dark, $5.50@5.90; blended rye, $5.75@6.

Coast Flour—Patent, $7@7.25; straight, $6.80@7.

Chicago Notes.

L. W. Gifford, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has applied for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Chicago Board of Trade will hold its annual field day at the House That Jack Built, on June 8.

M. C. Peters, president of the M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb., visited Chicago early in the week.

Traveling Representative Steeg, of the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., was also a Chicago visitor this week.

The Curtis Milling Co., Alto Pass, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by H. C. Curtis, E. Curtis and H. C. Curtis, Jr.

Franklin Edwards, secretary and general manager of the Marshall Milling Co., Marshall, Minn., spent the greater portion of the week calling on the trade in Chicago.

A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, will open an office in the Exchange Building at the stock yards June 1, with Edward L. Wallwork, who is well known in grain circles here, in charge.

C. B. Jenkins, of the Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind., was a visitor on the Chicago Board of Trade the latter part of the week. He reports having sold a little new crop flour for export.

he action of President Canby, of the Board of Trade, in notifying members that they would be held strictly accountable for disseminating incorrect information has met with hearty approval throughout the country.

Adolph Kempner, head of the Chicago grain brokerage concern of Adolph Kempner & Co., together with Clarence H. Thayer, left Chicago early in the week for a trip through Oklahoma and Texas; also to attend the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association.

Scats on the Chicago Board of Trade continue to advance in price. The recent demand, which is largely from outside cities, reflects a strong desire on the part of speculators to become members of the largest trade mart in the world. The sales for one day in the latter part of the week were three membership at $2,950 and $3,000 net to the buyer.

C. B. Munday & Co., the wholesale flour merchants and owners of the Litchfield Mill and Elevator Co., Litchfield, Ill., who failed some little time ago, filed a proposition recently with the federal court in Springfield, Ill., whereby they agree to pay off 25 per cent of their indebtedness on the mill and elevator on Oct. 1 of this year and take up the balance in annual payments.

Non-resident members of the Chicaog Board of Trade recently petitioned the directors to post for ballot an amendment providing for an increase in the brokerage charge for buying wheat for shipment to this market from ⅛c to ¼c. The matter was referred to the "to arrive" committee, and there was a hearing on May 17. The committee held another hearing in the directors' room of the Board of Trade late in the week, at which a goodly number of the members were present.

Thomas McFeeley Co. recently received a hurry-up order from Stock & Sons, Hillsdale, Mich., for four granulating middlings finishers and one granulating middling mill. These were repeat orders.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., May 22, 1915.

Wheat prices at the mils are five cents higher than a week ago, but flour quotations have not taken the 25c advance which would occur in normal times. Mills are running on short time everywhere and some are closed entirely to make repairs and improvements before the new crop begins to come in. Bakers and brokers are buying only in small lots, although it is evident that few, if any, of them have stocks on hand.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the last week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 6,965 bbls., compared with 6,844 bbls. in the preceding week, 11,156 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 4,800 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.80@6.95; straight, $6.50@6.65; clear, $6.25@6.40. Quotations are in jute; wood 25c higher.

Mill Feed—$27@28 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; in 100-lb. sacks, $28@29.50.

Indiana Notes.

The new grain elevator of the Farmers' Equity Exchange at Arcola, Ind., was wrecked by a severe storm.

A verdict for $4,000 was returned in the superior court at Indianapolis against Oscar V. Rouse, in favor of Fred Bauman, who was injured in Rouse's grain elevator, at 122 South Alabama street.

The Danville Flour Mill has been purchased by C. E. Tilman, of Moseley, who proposes to move the 50-bbl. mill to Dardanelle, Ark.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 24, 1915.

Considerable improvement in corn products was noted by Kansas City and Missouri River mills the past week. The South bought freely on the small net declines in the market. Mills are now booked up on meal and other corn goods and are obtaining shipping directions on old contracts without any trouble whatever. The current demand for prompt shipment was active, the South being the largest buyer. Several Missouri River millers made large sales to the Southeast for 60-day movement, but Kansas City mills did not do any business with that section. Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas were the largest buyers of corn goods in the local market. Most of the trade bought for current needs, partly due to the fact that local mills are unwilling to book buyers for long-time shipment.

Prices on meal and other products fell five to ten cents during the week. Standard meal is now quoted at a range of $3 to $3.05 per bbl. in 24s cotton, while cream meal is held at an even 20c premium over standard, or at a range of $3.20 to $3.25 per bbl. in 24s cotton, basis Missouri River points. Immediate Southwestern states are purchasing meal in mixed cars with flour, not taking any corn goods in straight cars.

Pearl grits are quoted at $3.30 to $3.35 per bbl. in small sacks. Louisiana, Alabama and Texas were practically the only buyers of this product.

Chop was only fair sale. A small increase in the demand was reported on account of the rains in the Southwest, but the sharp declines in bran, the beginning of the new crop alfalfa movement and other bearish influences tended to decrease the inquiry for chop, which has had a steady tone for some time. No. 2 yellow corn chop is quoted at $1.43 to $1.45 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags. Bulk basis, mills are quoting No. 2 yellow chop at $1.36 per 100 lbs., the cost of bags being nine cents.

Corn movement to Kansas City last week did not take care of the shipping demand, resulting in a big decrease in local elevator stocks.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@3.25 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.30@3.35; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.41@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.10 per 100.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1915.

Corn products demand is chiefly in hominy, which has not been in good supply lately. There is not a very heavy call for it, but sales have been sufficient to keep the market rather bare. Prices are a little higher, while other corn goods have shown a decline. There is less corn coming in here by lake than at the opening of the season, last week's receipts having been 565,100 bus. The falling off of corn in store, coupled with light receipts both by lake and rail, shows that demand has been on quite a good scale. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $21.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $31.50; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Cincinnati, O., May 24, 1915.

The cash corn market broke 1½ cents this week and corn products were lowered five cents. Corn millers report movement as light, as most buyers are of the opinion that still lower prices are in sight. Local buyers especially took hold in exceptionally small quantities. Receipts of corn continue heavy and there is more good grades arriving. Corn millers are taking the bulk of the arrivals of corn. Corn meal prices are now down to the lowest point in many months. Corn chop, especially, has been extremely dull, and the trade declared business is very dull. The total receipts of corn aggregated 142 cars this week. Quotations of corn products are: Corn meal, $1.45@1.50; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Chicago, Ill., May 24, 1915.

Considerable activity was reported in the sale of corn products and the business for last week was the largest for the season. Both white and yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.70 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

St. Louis, Mo., May 24, 1915.

There was no change in corn meal prices last week. Trade was inactive, with the volume of orders about on a parity with the preceding week, although a few mills reported some slight increase in orders from Louisiana and Texas. Most buying by the South is in carlots and represents immediate needs. The trade is inclined to be bearish, as the belief prevails that cash corn ultimately will work lower, while grass conditions are practically perfect in the important feeding sections. Jobbers are disinclined to book for more than 30 or 60 days, because mills will not accept business for longer movements. Cotton states are fair buyers of cream meal. Hominy and grits were fair sale in mixed cars to regular customers. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b. in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

New Orleans, La., May 24, 1915.

The corn crop of Louisiana is now the largest agricultural output of the state, being in 1914 worth $20,100,000. Indications are that it will be more than double that amount for the 1915 crop, as the increase in acreage is more than 50 per cent, according to present estimates.

Corn products sales last week were exceptionally brisk, especially to the country districts, where some sugar planters are liquidating and there is extra activity in the levee and drainage camps. Prices were off 5@10c per bbl. from the week previous. The export demand to Mexico, Nicaragua and Guatemala, where the corn crop was a failure, continues to be good. Prices, f. o. b. New Orleans in carload lots, basis bbls. in cotton and jute sacks, were: Cream meal, $3.35@3.45; standard meal, $3.25@3.35; grits, $3.45@3.55; hominy, $3.56@3.70.

Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1915.

Corn has had an easier tone and is slightly lower in this market, being quoted 82 to 84 cents. Corn products have ruled steady, with fair demand. Bolted meal is quoted $1.95 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal is quoted $2.05 per bag.

New York, May 24, 1915.

Corn goods prices were nominally unchanged for the week, with business very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $2.25. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.92@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

The heavy rains of the past week have almost made grazing in pastures impossible, which has resulted in an increased demand for corn in the Southwest. Other feedstuffs have also sold in larger amounts in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and other states where rains have turned grass sections into muddy fields.

Movement of corn to primary markets is greater now than a year ago at this time, but receipts are below shipping requirements, as indicated by decreases in the visible supply. The domestic demand is of fair volume, but there is little inquiry reported for export. Argentina is a small shipper at this time, but indications are that her movement will increase soon. The warring countries of Europe are not contracting for much corn at this time, partly in the belief that prices will go lower.

Chop trade has suffered to some extent by the sharp declines in bran and other mill feeds in the past few weeks. Corn chop prices have been fairly steady in the past 15 days, while bran has shown declines of nearly 35c from the top prices of a month ago. The present wide differential between bran and chop is resulting in a smaller sale for the latter. Demand from the cotton states of the South has not been affected by the weakness in bran and the steady tone in chop, but in Southwestern states trade has fallen off sharply and corn millers say that this is due largely to the weakness in mill feeds. No. 2 yellow corn chop is worth up to $1.45 per 100 lbs., Missouri River points, in 100-lb. new burlap bags, while bran is quoted at a range of 90c to 95c, same basis, or a differential of 50c to 55c per 100 lbs. A month ago the differential was 20c to 25c per 100-lb. bag.

The Edinburg Grain & Milling Co., of Edinburg, Texas, will apply for a charter from the state in the near future. So far $7,000 has been subscribed and A. Ledbetter, John F. Sim, R. B. Curry, Clayton Dumont and E. Beamer elected as a board of directors, with W. R. Montgomery as secretary. The directors have already purchased a corn sheller and equipment, and motive power for immediate shipment and plans and specifications are being gotten up for bins and elevators. Approximately 12,000 acres are planted in corn in the immediate vicinity of Edinburg and a large portion of the yield will be for shipment. All of this will be white milling corn.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1915.

This has been another big week in booking new Kansas and spring wheat flour, although a number of mills will not as yet quote on new wheat flour. Considerable old wheat flour was also sold, especially out of second-hand stocks.

We have had considerable rain, but very warm weather the latter part of week.

Prices, f. o. b. Philadelphia, in full and mixed cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$7.50@7.75; straight, $7.25@7.50; clear, $7@7.25; low grade, in jute, $4.50@5.50. New about $1.25 less.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$7.20@7.65; straight, $6.90@7.15; clear, $6.50@6.75; extra, $6@6.25.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or jute)—$7.40@7.70; straight, $7.10@7.50; clear, $6.50@6.75. New about $1 less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.25@6.50.

Spring Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $33.50@34.50; flour middlings, $30.50@32.50; middlings, $26.50@27.50; bran, $23.75@24.75; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $30.50@31.50; bran, $27.50@28.50; winter middlings, bulk, $28.50@29.50; bran, $25.50@26.50.

Notes.

George Walters, of Hamburg, Pa., died, aged 80 years. Mr. Walters was well known in the large cities as a miller and shipper of rye and winter wheat flour.

While Irwin Meutrer, a flour miller, was at church at Frankstown, Pa., thieves entered his residence, stole $150 and set fire to the residence and mill. The house was saved, but the mill and a barn were destroyed.

A stranger from Cleveland, O., went into northwest Pennsylvania and got a number of farmers to ship him hay. They did so and at first received prompt remittances, but the last 25 carloads have not been paid for and the man cannot be found.

A co-operative farmers' elevator will be built at McAllen, Texas.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, May 24, 1915.

Flour quotations were down again 5@10c under the Saturday previous and market conditions locally seemed equally as demoralized as the week before. New wheat flour quotations were received from Kansas of patents at $5.75 for August shipment and this further complicated the situation. Buyers are holding off, expecting prices on all grades of flours to go steadily lower. Stocks are at their lowest ebb, both in the city and country, but the bakers and jobbers say they would rather buy in small quantities than to stock up on a declining market.

Kansas millers did the bulk of business, making a few sales of straight to the country and export trade. Patent was not in demand and old wheat straight was unobtainable apparently. Quotations varied little during the week, being about 5@10c per bbl. off from the week previous on Saturday. Kansas new wheat flour was offering at $5.75@5.85 up to August delivery and some straight and low patent was quoted as low as $5.25. Clear for the new crop flour was proportionately low.

Minneapolis mills were practically out of the running last week on this market. Sales were at the minimum, as prices were too high to suit the trade, even though they showed marked weakness. Values were off 5@15c per bbl. by Saturday, there being little variation in quotations during the week. Some export orders were taken for Mexico in straights and low patents, but local and country trade on all goods was light. Strong inquiry for clears and low grade obtained, but offerings were scarce.

Soft winter wheat flour fared a little better than hard spring wheat. Illinois and Missouri mills were eager for trade, but the buyers held off. Many concessions were made to enliven business.

Mill feed prices were down 1@2c per 100. The demand was off both for bran and shorts, although the increasing dairy and cattle feeding business in the sugar district offered opportunities for sale which never before existed. Both Kansas and Illinois bran was quoted at $1.20@1.23, with shorts at $1.35@1.40.

Ruling quotations for the week on flour, basis carloads f. o. b. New Orleans in 98-lb. cotton and jute sacks last week were:

Kansas hard wheat, patent, $6.90@7; straight, $6.70@6.80; clear, $6.35@6.45; offerings scattered. Oklahoma and Nebraska prices on a parity with Kansas.

Minneapolis hard spring wheat, patent, $7.40@7.50; straight, $7.20@7.35; clear, no offerings.

Soft winter wheat flour, patents, $6.95@7.15; straight, $6.80@6.90; extra fancy, $6.50@6.60; clear, $6.35@6.45.

New Orleans Notes.

Lorenzo Federico, one of the best known maccaroni manufacturers of South, died Thursday at his home in New Orleans. He was the pioneer in the use of machinery for the manufacture of maccaroni and spaghetti and made a fortune in the business. He was 50 years old and died of cancer of the stomach.

C. B. Fox, grain exporter of New Orleans; J. Lyle Richeson, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the Board of Trade; Neal M. Leach, traffic manager of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and A. F. Leonhardt, chairman of the grain committee of the Board of Trade, left last Sunday to attend the convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association at Oklahoma City.

The Nashville grain case involving reshipping, which was set for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission May 25, has been postponed to June 10.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1915.

There has been no material change in the flour trade, prices having ruled steady. There is no disposition to make any contracts of importance, and the mills are satisfied with this policy, not caring to press sales at this time. Buyers seem possessed with the idea that present values are high, and are not going to close up the season with any large stocks of old flour. Export situation is quiet, with a few shipments being made. Wheat has changed very little in this market, being quoted at $1.50 to $1.52. Flour had a firm tone at the end of the week, with no disposition mentioned on the part of mills to make concessions. Rehandlers report business quiet. There have been offerings of new crop flour for July and August or later delivery at prices $1.10 to $1.20 below present values. The growing wheat crop in this territory is not in flattering condition, the outlook being for a smaller crop than last year, when the yield was record-breaking.

Mill feed has ruled easy, with slow demand. Bran has shown material decline, being quoted several dollars per ton below the high mark.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.35; standard, $7.15; family, $7.05; low grade, $6.60; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.10@7.30 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.60@7.80.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $24@25 per ton; middlings, $29@30 per ton.

Notes.

Ed. Laurent, of Dunlap Mills, Clarksville, was in Nashville on business this past week.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 40,000 bbls., same as at the end of preceding week.

T. M. Stringer, of College Mills, Franklin, Ky., was a visitor to the local market, and said wheat was not looking good in his territory.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipt of 176 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 254,000 bus.; corn, 157,000 bus.; oats, 164,000 bus.

W. L. Tailey, receiver in bankruptcy of the Greenwood Mill and Elevator Co., of Nashville, has been advertising for bids for the plant of the company, which is said to have cost $6,000 to $7,000.

Hugh R. Goforth, vice-president of J. Allen Smith & Co., Knoxville, Tenn., died in Baltimore this week, aged 47 years. Mr. Goforth was prominent and well known in the Southeastern milling trade, and had a number of friends among local millers. He leaves a widow and one son.

J. H. Wilkes & Co. have been successful in their complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the labama Great Northern and other railroads. It was set out in the complaint that the rate on molasses imported from Cuba was a discrimination against Nashville. A rate of 21 cents is charged from Mobile to Nashville, while the rate to St. Louis is 15 cents. The commission ordered the same rate for Nashville that is given St. Louis, effective Aug. 1. The molasses is used in manufacture of feed.

COLLECTIONS

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New York

New York, May 24, 1915.

While offers were freely made last week on spring patents for prompt shipment on a basis of $7.25 in 140-lb. jute, the mills held firm at $7.30 upward, although it is a known fact that one prominent Northwestern mill managed to book a round lot of business at $7.15. Toward the end of the week, prior to the strong advance in the wheat market, mills began to show an eagerness for business and gladly accepted offers at $7.25 in jute, all for prompt shipment. Considerable trades were closed at the latter figure. Spring wheat clears are still in excellent demand with mills holding firm at prices ranging from $7.15 to $7.25 in jute. One car fancy clear, established brand was sold at $7.05 jute from spot.

Numerous offers were made on Kansas flour for new crop shipment and in about all instances were rejected by the mills, in cases where price seemed to rule. Spot Kansas flour was in demand at the price of $6.90 to $7 per babrel.

Kansas clears were in good demand, prices being held at from $6.75 to $6.90 in jute.

Mill feed prices slightly lower than the previous week. City bran in bulk being quoted at $23 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.65 in bbls.; straight, $7.40@7.50 in bbls.; clear, $7.15@7.25 in jute; low grade, $5.50@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $6.80@7.10 in bbls.; clear, $6.60@6.85 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.60; straight, $7@7.25; clear, $6.75@6.90; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $23; 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $23.50@34; red dog flour, $35.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., May 24, 1915.

Reports indicate that the flour market is strengthening and mills as a whole report increased sales and quite a few inquiries from the East and Southeast. Stocks are low in the country and merchants are gradually buying. Good Kansas patent is bringing from $7.30 to $7.40, basis Kansas City rate points.

The wheat market remains about the same. Receipts have fallen off the last few days, possibly due to the heavy rains through the southern half of the state. Exporters continue to buy most of the wheat, although some of the Texas mills and Kansas mills have bought some this week.

Mills all report feed a very slow sale. Lots of inquiries, but not of such a character as to warrant any business. Bran is bringing from 98c to $1, basis Kansas City rate points, and no ready sale. Shorts run about $1.20 to $1.25, and practicaly no demand.

Notes.

James Thompson, a flour merchant of Kilmarnock, Scotland, is visiting L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co.

W. G. Dilts and Frank Barrett, Kansas City grain men, were in Wichita Saturday. They stopped off on their way from the meeting at Oklahoma City.

W. L. Richeson, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the port of New Orleans, was in Wichita today in the interest of export business by way of his city.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., May 24, 1915.

The fact that the export business in wheat has been restricted by the scarcity of vessel room on the ocean has tended to give the flour market here an easier tone. Cash wheat prices fell to a lowest point in months, and all varieties of flour are down. New wheat crop prospects in this locality look very promising, and has resulted in bakers taking mightly small quantities of flour.

Most buyers are taking hold for immediate use only, as they look for a break in flour prices when the new wheat crop begings to move. Kansas flour is easier. Buying was light. Most sales reported consist of small lots. Very few of the large baking and cracker concerns took hold this week, as they still have sufficient supplies to run them for a month or more.

Spring wheat flour was steady. The top grades the still scarce, while the lower grades are plentiful.

The cash rye market broke two cents this week. Rye flour prices are off 10 cents. Buying of rye flour off 10 cents. Buying was extremely light. Northwestern blended seemed to be the only class of rye flour to sell to any extent.

The mill feed market broke $1 this week. Buying was decidedly small. Locally there is no market for mill feed. The South is taking hold, but they, too, are only taking meager supplies.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.80@7.10; fancy, $6.10@6.60; family, $6@6.10; extra, $5.70@5.80; low grade, $5.55@5.70.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.25@7.65; straight, $7.50@7.80; clear, $5.80@6.05.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.50@7.80; straight, $7.10@7.30; clear, $5.80@6.15.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.40@6.50; city pure, $6.60@6.80; city blended, $6.35@6.55.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24.50@25; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; fine, $28.50@29.

Notes.

The Baker Cereal Mills, of Sugar Creek, had its name changed at Columbus this week to Barr Milling Co.

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Nebraska

Omaha, May 22, 1915.

Wheat market here was weaker today, losing the half to one cent advance made yesterday. No. 2 hard closed today at $1.47, a loss of three cents for the week. No sales, however, were reported up to noon when session closed. Receipts still continue light, only 18 cars being in today. Rye closed at $1.08.

Flour quotations are unchanged for the week; $7.40 to $7.60 are general quotations for central and eastern part of Nebraska, $7.80 being quoted elsewhere.

There has been no improvement in general conditions; sales still are purely local and collections slow.

Stocks, however, in all sections are light. There seems to be a general apathy in buying and the utmost uncertainty regarding the future.

Mill feed offerings to jobbers here are fairly liberal and the outlook is for lower prices. St. Louis is bidding track Omaha $18 for bran. Omaha jobbers' quotations are $18.40 to $19 for bran, and for shorts $21.40 to $22, according to quality. Interior mills generally have reduced five cents on both bran and shorts and are asking at mill door or in mixed car lots $23 to $24 for bran and $26 to $27 for shorts.

Railroad officials who have made a study of crop conditions assert that the rain and snow will be beneficial to wheat and that whenever the temperatures were low enough so that snow fell the Hessian fly and chinch bugs will be killed.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Brainard, Neb., has let the contract for the erection of a 35,000-bu. elevator to be completed before the new crop.

Stockholders of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Chappell, Neb., are discussing the proposition of enlarging their elevator and installing a 50-bbl. flour mill. A definite decision will be made on the project by June 1.

Rudolph Nicolous is considering rebuilding the Marysville mill, which burned recently, at a total loss, in Utica, Neb. Mr. Nicolous is looking over the prospects for a mill at Utica. His plans would mean the erection of a fireproof 100-bbl. plant and the installation of new machinery.

Nebraska now has 31 farmers' co-operative elevators. This total does not include farmers' co-operative storage plants. It is said that when the number of farmers' union elevators reaches the half-hundred mark an attempt will be made to combine them for the purpose of erecting a terminal elevator at Omaha to handle their consignments.

Peter Stepanek, proprietor of the Acme Mills and Elevator Co., Friend, Neb., is negotiating with the Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., at Friend, for the sale of his mill. Mr. Stepanek has offered the mill building, without the milling machinery, to the farmers, and has also made them a price on the mill as it stands. The farmers' organization has shown a preference for the mill building alone. G. C. Linzy is arranging to buy the machinery in the plant, in the event the farmers purchase the building.

Snow which fell in the western part of Nebraska on May 18 covered the ground with a blanket several inches deep. A high northeast wind accompanied the snow. The coldest weather in years for May was recorded in Omaha and vicinity, street thermometers registering 36 degrees above zero on Tuesday. Most of eastern Nebraska had several inches of rain, which was beneficial to wheat. Low temperatures were also considered favorable, as they tend to keep down ravages of insect pests.

Quite a few points in Nebraska report spotted wheat fields, but the total amount of damage is very limited and it is not likely that the state will suffer deterioration of more than 5,000,000 bus., of that much, from insect ravages. Rains and snow the past week halted the damage work of the Hessian fly. Consequently, fewer reports of insect ravages are now coming from the state. Nebraska wheat has an ample supply of moisture and is in condition to withstand a great many possible damaging influences. The state still has prospects of raising the bumper wheat crop in its history, and millers and grain men are unanimous that Nebraska will raise 70,000,000 bus. of wheat this year. The southern part of the state has reported the worst Hessian fly infestations, but in this section the damage is less than last year, and the condition of wheat is better, all conditions considered.

The Burlington and Union Pacific railroads in weekly reports say that some damage has been done by insects in Nebraska wheat fields, but the deterioration in the crop is not more than normal.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 24, 1915.

Mexican boll weevils have made their appearance in the cotton fields throughout the Selma territory the past 10 days and the infestion is so great in some sections as to cause considerable apprehension. This has aggravated the already depressed condition and business has been exceedingly dull on this market the past week.

Flour seems in very small demand, with all dealers anticipating a decline. Some mills are offering July-August flour at $1.25 to $1.50 under present quotations, and this of course gives the spot market a weak tone.

Corn meal is not in such good demand, jobbers have large stocks and the demand from consumers seems to be practically nothing.

Feeds, corn and oats are not going out as they should. Some farmers are cutting oats in this section and harvesting will be general within 10 days. Some local grown oats are being offered for shipment first half of June. Texas oats are being quoted here at 56½c 160-lb. sacks, this price being 6 cents under prices from Ohio river points, but Texas prices for shipment 15 days hence. Very little feed or grain will be required here the balance of this year.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, fancy patents, $7.35 to $7.50, wood; standard patent, $7.10 to $7.25, wood; standard bolted meal (from Mobile by steamer), $1.67 per 96-lb. sack; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sack, 93c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sack, 62c.

Notes.

Mark L. Mitchell, representing the Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., is working the Selma territory this week for his firm.

F. F. Patteson, Alabama representative, feed department The Quaker Oats Co., is in Selma today. Mr. Patterson reports business in his territory as being satisfactory, sales being larger than last year up to date.

W. H. Harbor, grain and coal dealer at Henderson, Ia., is branching out in the flour milling industry, having let contract last week for the erection of a two-story building to house a 25-bbl. mill. Plant will be operated by electricity and will be ready for operation by the time winter wheat starts to move in Iowa.

The official estimate of the wheat crop in New Zealand is 4,900,000 bus., compared with 5,200,000 bus. last year. Oats yield is 10,200,000 bus., against 14,700,000 last year.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 24, 1915.

Heavy rains in Kansas all of last week will prove a setback to new crop grinding in the state. Local dealers expected the first car of new meal to arrive here the first week in June and looked for a heavy movement in that month, but indications are that there will be very little new meal moving in June. Much alfalfa has been spoiled by the rains in Kansas. Parts of the state have had as much as five inches, while all sections have had more than an inch and one-half of precipitation. New alfalfa hay has been arriving in the Kansas City market in large volume, but every car is in heated condition and has sold at very low prices. Mills will not be able to grind new meal for some time yet.

Kansas mills are not offering any new meal for June shipment at this time. Most mills have withdrawn from the market, temporarily at least. Quotations on new meal are still nominally around $19 for choice to No. 1 in 100-lb. bags, Missouri River. It is the opinion of the local trade that prices in July and August, when Colorado will start moving the new crop product, will be below $18 for choice to No. 1, so there is not much inquiry for prices for new crop Kansas meal on a basis of $19 per ton.

Old meal was a decidedly scarce article the past week. The expected betterment in the situation did not materialize, heavy rains in Colorado causing mills to shut down again. Very little meal was received in this market. Local jobbers are not quoting, because they have none to offer and have been unable to buy any from Colorado mills. A few plants in the state have been running and several mills in Wyoming have resumed operations, but these mills have their possible output contracted for and are not offering any here.

No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted nominally around $20 for No. 1 and up to $21.50 for choice meal, but prices depend altogether on the extent the buyer needs meal. A premium of $1 per ton could be obtained over this figure on meal for prompt movement. No. 2 meal is quoted at $18.50 to $19 per ton, 100-lb. bags, Missouri River.

Mixed feed trade was good the past week. Heavy rains in the Southwest have put pastures in an exceptionally muddy condition, with the result that many feeders have been compelled to use commercial mixtures. This caused a small increase in the demand in the Southwest. The South and Southeast sent in shipping instructions on old contracts. New business with the South was of good volume, particularly on single carlot orders. There is no tendency to book round lots. Grain mixed feeds are unchanged in price for the week and alfalfa molasses feeds are also steady at same quotations of a week ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $21@21.50; No. 1, $20@20.50; No. 2, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16.50; No. 1, $14@15.50; No. 2, $8@11; No. 3, $7@8; standard, $11@14.

St. Louis, May 24, 1915.

Despite the near approach of new crop alfalfa hay, meal and other alfalfa products were firm last week. One car of new hay was shipped to Morton & Co., from Eager & Allen, of Overton, Mo. It graded high and at auction on the Merchants' Exchange sold at $14 per ton to Luehrmann Bros. Hay and Grain Co. Other shipments are expected shortly and indications are that the crop will prove a bountiful one. Mills, however, show no disposition to reduce prices, as many are behind with orders and have stored only small supplies, and, owing to recent unsatisfactory weather, good hay has been decidedly scarce and all No. 2 and No. 1 meal has been taken very readily through regular trade sources. Some quotations are being made for new meal at close to current quotations, but so far little business has been booked, as uncertain conditions surrounding all the feed and grain markets, relative to the excellent crop outlook, make buyers careful in ordering for other than immediate needs. Perfect pasturage conditions over practically the entire country have not influenced meal prices as definitely as in recent years, and seem to indicate an unusually strong position in the trade. The East is in the market for considerable meal and shipments South were in fair volume both locally and from mills in St. Louis territory. Mixed feed trade was slightly better than the preceding week, and the South and cotton states have been buying and ordering out freely on specified time on old contracts. Prices were steady the entire week. Alfalfa molasses meal products were relatively firm on regular trade buying. Quote No. 1 alfalfa meal at $23.50, No. 2 at $21.50@22; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $25@29; without grain, $20.50 @23.

Chicago, Ill., May 24, 1915.

Alfalfa products have displayed a somewhat easier tone for the week just closed. Of course, the approaching new crop and the fact that the Colorado mills have again resumed operations have had a decided bearing on this condition. Southwestern mills have already begun offering new crop meal for June shipment at approximately $20 per ton in 100-lb. bags. Old crop meal was quoted up to $23 per ton for No. 1 and a range of $19@21 per ton on No. 2.

Buyers are apparently in a waiting attitude as far as new crop purchases are concerned, however, and are convinced that the differential between the opening price this year is too great as compared with last year, and are naturally awaiting what they consider a consistent reduction. The demand for alfalfa mixed feeds is good.

Cincinnati, O., May 24, 1915.

Alfalfa products are extremely dull. The fine weather situation has brought about a break of 50c to 75c on all descriptions of alfalfa products. Country points are not buying as freely as heretofore, and the market is now down to lowest point in some time. The local buyers especially are buying extremely small lots, as they feel that prices will take a further thmble. The receipts of hay were heavy this week, aggregating 192 cars. Grain mixed feed was the best seller, while molasses feed and alfalfa meal were dull. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24.50@25; alfalfa meal, $25@25.50; molasses feed, $25.50@ 26.25.

New Orleans, May 24, 1915.

Alfalfa products moved slowly in this market last week on account of the cutting off of the country trade by cheapness of native stubstitutes for hay and mixed feeds. Few hay deals were reported with the exception of the regular business for the loading of allies' ships, which us usual were handled on narrow margins by the steamship agents.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The alfalfa mill at Basin, Wyo., operated by the Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, will resume operations this week, according to R. R. Denny, manager. Hay has improved in condition and is dry enough to grind. Farmers are hauling large amounas to the mill.

The Blair Alfalfa Milling Co., Blair, Neb., has placed an order for a new 100-horsepower engine, which will be used in conjunction with the present power. The mill has been hampered for some time by insufficient power and it is planned to have the additional engine in place for the new crop.

Because of the heavy rains in Kansas during the past week, new meal may not move from that state until much later than first anticipated. The entire Sunflower state received from two to five inches of rain last week, which made conditions decidedly unfavorable for putting hay in shape for grinding. There is still a possibility of new meal coming to the Kansas City market from Kansas by the first week in June, but unusually dry weather will be necessary to make this possibility a fact.

The national Department of Agriculture has aroused considerable interest by the introduction of several new hardy varieties of alfalfa. The principal aim of the department has been to find an alfalfa plant that would thrive in the Northwest, where temperatures are much lower than in the Middle West. Experts have found several plants in Siberia that have proven fairly successful on ranges. They are pushing the work of selection and hybridization of various species in the hope that cold-resistant strains may ultimately be established in general use.

The Golden Grain Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., is considering the erection of three mills in the alfalfa districts of Wyoming and Colorado. As yet Charles P. Wolverton, general manager of the company, has not decided on the location of any of the mills. However, it is planned to have them in operation before September. Sheridan, Wyo., is being considered for one of the three plants. Mr. Wolverton plans to leave East St. Louis on a Western trip soon and will investigate various alfalfa sections. The acreage to the legume will be a determining factor in the location of the mills. Two of the plants will have a capacity of 50 tons and a third one will be 100 tons.

The Kansas City market received its first car of new alfalfa from central Kansas on Thursday, May 13. The first arrival was of good quality and color, but it was in heated condition and sold for only $9.50 per ton. In former years Oklahoma has been the earliest shipper to the Kansas City market, but more attractive prices elsewhere deterred shippers from moving alfalfa to the Kansas City market. In the past 10 days, since the first car of new alfalfa arrived, Kansas City receipts have contained a large proportion of new hay. Much of the new hay coming is in heated condition, because of the moist weather throughout Kansas in the past fortnight. New alfalfa needs dry hot temperatures for curing and the heavy rains of the past week have been very unfavorable. Due to the heated condition, new alfalfa has sold at very low prices, although if it was in good condition it would have brought the top figures, as its color and quality were excellent.

The Kansas State Free Employment Bureau has sent out a call for 35,000 harvest hands for the state. Last year Kansas imported about 42,000 men to handle the big wheat crop, but the decrease in the acreage this year and the indication of a smaller crop will make it possible for 35,000 men to handle the 1915 harvest.

A report from Minneapolis stated that the weather was cold in Canada last week and there was some question as to whether the advanced portion of the wheat crop would live through until the sun warms things up again.

Commenting on the effect of the possible declaration of war by Italy, a Minneapolis authority says: "If 1,700,000 Italians mix in this war and the odd 700,000 are killed, what is bullish in the situation? Italy does not raise wheat."

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SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—We will need a head miller in our mill here about the 20th of this month. Submit details in full in first letter. Custer Milling Co., Custer City, Ok.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—High-grade soft wheat flour connection by clean, capable salesman with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mill producing uniform goods need apply. Address Box 288, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as mill or sales manager, to take efect July 1. Have had a long experience in a Missouri mill which makes soft wheat flour, hard wheat flour, self-rising flour, as well as all kinds of meal and grits. Have large personal acquaintance with the biggest Southern trade, and if you have a flour that will stand up I can sell it and get you a profit on your entire output. Address Box 277, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A successful miller, now in charge of a live, aggressive mill, who has an excellent knowledge of both the commercial and practical end of the business, wishes to hear from mill of 100 bbls. or over who can use as miller-manager a man who thoroughly understands how to go at it to make it pay. If your mill is not paying I believe I can help you. Prefer something where a working interest of some kind can be secured on easy terms. Address Box 275, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in any size mill up to 1,000-bbl. capacity, or as second miller in large one, by a reliable man. Or I might lease or trade for a 50 or 60 bbl. mill. Married; small family. Want a steady place. I am no lazy drone looking for a snap at big pay, as I have been in the milling business for 20 years and I know what it is from start to finish. Have tools and can do a fair job millwrighting. Am strictly temperate and use no tobacco. References and short notice. F. D. Seely, 702 Pine street, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Head miller's position in mill from 80 to 200 bbls. Would accept second place in larger mill if permanent position is offered. Middle-aged, married, sober; years of experience. Don't know it all, but enough. Can make good and give value received. Address Box 289, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for good farm property, 50-bbl. flour and feed mill, elevator, pancake factory, wholesale hard wheat flour and retail coal business. Brick buildings. Run by electricity. Doing good business. Two railroads and interurban line. Ill health absolutely the only reason for selling. Address Box 287, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Fifty roller mills, $40 to $100, rebuilt. Fifty reels $20 each. Twenty sifters $50 to $150 each. Scourers $10 to $50 each. Corn shellers $30. Shafting 2c per lb, pulleys 80 per cent from list, belting 80 per cent from list. Tell us your wants; it's our business to save you money. Everything for the mill rebuilt. Corrugating and grinding. A. D. Hughes Co., Rochester, Ind.

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SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—A 40-bbl. flouring mill located at Pilger, Neb., will be offered at public sale for cash, at Stanton, Neb., June 9, 1915, at 2:30 p. m. Partition sale. Terms $300 cash at sale. Balance at confirmation. Write G. A. Eberly, Referee, Stanton, Neb.

FOR SALE—Machinery for a 25-bbl. mill, all arranged on one floor. Write for price and information. Box 57, Langsville, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

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WANTED—A party who wants to locate a flour mill in best town in Arkansas. Over 6,000 acres of wheat around town. Local market will use entire output of mill. Have fine proposition to right party. Address Mike Pope, Nashville, Ark.

FOR SALE—One No. 9 Cyclone dust collector, manufactured by the S. Howes Co. Absolutely new, never uncrated. Will sell for $50, f. o. b. Kearney. Kearney Flour Mills, Kearney, Neb.

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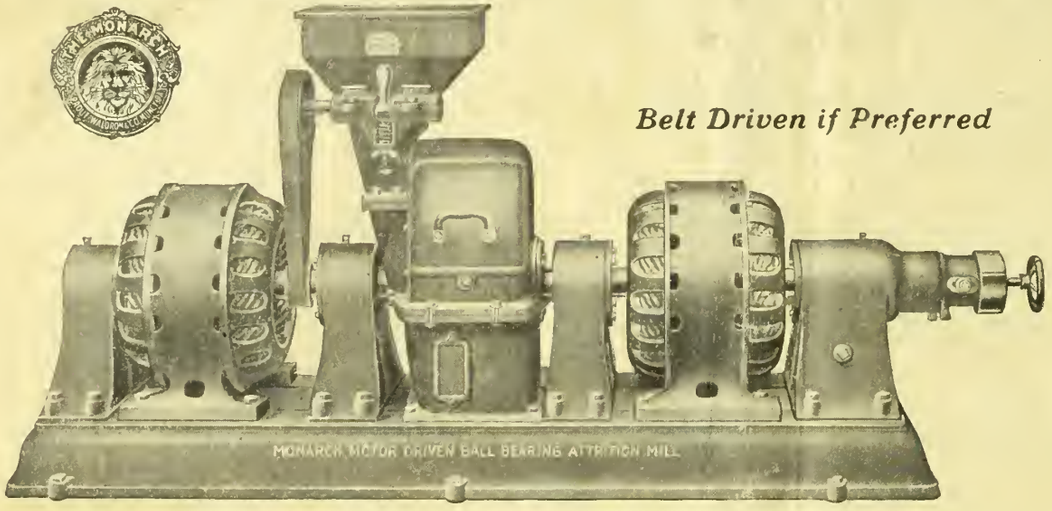

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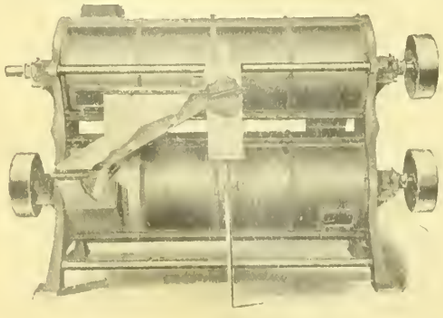

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